



LINGAYAS  
VIDYAPEETH  
choose to know



*"Par Excellence With Human Touch"*

INGAYA'S VIDYAPEETH  
SCHOOL OF LAW  
SCHEME OF STUDIES  
B.A LL.B-5 Year Course Curriculum  
(Batch 2023-2028)

## Vision and Mission of University

### Vision

Traditionally believing that God is the Source of all Truth, Goodness and Beauty, Lingaya's Vidyapeeth, wishes to develop in students a wisdom that translates academic achievements into responsible citizenship, sincere professional service and a deep respect for life and beauty in God's Creation and Recreation.

### Mission

- ◆ To impart knowledge and skills in the field of Engineering/ Technology, Management , Education, Science & Arts and related areas;
- ◆ To dedicate itself for improvement of social and economic status and enhancement of the quality of life for all;
- ◆ To strive for maximizing human welfare through education;
- ◆ To produce effective knowledge workers, practitioners and educators who will be guided by vision, compassion, knowledge, discipline, discovery with deep respect for human values;
- ◆ To provide an individual engineering and other professional learning experience for each student;
- ◆ To develop critical thinking, analytical ability and creative skills;
- ◆ To supplement the curricula, team work, leadership, communication skills, project management, social concerns and ethics and
- ◆ To establish interaction with industries for Technology, Research & Development.

In line with above vision and mission statements, Lingaya's Vidyapeeth has the following special characteristics:

- Lingaya's Vidyapeeth is an Institution for providing a student with opportunity for all round development and education with the aim of effective living as a good citizen.
- It has special strength in the field of Engineering and Technology with emphasis on practice and problem solving skills.
- Its activities and course curriculum concentrate on design, self-learning and research, which are the unique features of the Vidyapeeth.
- The primarily value of knowledge and skill imparted by Lingaya's Vidyapeeth resides in its utility in creating an infrastructure for the physical welfare of the general public, in sustaining good health of individual and the community.
- Lingaya's Vidyapeeth facilitates and promotes creativity and critical thinking capabilities in its students.

- The education in Lingaya's Vidyapeeth enhances the inherent capacity of a student with honesty, courage and fairness.

### Vision and Mission of school of Law

#### **VISION**

*To be a globally recognized school of law that creates specialist legal professionals who further the growth of law and promote justice*

#### **MISSION**

1. To promote cause of justice by creating law professionals who understand role of law and legal institutions.
2. To generate a pool of deployable/employable law professionals in specialized domains such as Criminal law, Civil law, Corporate Law, Intellectual Property Law, Cyber law, Taxation Law, Labor Law, Banking, Insurance, Financial Regulations and International Economic Law etc., through structured programs.
3. To provide an ecosystem that promotes development of world-class faculty who will exhibit desirable scholarship of teaching, application and discovery
4. To integrate law with emerging disciplines and evolve as a thought leader in the chosen fields of law by undertaking cutting edge research and advisory activities.
5. To engage with law professionals and be abreast with global knowledge and legal practices.
6. To instill ethics and lifelong learning skills in the students of School of law.

#### **Program Educational Objectives (PEO)**

**PEO 1:** Students will be able to acquire basic knowledge and expertise necessary for law practices for higher studies and research

**PEO 2:** Students will be able to attain and practice technical skills to identify, analyze and solve complex problems and issues related to law and society.

**PEO 3:** Students will be able to possess a professional attitude as an individual or a team member with consideration for society, professional ethics, environmental factors and motivation for life-long learning

## **BA LL.B (5 years course)**

### **PROGRAM OUTCOMES**

#### *Program Outcome 1*

Students will demonstrate conceptual knowledge in core areas of law.

#### *Program Outcome 2*

Students will effectively apply their learnings to practical legal issues

#### *Program Outcome 3*

Students will be able to exhibit effective law professional skills, employing oral and written communication, legal research, analysis, rationalization and critical-thinking.

#### *Program Outcome 4*

Students will show sensitivity towards ethical, moral and social issues arising in their professional career.

#### *Program Outcome 5*

Students will exhibit commitment, teambuilding, networking, leadership and lifelong learning skills to excel in legal world.

### **PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:**

**PSO 1:**Students will be able to demonstrate conceptual knowledge of law and develop legal reasoning.

**PSO 2:**Students will be able to demonstrate integrated knowledge of legal principles and social science.

**PSO 3:** Students will be able to exhibit skills in practices and procedures of law.

**PSO4.** Should have the capability to understand the laws at national and global level and to solve the client's problem.

**PSO5.** Should possess the skills to communicate in both oral and written forms and ability to formulate legal problems and using appropriate concepts and methods to solve them.

**PSO6** should use skills in specific areas (e.g. Criminal, industrial-organizational, clinical, counselling, social, community).

**PSO7** Should analyzing social problems and understanding social dynamics.

**Mapping of Program Outcomes with Program Educational Objectives**

	PEO1	PEO2	PEO3
PO1	3	3	3
PO2	2	2	2
PO3	3	3	2
PO4	3	3	3
PO5	2	2	2
PSO1	2	3	2
PSO2	3	3	3
PSO3	2	2	3

1=weakly mapped

2= moderately mapped

3=strongly mapped

**Mapping of PEOs with Mission Statements**

PEO Statements	School Mission 1	School Mission 2	School Mission 3	School Mission 4	School Mission 5	School Mission 6
<b>PEO1:</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>PEO2:</b>	3	2	2	2	2	3
<b>PEO3:</b>	3	3	2	2	2	2

School: LAW									Batch: 2023-2028				
Department: LAW									Year: 1 <sup>st</sup>				
Course: BA LL.B.									Semester: 1 <sup>st</sup>				
S N	Cate- gory	Course Code	Course Name	Periods			Cred its	Evaluation Scheme					Su bje ct Tot al Ma rks
				L	T	P		Theory			Practica l		
								ABQ	MS E	ESE	IP	EX P	
1	PCC	BL-101	Law of Contract-I	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
2	PCC	BL-103	Legal Method & Legal Reasoning	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
3	AECC	HSS-103	General English	3			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
4	PEC	BAG-101	History –I	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
5	PEC	BAG-103	Sociology-I	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
6	PROJ	BB-151	Fundamentals of Moot Court			2	1	-	-	-	60	40	100
7	PROJ	BL-153	Social Awareness & Legal Awareness-I			2	1	-	-	-	60	40	100
8	VACC	VC-109	Writing & Communication skills										
			Total---->	19		4	22	75	125	300	120	80	700

### **Abbreviations:**

PCC: Programme Core Courses  
 PEC: Programme Elective Courses  
 AECC: Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course  
 PROJ: Project

ABQ: Assignment Based Quiz  
 MSE: Mid Semester Examination  
 ESE: End Semester Examination

PDP: Personality Development Programme  
L: Lecture

T: Tutorial

P: Practical

IP: Internal Practical  
EXP: External Practical  
VACC (Non-credit)  
Value added compulsory course

School: LAW									Batch: 2023-2028				
Department: LAW									Year: 1 <sup>ST</sup>				
Course: BA LL.B.									Semester: 2 <sup>ND</sup>				
SN	Cate- gory	Course Code	Course Name	Periods			Credits	Evaluation Scheme					Subject Total Marks
				L	T	P		Theory			Practical		
								ABQ	MSE	ESE	IP	EXP	
1	PCC	BL-102	Law of Contract-II	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
2	PCC	BB-104	Law of Torts & Consumer Protection Act	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
3	PEC	BAG-102	History-II	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
4	PEC	BAG-104	Sociology-II	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
5	AECC	BL-114	Legal English	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
6	PEC	BAG-106	Political Science - I	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
7	PROJ	BB-152	Social Awareness & Legal Awareness-II			2	1				60	40	100
8	VACC	VC-110	Writing & Communication skills										
			Total---->	24		2	25	90	150	360	60	40	700

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ESE: End Semester Examination  
IP: Internal Practical  
EXP: External Practical  
VACC(Non-credit): Value added compulsory course

School: LAW									Batch: 2023-2028				
Department: LAW									Year: 2 <sup>ND</sup>				
Course: BA LL.B.									Semester: 3 <sup>RD</sup>				
SN	Cate- gory	Course Code	Course Name	Periods			Credits	Evaluation Scheme					Subject Total Marks
				L	T	P		Theory			Practical		
								ABQ	MSE	ESE	IP	EXP	
1	PCC	BB-201	Family Law-I	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
2	PCC	BB-203	Constitutional Law-I	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
3	PCC	BL-205	Law of Crimes-I (IPC-I)	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
4	PEC	BAG-201	Economics – I	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
5	PEC	BAG-203	Political Science - II	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
6	PCC	BB-211	Administrative Law	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
7	PCC	BL-201	Corporate Law	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
8	VACC	VC-209	Writing & Communication skills										
			Total---->	28		0	28	105	175	420	-	-	700

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ESE: End Semester Examination

IP: Internal Practical

EXP: External Practical  
Value

VACC(Non-  
credit) added  
compulsory  
course



School: LAW								Batch: 2023-2028					
Department: LAW								Year: 2 <sup>ND</sup>					
Course: BA LL.B.								Semester: 4 <sup>TH</sup>					
SN	Cate- gory	Course Code	Course Name	Periods			Credits	Evaluation Scheme					Subject Total Marks
				L	T	P		Theory			Practical		
								ABQ	MSE	ESE	IP	EXP	
1	PCC	BB-202	Family Law-II	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
2	PCC	BB-204	Constitutional Law-II	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
3	PCC	BL-206	Law of Crimes-II (IPC-II)	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
4	PROJ	BALLB-154	Moot Court-I			2	1	-	-	-	60	40	100
5	PEC	BAG-202	Economics-II	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
6	PCC	BB-212	International Law	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
7	PROJ	BALLB-252	Internship-I			2	1				60	40	100
8	VACC	VC-210	Writing & Communication skills										
			Total---->	20		4	22	75	125	300	120	80	700

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P: Practical

ABQ: Assignment Based Quiz

MSE: Mid Semester Examination

ESE: End Semester Examination

IP: Internal Practical

EXP: External Practical

Value

VACC(Non-  
credit) added  
compulsory  
course

School: LAW								Batch: 2023-2028					
Department: LAW								Year: 3 <sup>RD</sup>					
Course: BA LL.B.								Semester: 5 <sup>TH</sup>					
SN	Cate- gory	Course Code	Course Name	Periods			Credits	Evaluation Scheme					Subject Total Marks
				L	T	P		Theory			Practical		
								ABQ	MSE	ESE	IP	EXP	
1	PCC	BB-301	Banking & Insurance Law	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
2	PCC	BL-303	Law of Evidence	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
3	PCC	BB-307	Civil Procedure Code, 1908 including Limitation Act,1963	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
4	PCC	BB-308	Investment & Competition Law	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
5	PCC	BL-311	Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
6	PROJ	BB-305	Trial Advocacy			2	1	-	-	-	60	40	100
7	VACC	VC-309	Writing & Communication skills										
			Total---->	20		2	21	75	125	300	60	40	600

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 ESE: End Semester Examination  
 IP: Internal Practical  
 EXP: External Practical  
 Value  
 VACC(Non-credit) added compulsory course

School: LAW									Batch: 2023-2028				
Department: LAW									Year: 3 <sup>RD</sup>				
Course: BA LL.B.									Semester: 6 <sup>TH</sup>				
SN	Cate- gory	Course Code	Course Name	Periods			Credits	Evaluation Scheme					Subject Total Marks
								Theory			Practical		
				L	T	P		ABQ	MSE	ESE	IP	EXP	
1	PCC	BB-302	Jurisprudence	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
2	PCC	BL-304	Information Technology & Cyber Laws	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
3	PCC	BB-306	Property Law	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
4	PCC	BL-308	Human Rights Law	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
5	PCC	BB-310	Code of Criminal Procedure	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
6	PCC	BB-312	Environmental Law	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
7	PROJ	BALLB- 352	Internship-II			2	1	-	-	-	60	40	100
8	VACC	VC-310	Writing & Communication skills										
			Total---->	24		2	25	90	150	360	60	40	700

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P: Practical

ABQ: Assignment Based Quiz

MSE: Mid Semester Examination

ESE: End Semester Examination

IP: Internal Practical

EXP: External Practical

VACC(Non-  
credit) Value  
added  
compulsory  
course

School: LAW									Batch: 2023-2028				
Department: LAW									Year: 4 <sup>TH</sup>				
Course: BA LL.B.									Semester: 7 <sup>TH</sup>				
SN	Cate- gory	Course Code	Course Name	Periods			Credits	Evaluation Scheme					Subject Total Marks
				L	T	P		Theory			Practical		
								ABQ	MSE	ESE	IP	EXP	
1	PCC	BB-401	Labour & Industrial Law-I	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
2	PCC	BB-403	Taxation Laws	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
3	PCC	BB-405	Public Interest Lawyering, Legal Aid & Para Legal Services	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
4	PCC	BB-407	Criminology	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
5	PCC	BB-409	Trust, Equity and Fiduciary Relationship	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
6	PCC	BB-411	Interpretation of Statutes	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
7	VACC	VC-409	Writing & Communication skills										
			Total---->	24			24	90	150	360			600

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L: Lecture

T: Tutorial

P: Practical

ABQ: Assignment Based Quiz

MSE: Mid Semester Examination

ESE: End Semester Examination

IP: Internal Practical

EXP: External Practical

VACC(Non-credit)  
Value added compulsory course

School: LAW								Batch: 2023-2028					
Department: LAW								Year: 4 <sup>TH</sup>					
Course: BA LL.B.								Semester: 8 <sup>TH</sup>					
SN	Cate- gory	Course Code	Course Name	Periods			Credits	Evaluation Scheme					Subject Total Marks
				L	T	P		Theory			Practical		
								ABQ	MSE	ESE	IP	EXP	
1	PCC	BB-402	Intellectual Property Rights	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
2	PCC	BB-404	Labour & Industrial Law-II	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
3	PCC	BB-406	Socio Economic Offences	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
4	PCC	BB-408	Alternative Dispute Resolutions	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
5	PCC	BB-410	Law relating to Right to Information & Media law	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
6	PROJ	BALLB-452	Internship-III			2	1	-	-	-	60	40	100
7	VACC	VC-410	Writing & Communication skills										
			Total---->	20		2	21	75	125	300	60	40	600

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 MSE: Mid Semester Examination  
 ESE: End Semester Examination  
 IP: Internal Practical  
 EXP: External Practical

Value  
 VACC(Non- added  
 credit) compulsory  
 course

School: LAW								Batch: 2023-2028					
Department: LAW								Year: 5 <sup>TH</sup>					
Course: BA LL.B.								Semester: 9 <sup>TH</sup>					
SN	Cate- gory	Course Code	Course Name	Periods			Credits	Evaluation Scheme					Subject Total Marks
				L	T	P		Theory			Practical		
								ABQ	MSE	ESE	IP	EXP	
1	PCC	BB-501	Goods & Services Tax	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
2	PCC	BB-503	Land Laws	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
3	PCC	BB-505	Gender Justice & Feminist Jurisprudence	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
4	PCC	BB-507	International Trade Law	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
5	PCC	BB-509	Legal Ethics & Court Crafts	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
6	PROJ	BALLB-551	Internship-IV			2	1	-	-	-	60	40	100
7	VACC	VC-509	Writing & Communication skills										
			Total---->	20		2	21	75	125	300	60	40	600

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P: Practical

ABQ: Assignment Based Quiz

MSE: Mid Semester Examination

ESE: End Semester Examination

IP: Internal Practical

EXP: External Practical

Value  
VACC(Non-  
credit) added  
compulsory  
course

School: LAW									Batch: 2023-2028				
Department: LAW									Year: 5 <sup>TH</sup>				
Course: BA LL.B.									Semester: 10 <sup>TH</sup>				
SN	Cate- gory	Course Code	Course Name	Periods			Credits	Evaluation Scheme					Subject Total Marks
				L	T	P		Theory			Practical		
								ABQ	MSE	ESE	IP	EXP	
1	PCC	BB-502	Bankruptcy & Insolvency	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
2	PCC	BB-504	Comparative Public Law	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
3	PCC	BB-506	Real Estate Laws	4			4	15	25	60	-	-	100
4	PCC	BL-553	Dissertation			20	10				60	40	100
	PROJ	BB-554	Moot Court-II			2	1				60	40	100
6	VACC	VC-510	Writing & Communication skills										
			Total---->	12		22	23	45	75	180	120	80	500

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ESE: End Semester Examination

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EXP: External Practical

Value  
VACC(Non-  
credit) added  
compulsory  
course

# I SEMESTER



**Course Name: Law of Contract-I**

**Course Code: BL-101**

**Class: BALLB 1<sup>st</sup> year**

**Semester: I**

**Credit: 4**

**Course Objective:**

In every days transactions we made contracts, it is necessary to be conscious while in routine transaction that a particular transactions led to a contract or not. The objective of this paper is to make students familiar with various principles of contract formation enunciated in the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

**Course Outcomes**

On completion of this course, the students will be able to:

CO1:To make students understand basic concept of Contract, Agreement, Consideration etc.

CO2:To familiarize students with elements of free consent along with contingent contract.

CO3: To make students aware about the performance of the contract.

CO4:To develop the sense in the students about time and place of the performance of contracts.

CO5:To familiarize the students with certain relations resembling to contract and breach of the contract.

**UNIT- I**

1. Definition of Contract, Agreement, Offer, Acceptance and Consideration (Section-2),
2. Communication and Revocation of Offer and Acceptance (Section 3-9),
3. Essentials of Contract (Section 10),
4. Competency to Contract (Section 11-12)

Leading Case: LalmanShukla V. GauriDutt (1913) 11 ALL L.J. 489

**UNIT- II**

1. Consent, Free Consent, Consent by Coercion, Undue Influence, Fraud, misrepresentation andmistake (Section 14-22),

2. Legality of object and consideration (section 23-24),
3. Void Agreements (Section 25-30),
4. Contingent Contracts (Section 31-36)

Leading Case: *Mohori Bibee Vs. Dharmodas Ghose* (1903) 30 1.A. 114 (PC)

### **UNIT-III**

1. Contract which must be performed (Section 37-39),
2. By whom contract must be performed (Section 40-45),
3. Time and Place for performance of Contract (Section 46-50),

### **UNIT-IV**

- 1 Performance of Reciprocal Promises (Section 51-55),
2. Discharge of Contract (Section 56-57)
3. Alteration and Novation of Contract

### **UNIT-V**

1. Certain Relations resembling to those created by Contract (Section 68-72)
2. Breach of Contract (Section 73-75),
3. Remedies against Breach of contract
4. Privity of contract
5. E- Contracts

### **TEXTBOOKS**

1. *AS. Dalal. Law of Contract, The Specific Relief Act (Bright Law House, Ist Ed. 2015)*
2. *pollock & Mulla, The Indian Contract Act, 1872, (Lexis Nexis, Nagpur, 14th Ed. 2013)*
3. *S K. Kapoor, Law Contract-I & The Specific Relief Act, (Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 13th Ed. 2013)*
4. *Avatar Singh, Law of Contract and Specific Relief Act, 1963, (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 12th Ed. 2017)*
5. *R. K. Bangia, Indian Contract Act, (Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad, 14th Ed. 2015)*
6. *Ritu Gupta, Law of Contract includes The Specific Relief Act, 1963, (LexisNexis, New Delhi, Ist Ed. 2015)*

**Course Name: Legal Method & Legal Reasoning**

**Course Code: BL-103**

**Class: BALLB 1<sup>st</sup> year**

**Semester: I**

**Credit: 4**

### **Course Objectives**

The students will have an elementary understanding of the debates around the nature of law and will be able to distinguish between the major kinds of law, legal systems and institutions; know the structure of the legal institutions and the hierarchy of courts in India; acquire the ability to identify legal issues and principles underlying any given factual situation, and to undertake and present research on such issues; know the various sources of law and be able to synthesize such sources and use them to formulate arguments in their research.

### **Course Outcomes**

At the end of this course, students should:

CO1 have an elementary understanding of the debates around the nature of law.

CO2 Be able to distinguish between the major kinds of law, legal systems and institutions.

CO3 Knows the structure of the legal institutions and the hierarchy of courts in India.

### **UNIT-I: INTRODUCTION**

1. Meaning and definition of law
2. Law and its relation with ethics, religion and morality
3. Categorization of law: Substantive & Procedural laws, Civil law & Criminal law
4. Schools of law- Positivist -Austin, Kelsen, Hart; Natural- Fuller; Historical- Savigny; Sociological-Roscoe Pound
5. Legal systems- Common, Civil, Adversarial, Inquisitorial
6. Indian Legal System- Salient Features of Constitution, Hierarchy of courts, Specialized legal bodies and regulatory bodies.

### **UNIT-II: SOURCES OF LAW**

1. Sources of Law:

2. Customs,
3. Legislation,
4. Precedent.

### **UNIT-III: LEGAL REASONING & LEGAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (1)**

1. Meaning of Legal Research & Methods
2. Inductive Methods: General to Particular
3. Deductive Methods: Particular to General
4. Types of Legal Research: Doctrinal Research & Empirical Research
5. Steps involved in doing Legal Research.

### **UNIT-IV: LEGAL REASONING & LEGAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (2)**

1. Doctrinal Research Methods: legal and non-legal materials, primary and secondary sources
2. Tools to find legal materials: Law Library & Online Data Base
3. Case comment
4. Case analysis
5. Citation –ILI, OCOLA, Blue Book

### **UNIT-V: SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH TECHNIQUE APPLIED IN LEGAL SCIENCE RESEARCH: NON DOCTRINAL OR EMPIRICAL APPROACH**

1. Empirical Research Methods: Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, survey, Case Study.
2. Design of samples & Types of sampling.

### **.BOOKS RECOMMENDED**

1. S. R. Myneni, Legal Language and Legal Writing (14 ed.), Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2008.
2. V. D. Mahajan, Jurisprudence and Legal Theory, (5th ed.), Eastern Book Co., Lucknow, 2005.
3. I. P. Massey, Administrative Law, Eastern Book Company, (7th ed.), 2008.
4. N. V. Paranjape, Studies in Jurisprudence & Legal Theory, (9th ed), Central Law Agency, 2019.
5. Friedmann, Legal Theory, Columbia University Press. 1967.

**Course Name: General English**

**Course Code: HSS-103**

**Class: BALLB 1<sup>st</sup> year**

**Semester: I**

**Credit: 4**

**Objective**

This course will focus on enhancement of student's thought, ideas and vision for practical application in their professional life. Combined with communication skills, the paper will help in developing critical and analytical skills among the students. Further business communication will make their professional communication effective.

**Course Outcome**

**CO1:** To introduce students to English legal resources in order to understand the legal language.

**CO2:** To enable the students to use legal vocabulary and terminology.

**CO3:** To enable successful and efficient communication (oral) appropriate to each situation.

**CO4:** To introduce students to various forms of legal writing appropriate to their specific needs.

**CO5:** To provide students with opportunities to develop basic English skills (written) in respect to topics dealt with in class.

**UNIT I: Comprehension and Composition**

- a) Reading comprehension of general and legal texts
- b) Paragraph and precise Writing
- c) Abstract writing
- d) Drafting of Reports and Notices

**UNIT II: Language and Law**

- a) Meaning and communication approaches: types, directions and challenges.
- b) Culture and language sensitivity
- c) Legal sensitivity
- d) Legal maxims
- e) Sounds of spoken language: Phonetics

**UNIT III: Literature and Law**

- a) Play 'Justice' By John Galsworthy (Justice Was A 1910 Crime Play By The British Writer John Glasworthy)

- b) The Trial Of Bhagat Singh
- c) Biography/Autobiography Of Martin Luther and Nelson Mandela

#### **UNIT IV: Business Communication**

- a) Theories of business communication: Importance of communication
- b) Communication Process
- c) Significance of Feedback
- d) Barriers to effective communication, ways to overcome the barriers

#### **UNIT V:E-correspondence**

- a) E-correspondence:Meaning and concept
- b) E-Mail:Guidelines for smart E-mail
- c) Constructing the message
- d) Tools for presenting messages

#### **Textbooks:**

1. J.S Singh & Nishi Behl, legal language, writing and general English, Allahabad Law Agency,2009
2. N.R. Madhav Menon, Clinical Legal Education, Eastern Book company, 2011(Reprint)

#### **References:**

1. Jenny Chapman, Interviewing and counseling, Routledge Cavendish, 2000(2<sup>nd</sup>Edn)
2. Stephens P. Robbins, Organizational Behaviour, Perason Education India, 2013 (15<sup>th</sup>Edn)
3. John Galsworthy, Justice, F.Q. Books, 2010 4.
4. Varinder Kumar, Raj Bodh, et. Al., Busness Communication, Oscar Publication, 2010

**Course Name: History- I**

**Course Code: BAG-101**

**Class: BALLB 1<sup>st</sup> year**

**Semester: I**

**Credit: 4**

**Course Objective:**

The primary objective of this paper is

- ☐ To answer the question how and why the present has evolved from the past in the manner it has. There is another reason which makes history so important.
  - ☐ The way we perceive our past constructs our identity in the present and also builds our vision of the future.
  - ☐ For this reason, it is important to understand both historiography and historical methodology.
- Syllabus

**Course Objective:**

The primary objective of this paper is

**CO1:** To answer the question how and why the present has evolved from the past in the manner it has. There is another reason which makes history so important.

**CO2:** The way we perceive our past constructs our identity in the present and also builds our vision of the future.

**CO3:** For this reason, it is important to understand both historiography and historical methodology.

**COURSE CONTENTS:**

**UNIT-I: Introduction**

History of Ancient Indian

Concept of Kinship and Republics in Ancient India

**UNIT-II: Political Ideas & Thoughts:**

Political Ideas& thoughts in ancient India

Kautilya, Manu, Shukra, etc.

Outline of history of Mauryas and Guptas periods in legal paradigm

**UNIT-III:**

Concept of State and Government in ancient India.

Concept of Justice and Law in ancient India.

## Concept of Dand in ancient India

### **UNIT-IV:**

Brief Survey of the Political History of Medieval India,  
Administration during the period of Alauddin Khilji, Shershah, Akbar, Shivaji and Raja  
Surajmal

### **UNIT-V:**

Society in Medieval India with Special emphasis on the condition of women,  
Agrarian System  
Socio Economic Problems in Medieval India e.g. Indebtedness, Draught, Sati,  
untouchability

### **Text Books:**

1. H.V. Sreenivasa Murthy – History of India, Eastern Book Company, 2011
2. E.H. Carr, What is History, Penguin, 2008 Edn
3. Sabyasachi Bhattacharya (ed.), Approaches to History: Essays in Indian Historiography, Primus Books, 2013

### **References:**

1. Romila Thapar, Time as a Metaphor of History, OUP, 1996
2. Romila Thapar, Early India: From the Origins to AD 1250, University of California Press, 2004
3. Satish Chandra, Medieval India, Vol. I, Har-Anand, 2000, (2nd Edn)
4. Satish Chandra, Medieval India, Vol. II, Har-Anand, 2004, (3rd Edn)
5. Satish Chandra, History of Medieval India, Orient Blackswan, 2009
6. Bipan Chandra, India's Struggle for Independence, 1857-1947, Penguin, 1989
7. N. Mani Tripathi, Jurisprudence the Legal Theory, 2013
8. T. Rama Jois, Legal and Constitutional History of India: Ancient Legal, Judicial and Constitutional System, Universal Law Publishing Co., 2004 (Reprint)
9. A.L. Basham, The Wonder that was India, Part-I, Rupa & Co., 1993 (20th Edn)
10. S.A.A. Rizvi, The Wonder that was India, Part –II, Sedgwick & Jackson, 1987: Prakash Books, 2004
11. J. Duncan M. Derrett, Religion, Law and State in India, Oxford, 1999
12. Robert Lingat, The Classical Law of India, California, 1973, Reprint Oxford, 1998
13. Marc Galanter, Law and Society in Modern India, Oxford University Press, 1989



**Course Name: Sociology- I**

**Course Code: BAG-103**

**Class: BALLB 1<sup>st</sup> year**

**Semester: I**

**Credit: 4**

**Course Objective:**

**The objective of this paper is**

The objective of this paper is to focus on basic concepts of sociology relevant for understanding the Society and Social Thought.

□ To focus on basic concepts of sociology relevant for understanding of society.

**COURSE CONTENTS:**

**UNIT-I: Basic concepts**

Society –Human and Animal.

Community.

Association.

Social Groups.

**UNIT-II: Social Institutions**

Marriage, Family and Kinship.

Economic Institutions.

Political Institutions.

Religious Institution.

Educational Institutions.

**UNIT-III: Social and Legal System**

Social System.

Law as a sub- system of society

Structure and Function.

**UNIT-IV: Major Social Institutions of Indian Society**

Caste.

Tribe.

Traditional

Village Panchayat.

Statutory Village Panchayat.

### **UNIT-V: Social Stratification**

Social Status and Role.

Socialization.

Social Control

#### **Text Books:**

1. C.W. Mills, The Sociological Imagination, New York: Oxford University Press, (pp.3-24). 2000
2. Marc Galanter, Law and Society in Modern India, New Delhi: Oxford India, 1997
3. Andre Beteille, Sociology: Essays on Approach and Method, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, (pp. 13-27), 2009

#### **References:**

1. Anthony Giddens, Duneier, Mitchell, Applebaum, Richard, Introduction to Sociology, Sixth Edition, New York: W.W. Norton and Company, (Chapter 1), 2007
2. Haralambos& Holborn, Sociology: Themes and Perspectives, 6th ed, Collins Educational, 2004
3. MacIver and Page, Society: An Introductory Analysis, (pp. 3-22), McMillon India Ltd.,1937
4. AmitaBaviskar, ed., Contested Grounds: Essays on Nature, Culture and Power, New Delhi, OUP, PP. 1-12, 2008.
5. Immanuel M. Wallerstein, —The Construction of Peoplehood: Racism, Nationalism, Ethnicityll, in I.M. Wallerstein and E. Balibar (eds.), Race, Nation, Class: Ambiguous Identities, Verso: London, (pp 71-85), 1991
6. AshutoshVarshney, Ethnic Conflict and Civic Life, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2004
7. George Ritzer, The McDonaldization of Society, New Delhi: Sage Publications, (pp.1-22; 24-41 and 213- 244), 2004
8. T.B. Bottomore, Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature, London: George Allen & Unwin, 1962

**Course Name: Fundamentals of Moot Court**

**Course Code: BB-151**

**Class: BALLB 1<sup>st</sup> year**

**Semester: I**

**Credit: 1**

**UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION TO MOOT COURT**

1. Meaning of Court
2. Moot court
3. Objectives of Moot Court
4. Importance of Mooting
5. Meaning of appellate court

**UNIT 2: RULES OF MOOT COURT**

1. Relevant Laws and Rules
2. Rules of Moot court competition
3. Court room etiquette

**UNIT 3: DEMONSTRATION**

1. Demonstration of activity by senior students
2. Discussions on queries based on demonstration

**UNIT 4 PRACTICE EXERCISE**

1. Rules of Memorial
2. Circulation of Problem
3. Discussion on queries based on problem
4. Rules of argument

**UNIT 5 DISCUSSION ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF CASES**

1. Civil Cases
2. Criminal Cases
3. Family Cases
4. Corporate Cases

**Course Name: Social awareness and legal awareness**

**Course Code: BL-153**

**Class: BALLB 1<sup>st</sup> year**

**Semester: I**

**Credit: 1**

**Max Marks: 100**

Practical subject

Students are exposed to the current social and legal issues of contemporary importance in the society.

**Objective-**

This course is for the empowerment of individuals regarding issues involving the law. Legal awareness helps to promote consciousness of legal culture, participation in the formation of laws and the rule of law. This course aims to empower the youth of our country with the knowledge of their legal rights and duties, ultimately to be able to share power equally, gain full access to the means of development and to inspire a whole generation to work together towards achieving gender equality and justice.

**Course Outcome**

On completion of this course, the students will be able to

CO1.Learn about their rights and duties and basic features of the Indian constitution.

CO2.To create awareness about the various machineries/organs of the Justice delivery system available for redressal of their problems/grievances.

CO3.Learn about the procedure of approaching and utilizing various channels available for the redressal of grievances i.e. the Police, the Executive and the Judiciary.

CO4.Discuss the basic concepts of labour law.

CO5. Learn the procedural guidelines mentioned under the criminal law system.

**Course Content**

It has 5 units which are as follows:

**UNIT-I: PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT, 2012**

1. Salient features of POCSO Act.
2. Sexual offences against children
3. Procedure for reporting cases
4. Procedure for recording statement of the child
5. Procedure and powers of special courts.

## **UNIT-II: PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION ACT, 1988**

1. Salient features of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
2. Offences and penalties
3. Investigation
4. Appeal and revision

## **UNIT-III: THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT, 2005**

1. Definition and salient features of the Act
2. Powers and duties of Protection officers, service providers etc.
3. Procedure for obtaining orders for relief
4. Appeal

## **UNIT-IV: THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE ACT, 2013**

1. Features of the Prevention of women from sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013
2. Internal Complaint committee
3. Local Complaint Committee
4. Duties of Employer

## **Unit- V: The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967**

1. Essential features of the Act
2. Unlawful Associations
3. Offences and penalties
4. Punishment for terrorist Activities
5. Forfeiture of proceeds of terrorism or any property intended to be used for terrorism
6. Terrorist Organizations

## **TEXTBOOKS:**

1. Kai Ambos, Judith Large, Mariekewierda, Building a Future on Peace and Justice :  
Studies on Transitional Justice, Peace and Development The Nuremberg Declaration on

- Peace and Justice, Springer Science & Business Media, 2008
2. Andrew Byrnes, Mika Hayashi, Christopher Michaelson, International Law in the New Age Of Globalization, MartinusNijhoff Publishers, 2013
  3. New Age of Globalization, MartinusNijhoff Publishers, 2013
  4. Jan Aart Scholte, Globalization – A critical introduction
  5. Jarrod Wiener – Globalization and the harmonization of law
  6. Michael Goodhart – Democracy as Human Rights – Freedom and Equality in the age of Globalization
  7. James H Mitelman, The Globalization Syndrome

#### **ARTICLES:**

1. Joseph Stiglitz, Making Globalisation Work: The Next Step to Global Justice, Penigun 2007
2. Antony Anghie (Editor), The Third World and International Order: Law, Politics, and Globalization, Kluwer Law International , 2003

**Course Name: WRITING AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS**

**Course Code: VC-109**

**Class: BALLB 1<sup>st</sup> year**

**Semester: I**

**Course Outcome:**

At the end of the course, a student will be able to understand

CO1 Scan complex legal texts. Summarize information and reconstruct arguments in a coherent presentation.

CO2 Produce organized and coherent communications

and essays with clear paragraphs and appropriate methods for introducing and concluding.

CO3 Produce well-supported communications and essays using different patterns of development taking into consideration purpose and audience.

Communication can be defined as the process by which people share ideas, experiences, knowledge, and feelings through the transmission of symbolic messages or verbally.

The ability to communicate well is arguably the skillset lawyers neglect the most but one of the most important skill he should be reasonably good at.

The good thing is it is a learnable skill and could be learned by practice.

But strong communication skills are mandatory in today's world for lawyers.

Subject will be focusing on the areas of development like

- Drafting skills (Drafting of Legal Letters, Applications, Precise Writing, Articles, etc.)
- Legal Research (Study of Important & Famous cases & make synopsis of important point of the case)
- Public Speaking Skills (Students will be given small projects or situations to speak or to present their views, which would boost confidence in them and recuse their fear of public speaking)
- Group Discussions (Rules of group discussions are discussed with regular practice sessions)
- Answer writing skills (Regular sessions to let students know, what all could be the contents of a good answer with respect to marks)
- Personality grooming (Teach students that what body language should they have while giving Interviews, Speech or when they present themselves in court).
- Interview Skills (Make students interview ready and teach them the techniques of, 'How to give a good interview')

# II Semester



**Course Name: Law of Contract –II**

**Course Code: BL-102**

**Class: BALLB 1<sup>st</sup> year**

**Semester: II**

**Credit: 4**

**Objective-**

The objective of this paper will impart comprehensive information of Indemnity, Guarantee, Agency, Partnership, Sale of goods Act.

**Course Outcome**

On completion of this course, the students will be able:

CO1: To analyze the concept and nature of Indemnity and Guarantee.

CO2. To Differentiate between Pledge and Bailment.

CO3. To familiarize Kinds of Agency, Rights and duties of agent.

CO4. To analyze the concept of Contract of sale.

CO5. To analyze the Formation of Partnership, Rights and Duties of partners.

**UNIT-I**

**(A) Indemnity**

1. The concepts
2. Need for indemnity to facilitate commercial transactions
3. Definition of Indemnity
4. Nature and extent of liability of indemnifier
5. Commencement of liability of the indemnifier
6. Situations of various types of Indemnity creations
7. Agreements of indemnity

**(B) Guarantee**

1. Definition of Guarantee: as distinguished from indemnity
2. Basic essentials for a valid guarantee contract
3. Continuing guarantee
4. Nature of surety's liability- duration and termination of such liability
5. Creation and identification of continuing guarantees
6. Rights of surety
7. Co-surety and manner of sharing liabilities and rights
8. Extent of surety's liability
9. Discharge of surety's liability

## **UNIT-II**

### **(A) Bailment**

1. Manner of creation of bailment contracts
2. Commercial utility of Bailment contracts
3. Definition of bailment
4. Kinds of Bailor and Bailee towards each other
5. Rights of Bailor and Bailee
6. Finder of goods as a Bailee
  - a. Liability towards true owner
  - b. Obligation to keep the goods safe
  - c. Right to dispose of the goods

### **(B) Pledge**

1. Pledge comparison without bailment
2. Commercial utility of pledge transactions
3. Definition of pledge under Indian Contract Act ,
4. Other statutory regulations (state and Centre) regarding pledge, reasons for the same
5. Rights of the pawnee and pawnor
6. Pledge by certain specified persons mentioned in the Indian Contract Act

## **UNIT-III: PLEDGE & AGENCY**

1. Identification of different kinds of agency transactions in day to day life in the commercial world
2. Kinds of agents and agencies- distinction between agents and servants
- 3 Essentials of a agency transactions
4. Various methods of creations of agency
5. Delegation
6. Duties and rights of agent
7. Scope and extent of agent's authority
8. Liability of the principal for acts of agents including misconduct and tort of agent
9. Liability of the agent towards the principal
10. Personal liability towards the parties
11. Methods of termination of agency contract

## **UNIT-IV SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT**

1. Definition

2. Recovering possession of property
3. Specific performance of contracts
4. Rectification of instruments
5. Rescission of contracts
6. Cancellation of Instruments
7. Declaratory decrees
8. Preventive relief.

## **UNIT-V SALES OF GOODS ACT& THE INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT, 1932**

1. Concept of sale as a contract
2. Illustrative instances of sales of goods and the nature of such contracts
3. Essentials of contracts of sale
4. Essential condition in every contract of sale
5. Implied terms in contract of sale
6. The rule of Caveat Emptor and the exceptions thereto under the Sales of Goods Act
7. Changing concept of caveat emptor
8. Effect and meaning of implied warranties in a sale
9. Transfer of title and passing of risks
10. Delivery of goods: various rules regarding delivery of goods.
11. Unpaid seller and his rights
12. Remedies for breach of contract
13. The Indian Partnership Act, 1932
14. Nature of Partnership Firm, Rights /Duties of Partners inter se , Incoming and Outgoing Partners, Position of Minor, Dissolution and Consequences

### **TEXTBOOKS:**

1. Avtar Singh , Contract Act (2000) Eastern Book Company, Lucknow
2. Avtar Singh , Principles of the Law of Sales of Goods and Hire Purchase (1998), Eastern book Company, Lucknow
3. Bangia, R.K. Contract II, Allahabad Law Agency
4. R.K. Abhichandani (ed.) Pollack and mulla on Contract And Specific Relief Acts (1999), Tripathi, Bombay
5. Krishna Nair , Law of Contract (1999) Orient Law House , New Delhi
6. J.P. Verma (ed.) Singh and Gupta , The Law of partnership in India(1999) Orient law House, New Delhi
7. A.G. Guest (ed.) Benjamin's Sales of Goods (1992), Sweet and Maxwell.

**Course Name: Law of Torts and Consumer Protection Act**

**Course Code: BB-104**

**Class: BALLB 1<sup>st</sup> year**

**Semester: II**

**Credit: 4**

**Course Objectives:**

To primarily concerned with redressal of wrongful civil action by awarding compensation. In a society where men live together, conflict interests are bound to occur and they may from time to time cause damage to one or the other. In addition with the rapid industrialization tortious liability has come to be against manufacturers and industrial units. As the law of tort is a basically a judge made law, students are required to make a judicial pronouncements. They are required to keep themselves with the latest developments extending to the entire course.

**Course Outcome :**

On completion of this course, the students will be able to

CO1: Analyse the foundational principles of law of tort and consumer protection act.

CO2: To make students aware of relevant cases relating to tort law.

CO3: To familiarize the students difference between civil wrong and criminal wrong

CO4: Students will be aware of basic procedure for handling consumer dispute

CO5: Students will have comprehensive undertaking about existing law on consumer

Protection in India.

**UNIT-I**

1. Nature & Definition of Tort,
2. Motive,
3. Capacity,
4. Joint Tortfeasors,
5. General defences,

**UNIT-II**

1. Vicarious liability
2. Remoteness of Damage

3. Extinction of liability
4. Strict liability and Absolute liability

### **UNIT-III**

1. WN
2. Negligence,
3. Nervous shock
4. Nuisance

### **UNIT-IV**

1. Trespass to land and goods
2. Defamation,
3. Assault & Battery
4. Cyber Tort
5. Constitutional Tort

### **UNIT-V**

1. Evolution of Consumer Law,
2. The Consumer Protection Act, 2019
3. Offences under Motor Vehicle Act
4. Remedies under Motor Vehicle Act

### **TEXTBOOKS**

- 1) Ratanlal and Dhirajlal- Law of torts
- 2) RK Bangia- Law of torts
- 3) The Law of Torts (Lexis-Nexis, 10th Ed. 2007)

**Course Name: History- II**

**Course Code: BAG-102**

**Class: BALLB 1<sup>st</sup> year**

**Semester: II**

**Credit: 4**

The focus of History II is to look at

- ☐ Modern times in India, the developments of modern legal procedures, laws and institutions and how they impacted the Indians and their old systems.
- ☐ The emergence of present judicial system can be traced to the historical developments in colonial India. The paper looks at the framing of Indian Constitution.

### **Course outcome**

CO1 Students will distinguish between primary and secondary sources and identify and evaluate evidence.

CO2 Students will demonstrate in discussion and written work their understanding of different peoples and cultures in past environments and of how those cultures changed over the course of the centuries.

CO3 Students will demonstrate in written work and class discussions the ability to recognize and articulate the diversity of human experience, including ethnicity, race, language, gender, as well as political, economic, social, and cultural structures over time and space.

### **UNIT-I: Early Developments (1600- 1836)**

1. Charters of the East India Company: 1600, 1661
2. Settlements: Surat, Madras, Bombay
3. Courts: Mayor's Court of 1726 and Supreme Court of 1774
4. Statutes: Regulating Act, 1773; The Act of Settlement 1781
5. Conflict: Raja Nand Kumar, Kamaluddin, Patna Case, and Cossijurah
6. Adalat System: Warren Hastings's Judicial Plans of 1772, 1774 and 1780; Lord Cornwallis's Judicial Plans of 1787, 1790 and 1793; Lord William Bentinck's Judicial Reforms

### **UNIT-II: Evolution of Law and Legal Institutions**

1. Development of Personal Laws
2. Development of Criminal Law
3. Development of Civil law in Presidency towns Mufassil: Special Emphasis on Justice, Equity and Good Conscience

- 4 Codification of Laws: Charter of 1833, The First Law Commission, The Second Law Commission
5. Establishment of High Courts under The Indian High Courts Act, 1861
6. Privy Council and Federal Court: An Appraisal

### **UNIT-III: Constitutional Developments and Framing of Indian Constitution**

1. The Indian Councils' Act, 1861
2. The Government of India Act, 1909
3. The Government of India Acts, 1919 and 1935
4. Accession of Princely States and Reorganisation of the States

### **UNIT-IV: Modern and Contemporary India**

1. Colonialism and Imperialism: Stages of Colonialism, Impact on Economy (Industry, Agriculture and Trade), Permanent Settlement and Emergence of the idea of land as a commodity
2. Nationalist and Civil Disobedience Movement: Only Gandhian Movements
3. Partition: Politics and Communalism
4. Changing notions of Justice and Gender from Ancient to Modern times: A Post-Colonial Discourse

### **Unit-V**

- 1 Problems of Indian Society.
- 2 Regionalism, Casteism, Terrorism and Fundamentalism

### **Text Books:**

1. M.P. Jain, Outlines of Indian Legal History, Wadhwa & Co, Nagpur, 2003 (6th Edn)
2. V.D. Kulshretha and V.M. Gandhi, Landmarks of Indian Legal and Constitutional History, Eastern Book Company, Kurukshetra, 2005
3. M.P. Singh, Outlines of Indian Legal History, Universal Law Publishing Co., 2010
4. H.L.O. Garren & Abdul Hamid, A Constitutional History of India, 1600-1935. London, 1936

### **References:**

1. Radha Kumar, The History of Doing: An Illustrated Account of Movements for Women's Rights and Feminism in India, 1800-1990, Zubaan, 1993
2. Granville Austin, The Making of Indian Constitution, OUP, 1999
3. Ania Loomba, Colonialism/Postcolonialism, Routledge, 1992
4. David Ludden, India and South Asia: A Short History (Including Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka), Oxford: One World Publications, UK, 2004
5. Ramachandra Guha, India after Gandhi: The History of the World's Largest Democracy, Macmillan, 2007
6. Bipan Chandra, Mridula & Aditya Mukherjee, India Since Independence, Penguin, 2008

**Course Name: Sociology-II**

**Course Code: BAG-104**

**Class: BALLB 1<sup>st</sup> year**

**Semester: II**

**Credit: 4**

**Course Objective:**

**The objective of**

**Course outcome**

CO1 Define theory and describe its role in building sociological knowledge.

CO2 Compare and contrast basic theoretical orientations.

CO3 Describe how sociology differs from and is similar to other social sciences, and give examples of these differences.

**Unit-I: Kinship, Family and Marriage**

1. Descent: Patrilineal and Matrilineal, Comparative study of Northern and Southern Kinship
2. Concepts: Principles of Kinship, Consanguinity, Filiations, Incest Taboo and Affinity
3. Forms of Marriage; Monogamy/Polygamy; Endogamy/Exogamy; Sororate/Levirate
4. Forms of Family: Joint and Nuclear family

**Unit-II: Religion**

1. Sacred and Profane
2. Rites and Rituals
3. Communalism and Fundamentalism
4. Secularism

**Unit-III: Social Stratification**

1. Caste: Features, Mobility, Dominant Caste
2. Class and status: Marx and Weber
3. Gender: Equality, Neutrality and Third gender

**Unit IV: Marginalised Groups and Deviants**



1. Theories: Positivist Approach, Labelling Theory, Functionalist Theory, Subculture Theory
2. Social Problems and Social Legislation: Women and Children
3. Sexual Violence against Women & Children: Myths and Realities
4. Marginalised Groups: Differently abled

### **Unit V: Social Evils and Movements**

1. Communalism
2. Regionalism
3. Casteism
4. Social movements

### **Text Book:**

1. A. Giddens, Sociology, New Delhi: Wiley India Pvt Ltd, (Chapter 21), 2013
2. R. Crompton and M. Mann (eds.), Gender and Stratification, Cambridge: Polity Press, (Chapter 3, pp 23-39), 1986
3. Haralambos, Themes and Perspectives, Oxford, (406-451)

### **References:**

1. A.R. Radcliffe-Brown, and Daryll Forde, —Introduction in Radcliffe-Brown and Daryll Forde (eds.), African Systems of Kinship and Marriage, London: Oxford University Press, (pp 1-39), 1950
2. A. M. Shah, —Changes in the Indian Family: An Examination of Some Assumptions, in A.M. Shah, The Family in India: Critical Essays, pp. 52-63 (Orient Longman, 1998.
3. E. Durkheim, Elementary Forms of Religious Life. A New Translation by Carol Cosman, OUP: Oxford, (pp 25-46; 87-100 and 153-182), 2001
4. A. Van Gennep, The Rites of Passage, Routledge and Kegan Paul: London, (Introduction, pp 1-14; 65-75; 74-77; 85-90; 101-107; 116-128; 125-135 and 141-165), 1960
5. T.N. Madan, Modern Myths, Locked Minds: Secularism and Fundamentalism in India, Delhi: Oxford University Press, (pp. 1-38), 1997
6. M.N. Srinivas, Caste: It's Twentieth Century, New Delhi: Avtar Viking Penguin, 1996
7. Gupta, —Hierarchy and Difference, in Dipankar Gupta (ed.), Social Stratification, Delhi: Oxford University Press, (pp 1-21), 1991
8. A. Beteille, Caste, Class and Power, Oxford University Press, 1971, (Chapter.1)
9. S. Jackson and S. Scott (eds.), 2002, Gender: A Sociological Reader, London: Routledge, Introduction, (pp 1-26)
10. Katherine Williams, Text Book on Criminology, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., (pp. 142-167, 197-259 and 343- 369), 1997

**Course Name: Legal English**

**Course Code: BL-114**

**Class: BALLB 1<sup>st</sup> year**

**Semester: II**

**Credit: 4**

**Objective-** This course will focus on enhancement of student's thought, ideas and vision for practical application in their professional life. Combined with communication skills, the paper will help in developing critical and analytical skills among the students. Further business communication will make their professional communication effective.

### **Course Outcome**

CO1: To introduce students to English legal resources in order to understand the legal language.

CO2: To enable the students to use legal vocabulary and terminology.

CO3: To enable successful and efficient communication (oral) appropriate to each situation.

CO4: To introduce students to various forms of legal writing appropriate to their specific needs.

CO5: To provide students with opportunities to develop basic English skills (written) in respect to topics dealt with in class.

### **UNIT I: Comprehension and Composition**

- e) Reading comprehension of general and legal texts
- f) Paragraph and precise Writing
- g) Abstract writing
- h) Drafting of Reports and Notices

### **UNIT II: Language and Law**

- f) Meaning and communication approaches: types, directions and challenges.
- g) Culture and language sensitivity
- h) Legal sensitivity

- i) Legal maxims
- j) Sounds of spoken language: Phonetics

### **UNIT III: Literature and Law**

- d) Play 'Justice' By John Galsworthy (Justice Was A 1910 Crime Play By The British Writer John Glasworthy)
- e) The Trial Of Bhagat Singh
- f) Biography/Autobiography Of Martin Luther and Nelson Mandela

### **UNIT IV: Business Communication**

- e) Theories of business communication: Importance of communication
- f) Communication Process
- g) Significance of Feedback
- h) Barriers to effective communication, ways to overcome the barriers

### **UNIT V:E-correspondence**

- e) E-correspondence:Meaning and concept
- f) E-Mail:Guidelines for smart E-mail
- g) Constructing the message
- h) Tools for presenting messages

### **Textbooks:**

- 3. J.S Singh & Nishi Behl, legal language, writing and general English, Allahabad Law Agency,2009
- 4. N.R. Madhav Menon, Clinical Legal Education, Eastern Book company, 2011(Reprint)

### **References:**

- 5. Jenny Chapman, Interviewing and counseling, Routledge Cavendish, 2000(2<sup>nd</sup>Edn)
  - 6. Stephens P. Robbins, Organizational Behaviour, Perason Education India, 2013 (15<sup>th</sup>Edn)
  - 7. John Galsworthy, Justice, F.Q. Books, 2010 4.
- Varinder Kumar, Raj Bodh, etc. Al., Busness Communication, Oscar Publication, 2010

**Course Name: Political Science-I**

**Course Code: BAG-106**

**Class: BALLB 1<sup>st</sup> year**

**Semester: II**

**Credit: 4**

Course Objective:

This paper 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. As a final point, the course attempts to evaluate the contributions of Western and Indian political thinking in the context of politico-legal experiences.

### **Course outcome**

CO1 understands the world, their country, their society, as well as themselves and have awareness of ethical problems, social rights, values and responsibility to the self and to others.

CO2 Understand different disciplines from natural and social sciences to mathematics and art, and develop interdisciplinary approaches in thinking and practice.

CO3 Think critically, follows innovations and developments in science and technology, demonstrate personal and organizational entrepreneurship and engage in life-long learning in various subjects.

### **Unit -I: Political Theory**

a. Introduction

i. Political Science: Definition, Aims and Scope

ii. State, Government and Law

b. Theories of State

i. Divine and Force Theory

ii. Organic Theory

iii. Idealist and Individualist Theory

iv. Theory of Social Contract

v. Hindu Theory: Contribution of Saptang Theory

vi. Islamic Concept of State

### **Unit -II: Political Ideologies**

a. Liberalism: Concept, Elements and Criticisms; Types: Classical and Modern

- b. Totalitarianism: Concept, Elements and Criticisms; Types: Fascism and Nazism
- c. Socialism: Concept, Elements and Criticisms; Schools of Socialism: Fabianism, Syndicalism and Guild Socialism
- d. Marxism and Concept of State
- e. Feminism: Political Dimensions

### **UNIT-III: Machinery of Government**

- a. Constitution: Purpose, Features and classification
- b. Legislature: Concept, Functions and Types
- c. Executive: Concept, Functions and Types
- d. Judiciary: Concepts, Functions, Judicial Review and Independence of Judiciary
- e. Separation of Powers
- f. Political Processes

### **Unit- IV: Sovereignty and Citizenship**

- a. Sovereignty: Definition and Types (Political, Popular and Legal)
- b. Rights: Concept and Types (Focus on Fundamental and Human Rights)
- c. Duties: Concept and Types
- d. Political Thinkers: Plato's Justice; Aristotle on Government and Citizenship; John Rawls on Distributive Justice; Gandhi's Concept of State and Swaraj; Nehruvian Socialism; Jai Prakash Narain's Total Revolution

### **UNIT – V: Unitary and Federal Form of Government**

- 1 Unitary and federal form of Government – features, merits and demerits
- 2 Co-federal and Quasi Federal Government

### **Text Books:**

- 1. O.P. Gauba, An Introduction to Political Theory, Delhi: Macmillan, 2009
- 2. George H. Sabine, & Thomas L. Thorson, A History of Political Theory, Delhi: Oxford & IBH Co. Pvt. Ltd., 1973
- 3. Eddy Asirvatham, Political Theory, S. Chand & Company Ltd., Delhi, 2012

### **References:**

- 1. A.C. Kapur, Principles of Political Science, S. Chand & Company Ltd., Delhi, 2012
- 2. Andre Heywood, Politics, Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2011
- 3. B.L. Fadia, Indian Government and Politics, SahityaBhawan Publications, Agra, 2010
- 4. Peu Ghosh, Indian Government and Politics, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 2012
- 5. Subhash C. Kashyap, Our Constitution, National Book Trust, India, 2012
- 6. Subhash C. Kashyap, Our Parliament, National Book Trust, India, 2008
- 7. M.P. Singh, Indian Federalism: An Introduction, National Book Trust, India, 2013
- 8. Brian R. Nelson, Western Political Thought, Pearson Education, India, 2009
- 9. B.P. Dua, M.P. Singh and Rekha Saxena, Indian Judiciary and Politics: The Changing Landscape, Manohar Publishers and Distributors, Delhi, 2007
- 10. Subrata Mukherjee, & Sushila Ramaswamy, A History of Political Thought: Plato to Marx, Prentice Hall of India, 2009

**Course Name: Social Awareness & Legal Awareness-II**

**Course Code: BB-152**

**Class: BALLB 1<sup>st</sup> year**

**Semester: II**

**Credit: 1**

**Objective-**

This course is for the empowerment of individuals regarding issues involving the law. Legal awareness helps to promote consciousness of legal culture, participation in the formation of laws and the rule of law. This course aims to empower the youth of our country with the knowledge of their legal rights and duties, ultimately to be able to share power equally, gain full access to the means of development and to inspire a whole generation to work together towards achieving gender equality and justice.

**Course Outcome**

On completion of this course, the students will be able to

CO1.Learn about their rights and duties and basic features of the Indian constitution.

CO2.To create awareness about the various machineries/organs of the Justice delivery system available for redressal of their problems/grievances.

CO3.Learn about the procedure of approaching and utilizing various channels available for the 3 redressal of grievances i.e. the Police, the Executive and the Judiciary.

CO4.Discuss the basic concepts of labour law.

**UNIT-I: PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT, 2012**

1. Salient features of POCSO Act.
2. Sexual offences against children
3. Procedure for reporting cases
4. Procedure for recording statement of the child
5. Procedure and powers of special courts.

**UNIT-II: PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION ACT, 1988**

1. Salient features of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
2. Offences and penalties
3. Investigation
4. Appeal and revision

**UNIT-III: THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT, 2005**

1. Definition and salient features of the Act
2. Powers and duties of Protection officers, service providers etc.
3. Procedure for obtaining orders for relief
4. Appeal

#### **UNIT-IV: THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE ACT, 2013**

1. Features of the Prevention of women from sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013
2. Internal Complaint committee
3. Local Complaint Committee
4. Duties of Employer

#### **UNIT- V: THE UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) ACT, 1967**

1. Essential features of the Act
2. Unlawful Associations
3. Offences and penalties
4. Punishment for terrorist Activities
5. Forfeiture of proceeds of terrorism or any property intended to be used for terrorism
6. Terrorist Organizations

#### **TEXTBOOKS:**

1. Kai Ambos, Judith Large, Mariekewierda, Building a Future on Peace and Justice : Studies on Transitional Justice, Peace and Development The Nuremberg Declaration on Peace and Justice, Springer Science & Business Media, 2008
2. Andrew Byrnes, Mika Hayashi, Christopher Michaelsen, International Law in the New Age Of Globalization, MartinusNijhoff Publishers, 2013
3. New Age of Globalization, MartinusNijhoff Publishers, 2013
4. Jan Aart Scholte, Globalization – A critical introduction
5. Jarrod Wiener – Globalization and the harmonization of law
6. Michael Goodhart – Democracy as Human Rights – Freedom and Equality in the age of Globalization
7. James H Mitelman, The Globalization Syndrome

#### **ARTICLES:**

1. Joseph Stiglitz, Making Globalisation Work: The Next Step to Global Justice, Penigun 2007
2. Antony Anghie (Editor), The Third World and International Order: Law, Politics, and Globalization, Kluwer Law International , 2003

**Course Name: WRITING AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS**

**Course Code: VC-110**

**Class: BALLB 1<sup>st</sup> year**

**Semester: II**

**Course Outcome:**

At the end of the course, a student will be able to understand

CO1 Scan complex legal texts. Summarize information and reconstruct arguments in a coherent presentation.

CO2 Produce organized and coherent communications

and essays with clear paragraphs and appropriate methods for introducing and concluding.

CO3 Produce well-supported communications and essays using different patterns of development taking into consideration purpose and audience.

Communication can be defined as the process by which people share ideas, experiences, knowledge, and feelings through the transmission of symbolic messages or verbally.

The ability to communicate well is arguably the skillset lawyers neglect the most but one of the most important skill he should be reasonably good at.

The good thing is it is a learnable skill and could be learned by practice.

But strong communication skills are mandatory in today's world for lawyers.

Subject will be focusing on the areas of development like

- Drafting skills (Drafting of Legal Letters, Applications, Precise Writing, Articles, etc.)
- Legal Research (Study of Important & Famous cases & make synopsis of important point of the case)
- Public Speaking Skills (Students will be given small projects or situations to speak or to present their views, which would boost confidence in them and recuse their fear of public speaking)
- Group Discussions (Rules of group discussions are discussed with regular practice sessions)
- Answer writing skills (Regular sessions to let students know, what all could be the contents of a good answer with respect to marks)



- Personality grooming (Teach students that what body language should they have while giving Interviews, Speech or when they present themselves in court).
- Interview Skills (Make students interview ready and teach them the techniques of, 'How to give a good interview')

# III Semester

**Course Name: Family Law -I**

**Course Code: BB-201**

**Class: BALLB 2<sup>nd</sup> year**

**Semester: III**

**Credit: 4**

**Objective:** Hindu law refers to the code of laws applied to Hindus, Buddhists, Janis and Sikhs. It also refers to the legal theory, jurisprudence and philosophical reflections on the nature of law discovered in ancient and medieval era. It gives us the base of the society i.e. family. It deals with different families' positions, traditions, rights and duties, family problems and legal solutions to them which directly relate to the society. The main objective of the subject is to resolve the socio-legal disputes arising in the society regarding marriage, divorce, property rights, partition, succession, maintenance, guardianship, adoption etc. It also sensitizes the students about Hindu society for their legal rights and duties :

### **Course Outcome**

**On completion of the course students will be able to :**

**CO1:** Learn, appreciate and understand the sources and schools of Hindu Law.

**CO2:** Understand the basic concepts of Hind Law such as Hindu Joint family, Coparcener, Karta etc.

**CO3:** Understand the guiding principles of valid marriage and divorce followed under Hindu Law.

**CO4:** Gain knowledge of succession, partition, adoption, maintenance and guardianship.

**CO5:** Gain skills of thinking, analyzing, verbal and written presentation of ideas of argument.

**CO6:** Students will be able to put their acquired knowledge into practice in their research on contemporary constitutional law issues.

### **UNIT-I**

1. Application of Hindu Law,
2. Sources of Hindu Law,
3. Schools of Hindu Law,
4. Hindu Joint Family, Joint Families, Coparcenary, Classification of Property,
5. Karta of Joint Family, Position, Liabilities and Powers of Karta,

6. Coparcener's Power of Alienation, Coparcener's Right to Challenge Improper Alienation,
7. Alienee's Rights and Remedies

## **UNIT-II**

1. The nature and concept of Hindu Marriage..
2. Essential Conditions for Valid Hindu Marriage, and Ceremonies of Marriage,
3. Registration of Hindu Marriages,
4. Remedy of Restitution of Conjugal Rights,
5. Void and Voidable Marriages,
6. Judicial Separation and Divorce,
7. Various Types of Grounds for Divorce and Judicial Separation,

## **UNIT-III**

1. Nature and Scope of The Hindu Succession Act, 1956,
2. Effects of the Hindu (Succession) Amendment, 2005,
3. Rules of Succession to the Property of Hindu Male, Succession to the Property of Hindu Female, Succession to the Mitakshara Coparcener's Interest,
4. General Rules of Succession, Partition. Subject Matter of Partition, Persons who have a right to Partition Right to Share

## **UNIT-IV**

1. Nature and Scope of The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956,
2. Concept of Minority and Guardianship.
3. Types of Guardians
4. Natural Guardians and their Powers,
5. Testamentary Guardian: Appointment and Powers,
6. Certified Guardian,
7. Defecto Guardian,
8. Guardian By Affinity.

## **UNIT-V**

1. The Hindu Adoption & Maintenance Act, 1956,
2. Nature of Adoption,
3. Essential Conditions for Valid Adoption,
4. Effects of Adoption,
5. Registration of Adoption,
6. Personal Obligation,
7. Maintenance of Dependents,
8. Quantum of Maintenance,
9. Maintenance As a Charge on Property

## **BOOKS RECOMMENDED**

Ranganath Misra, Mayne's Treatise on Hindu Law & Usage (16th ed. 2008)

Sanajeet A. Desai, Mulla Principles of Hindu Law, Vol. I & II 21st ed. 2010)  
Paras Diwan and Peeyushi Divan, Modern Hindu Law (Allahabad Law Agency, Reprint 2018)  
Duncan M. Derrell, A Critique of Modern Hindu Law (1970)  
Basant K Sharma. Hindu Law. (Central Law Publication 8th Ed 2017)

**Course Name: Constitutional Law - I**

**Course Code: BB-203**

**Class: BALLB 2<sup>nd</sup> year**

**Semester: III**

**Credit: 4**

**COURSE OBJECTIVE:**

1. Constitution of India is the pillar on which the governance of our country rests.
2. The course aims to examine the political, social and economic value structure of the Constitution of India.
3. The balancing of positive responsibility of the state to establish a economy of growth, social justice and political aspiration of all sections of the Indian society through Constitutional Governance.
4. The objective of this course is to make students understand the basic concepts of Indian constitution.

**Course Outcome**

**On completion of the course students will be able to :**

**CO1:** Learn, appreciate and understand the fundamental features of the Constitution.

**CO2:** Critically evaluate the role of fundamental rights and the correlation between fundamental rights and duties.

**CO3:** Understand the guiding principles of state policy in governance of the country.

**CO4:** Become a responsible citizen after being aware of their fundamental rights and duties

**CO5:** Understand the process of judicial review and how judiciary actively plays a role in protection of human rights.

**UNIT-1**

- 1 Nature Silent features and Preamble of the Constitution of India
2. Union and its Territory
3. Citizenship

**UNIT-II**

1. Article-12 and 13

2. Right to Equality (Art. 14).
3. Special Provision for Weaker Sections of the Society,
4. Reservation Policy

### **UNIT- III**

1. Fundamental Freedoms under Art. 19,
2. Freedom of Press
3. Protection in respect of conviction of offence (Art-20).
4. Right to Life and Personal Liberty Article 21),
5. Protection against Arrest and Detention (Art 22).

### **UNIT – IV**

1. Right against Exploitation (Art-23 & 24).
2. Right to Religion (Art 25-28).
3. Cultural & Educational Rights of Minorities (Art.29 & 30).

### **UNIT-V**

1. Right to Constitutional Remedies (Art, 32 Art. 226).
2. Judicial Activism
3. Directive Principles of State Policy.
4. Fundamental Duties

### **TEXTBOOKS**

1. Constitutional Law of India by M.P Jain
2. Bare Act – The Indian Penal Code, 1860

**Course Name: Law of Crime –I(IPC-I)**

**Course Code: BL-205**

**Class: BALLB 2<sup>nd</sup> year**

**Semester: III**

**Credit: 4**

**Course Objectives:**

This paper will deal with the basic principles of criminal law determining criminal liability and punishments as well as Marital offences.

**Course Outcome:**

On completion of this course, the students will be able to

**CO1:** Identify ingredients of crime and basic Principles of Criminal Law.

**CO2:** learn how crimes are categorized by types and seriousness.

**CO3:** learn general exceptions mentioned under the IPC.

**CO4:** Analyze the different types of Punishments.

**CO5:** Identify types of marital offenses.

**Unit-1:Introduction to Substantive Criminal Law**

- a. Extent and operation of the Indian Penal Code
- b. Definition of Crime
- c. Constituents Elements of Crime: Actus Reus and Mens rea
- d. Stages in commission of a Crime- Intention, Preparation, Attempt etc.

**Unit-II:General Exceptions (Sections 76-106)**

- a. Definitions
- b. Mistake
- c. Judicial and Executive acts
- d. Accident
- e. Necessity
- f. Infancy
- g. Insanity
- h. Intoxication
- i. Consent
- j. Good Faith
- k. Private Defense against Body and Property

**Unit-III: Incoherent Forms of Crime**

- a. Joint and Constructive Liability
- b. Criminal Conspiracy
- c. Attempt
- d. Abetment



**Unit-IV:Punishment**

- a. Offence against the State
- b. Offence against Public Tranquility,
- c. Theories of Punishment with special reference to Capital Punishment

**Unit-V: Marital offences**

- a. Offences relating to marriage (Chapter-XX)-Bigamy, Adultery etc.
- b. Offences of cruelty by the Husband or relatives of Husband(Chapter-XXA/Section 498A)

**Reference Books**

- 1. RatanlalDhiraj Lal, The Indian Penal Code, Lexis Nexis, ButterworthsWadhwa, Nagpur, 2012
- 2. K.D. Gaur, Textbook on Indian Penal Code, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi, 2012
- 3. PS A Pillai, Criminal Law, Lexis Nexis, 14" Edition, 2019
- 4. Bare Act of Indian Penal Code, 1860
- 5. <https://unacademy.com/lesson/criminal-law-overview/XLHB52G3>

**Course Name: Economics-I**

**Course Code: BAG-201**

**Class: BALLB 1<sup>st</sup> year**

**Semester: III**

**Credit: 4**

Course Objective:

The objective of this paper is

- ☐ To provide broad understanding of basic concepts of economics
- ☐ Understanding of relationship between economics and law.

**Course outcome**

CO1 Demonstrate an advanced and integrated understanding of the political, social, historical, philosophical, and economic context of law.

CO2 Engage in identification, articulation and critical evaluation of legal theory and the implications for policy.

CO3 Critically analyze and research complex problems relating to law and legal theory and make reasoned and appropriate choices amongst alternatives.

### **UNIT-I: Introduction to Economics**

1. . Definition, Methodology, Scope of Economics
2. Basic Concepts and Precepts: Economic Problems, Economic Agents, Economic Organizations, Marginalism, Time Value of Money, Opportunity Cost
3. Forms of Economic Analysis: Micro vs. Macro, Partial vs. General, Static vs. Dynamic, Positive vs. Normative, Short run vs. long run
4. Relation between Economics and Law: Economic Offences and Economic Legislations

### **UNIT-II: Demand, Supply, Production Analysis and Cost**

1. Theory of Demand and Supply, Price Determination of a Commodity, Shift of Demand and Supply, Concept of Elasticity
2. Concepts of Production: Total Product, Average Product, Marginal Product, Returns to Factor, Returns to Scale
3. Costs and Revenue Concepts

### **UNIT-III:**

Market Structure, Theory of Determination of Factor Prices

1. Classification of Markets: Pure and Perfect Competitions, Monopolistic and Imperfect Competition, Monopoly, Duopoly and Oligopoly, Cartels
2. Dumping: Meaning, Types, Importance and Impact of Dumping
3. Wage determination, Rent, Interest and Profits

**UNIT-IV:**

Theory of Money, Banking and Financial Institutions

1. Concept of Money: Functions of Money, Impact of Money; Inflation and Deflation
2. Supply of and Demand for Money
3. Central Banking: Functions, Credit Control through Monetary Policy
4. Commercial Banking: Functions, Organization and Operations (Credit Creation)
- e. Non-Banking Financial Institutions: Meaning and Role
- f. Money Markets and Capital Markets: Meaning and Instruments

**Unit –V: Dumping**

- 1 Concept of Dumping
- 2 Anti Dumping laws
- 4 Cases of International Courts of Justice

**Text Books:**

1. K.K. Dewett, Modern Economic Theory, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi, 2006
2. M.L. Jhingan, Micro Economic Theory, Konark Publishers Pvt Limited, 7th Edition, 2012
3. D.N. Dwivedi, Principles of Economics, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 2005

References:

1. H.L. Ahuja, Principles of Micro-Economics, S. Chand, New Delhi, 2004
2. Richard G. Lipsey, Introduction to Positive Economics, ELBS, 7th Edition, Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1989
3. P.A. Samuelson, Economics, Mc-Graw-Hill, Irwin, 2005
4. P.L. Mehta, Managerial Economics, Sultan Chand, New Delhi, 2013
5. D.N. Dwivedi, Macro-Economics, Tata Mc Graw Hill, 2005
6. E. Shapiro, Macro-Economic Analysis, Tata Mc Graw Hill, 2003
7. M.L. Seth, Money, Banking, International Trade and Public Finance, Lakshmi Narayan Aggarwal Publisher, 2000
8. M.C. Vaish, Macro-Economic Theory, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, Latest Edition, 2002

**Course Name: Political Science-II**

**Course Code: BAG-203**

**Class: BALLB 1<sup>st</sup> year**

**Semester: III**

**Credit: 4**

**Course Objective:**

This paper focuses on

- ☐ Basic concepts and functioning of State & Government.

**Course outcome**

CO1 Define important field-specific theories and concepts, and understand their role in developing political science knowledge.

CO2 Summarize conceptual argument or theoretical approaches, apply them to field-relevant situations, and support their application with appropriate evidence.

CO3 Compare and evaluate the merits of multiple policies, theories, or concepts from different disciplinary perspectives.

**Unit-I: Types of Government**

1. Democracy
2. Federal form of Government: Concept, Features, Merits and Demerits
3. Confederal and Quasi Federal Form (Indian Federalism)
4. Parliamentary Form of Government
5. Presidential Form of Government

**Unit-II: Key Concepts in International Relations**

1. Power, Elements of National Power: Population, Geography, Resources, Economy, Technology and Military
2. Limitations on National Power: International morality, Public Opinion and International Law
3. Balance of Power

**Unit-III: United Nations and International Relations**

1. Diplomacy: Old World and New World, Legal conflicts.
2. UN Principal Organs: General Assembly, Security Council and International Court of Justice
3. Peaceful Settlement of Disputes: Negotiations, Mediation, Conciliation, Arbitration and Judicial Settlement
4. Collective Security Mechanism

#### **Unit-IV: Critical Global Concerns**

1. Cold War: Causes, Phases and Case Studies (Korean Crisis, Vietnam Crisis, Cuban Crisis and Gulf War)
2. Post Cold War: Iraq War, US Hegemony, Rise of Japan and China
3. Alliances: NATO and Non-Aligned Movement.
4. Supra-National Organizations: EU, OAS, AU and ASEAN
5. International Terrorism: Reasons for Emergence (Issues of Resources, Territorial Claims, Culture and Religion), Forms and Combating Terrorism

#### **UNIT-V**

- 1 Equality: Meaning, Nature, kinds and relationship with liberty Law:
- 2 Meaning, sources, classification and relationship with Morality and Public Opinion

#### **Text Books:**

1. Peu Ghosh, International Relations, Prentice Hall of India, 2009
2. RumkiBasu, The United Nation: Structure and Function of an International Organisation, South Asia Books, 2008

#### **References:**

1. Moore and Pubantz, The New United Nations, Pearson Education, 2008
2. Chandra Prakash, and Prem Arora, International Relations, Cosmos Bookhive, 1986
3. E. H.Carr, International Relations between Two World Wars 1919-1939, Macmillan, 2004
4. Shakti Mukherjee, and Indrani Mukherjee, International Relations, World Press Pvt. Ltd., 1986
5. Hans J. Morgenthau, Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace, Revised, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2005
6. J.G. Starke, An Introduction to International Law, Butterworths, 1993 (Revised)
7. Joshua S. Goldstein, International Relations, Pearson Education, 2013
8. J.N. Dixit, India's Foreign Policy and its Neighbours, Gyan Books, 2001
9. Peter Calvocoressi, World Politics:1945-2000, Pearson Education, 2013
10. Gabriel Almond, Dalton et al., Comparative Politics Today: A World View, Pearson, New Delhi, 2013
11. Pushpesh Pant, International Relations in the 21st Century, New Delhi: Tata Mc Graw Hill Education Private Limited,2011

**Course Name: Administrative law**

**Course Code: BB-211**

**Class: BALLB 2<sup>nd</sup> year**

**Semester: IV**

**Credit: 4**

**Objective-**

- 1) The objective of studying of administrative law is to understand the nature of administration and the rule of law.
- 2) To make students understand the nature, scope, concept, necessity and growth of Administrative law.
- 3) To familiarize the students with the conceptual and operational parameters of the general principles of the Administrative Law.
- 4) To make the students understand the difference between Constitutional law and administrative law.
- 5) To make the students aware of the working of Administration.

### **Course Outcome**

On completion of this course, the students will be able to:

CO1: Define the objectives of Administrative law and the rule of Law

CO2. Explain the nature, scope, necessity and development of Administrative Law and action.

CO3. Identify the basic rules and principles followed to render administrative justice;

CO4. Identify distinction between the Constitutional Law and Administrative Law

CO5. Examine the functioning of the special bodies constituted as alternative means for administering justice viz., Administrative Tribunals, Ombudsman, Lokayukta, Lokpal

### **UNIT-I: Introduction**

1. Meaning, Definition & Scope of Administrative Law
2. Sources & Development of Administrative Law
3. Relationship between Constitutional Law and Administrative Law
4. Separation of powers & Constitutional law
5. Rule of law & Constitutional law
6. Distinction between judicial, quasi-judicial and Administrative functions
7. Relationship between Constitutional law and Administrative Law

### **UNIT-II: Delegated Legislation**

1. Delegated Legislation - Definition & Form
2. Necessity of Delegated Legislation

3. Reasons for the growth of Delegated Legislation
4. Types of Delegated Legislation
5. General Limitations upon Delegation of Powers - Principles:
  - i. Subsidiarity
  - ii. delegatus non potest delegare
6. Droit Administratif

### **UNIT-III: Principle of Natural Justice and Rule of Law**

1. Natural Justice & Legal Justice
2. Basic principles of natural law:
  - i. No man can be judge of his own cause (Dr. Bonham's Case)
  - ii. Audi alteram partem (right to fair hearing)
3. Exceptions to the rule of Natural Justice
4. Effects of non-compliance with principles of Natural Justice
5. Rule against Bias: Principle against arbitrariness: Wednesbury Rule

### **Unit-IV: Adjudication & Judicial Review Power under the Administrative law**

1. Need for Administrative Adjudication
2. Modes of Administrative Decision making
3. Administrative Tribunals
4. Judicial Review of Administrative Actions: Constitutional Framework
5. Doctrine of ultra vires
6. Power to review own Decisions
7. Grounds for review:
  - i. Failure to exercise discretion
  - ii. Excess of discretionary authority
  - iii. Arbitrary exercise of discretion
8. Doctrine of proportionality
9. Doctrine of Legitimate Expectations

### **Unit-V: Administrative Discretion & Mechanism for Control of Administrative Actions**

#### **A. Meaning of Discretionary Power & its rationale**

1. Scope of discretion & Grounds for challenging the exercise of Administrative Discretion
2. Abuse of discretion - Study of case-law:
  - a. Non-application of mind
  - b. Improper purpose
  - c. Irrelevant considerations
  - d. Fettering of discretion acting under dictation
3. Sovereign immunity in Administrative Law

## **B. Institutional controls on Administrative Actions**

1. Public audit
2. Commissions of Enquiry
3. Ombudsman in India (Lokpal&Lokayuktha)
4. The Right to Information Act

## **C. Methods of judicial review**

1. Statutory appeals
2. Writs
3. Declaratory judgments and injunctions
4. Civil Suits for Compensation

## **TEXTBOOKS:**

1. K. Takwani, Lectures on Administrative Law, Eastern Books Co, Lucknow
2. P. Mittal, Natural Justice Judicial Review & Administrative Law
3. HWR Wade & CF Forsyth, Administrative Law, OUP, 2009.
4. MP Jain, Cases & Materials On Indian Administrative Law, LexisNexis, New Delhi, 1<sup>st</sup> edn. 1994
5. TusharKantiSoha, Administrative Law, Kanishka, 2001

## **ARTICLES:**

1. Ajoy P.B., Administrative Action and the Doctrine of Proportionality in India, <http://www.iosrjournals.org/iosr-jhss/papers/Vol1-issue6/D0161623.pdf>
2. Justice MarkandeyKatju., Administrative law and judicial review of administrative action, [http://www.ebcindia.com/lawyer/articles/2005\\_8\\_25.htm](http://www.ebcindia.com/lawyer/articles/2005_8_25.htm)
3. Anupa V. Thapliyal, Central Administrative Tribunals and Their Power to Issue Directions, Orders or Writs Under Articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution, <http://www.ebc-india.com/lawyer/articles/92v4a4.htm>



**Course Name: Corporate Law**

**Course Code: BL-201**

**Class: BALLB 2<sup>nd</sup> year**

**Semester:III**

**Credit: 4**

### **COURSE OBJECTIVES:**

To introduce Students to the economic function of the company as a legal structure for business, its advantages and disadvantages compared to other structure available such as partnership and the Limited Liability Partnership and in particular to the company's limited liability. To explain the legal nature and significance of limited liability and the price which those using a company as business structure are required to pay for it. To provide students with knowledge and appreciation of the major core topics in company law including the legal nature company as a business structure, the legal implications of separate corporate personality including limited liability, the validity of contracts made and the legal protection of shareholders. Moreover, the legal basis of the control exercised by a company's board of directors and their legal duties as directors and the legal protection of shareholders. The effectiveness of these limitations and constraints in practice are also critical analysis room instructions to train the student.

### **COURSE OUTCOME:**

On completion of this course, the students will be able to:

**CO1:** have an elementary understanding of various nuances of corporate law like corporate personality, doctrine of piercing the corporate veil etc.

**CO2:** Identify the relevant legal issues that arise on a given set of facts in the area of corporate law.

**CO3:** Explain and apply the principles of corporate law covered in the course

**CO4:**Analyze and predict how unresolved or ambiguous corporate law questions could be resolved by the courts through an analysis of case law and the judicial method.

### **UNIT-I**

Company: Meaning, features, types, privileges of private company, lifting of corporate veil, formation of company, Memorandum of Association: Meaning, importance ,clauses of memorandum of association and their alteration; Doctrine of ultra-vires; Articles of Association: meaning, contents alteration of articles of association; Constructive notice and doctrine of indoor management.

### **UNIT -II**

Prospectus : Definition, contents of prospectus, Statement in lieu of prospectus; Share Capital: Types of Share capital, alteration of share capital , reduction of share capital ,share and stock, share certificate and share warrant; Company Management: Introduction, qualification and disqualification of directors, appointment, vacation, removal , duties and liabilities of directors, managerial remuneration.

### **UNIT -III**

Company Meetings and Resolution: Kinds of company meetings, requisites of a valid meeting, proxy, voting, Agenda, Minutes of meetings, Resolution-meaning and types; Winding up, voluntary winding up, winding up under the supervision of court, consequences of winding up and IBC Code.

### **UNIT-IV**

Merger, Amalgamation, Acquisition, Companies Amendment rules

### **UNIT-V**

Company Secretary: Meaning and importance of company secretary, qualifications, qualities, functions, position, role, Appointment, powers and rights, duties and liabilities of company Secretary.

#### **Books Recommended:**

1. Kuchal M.C., (2009) Modern Indian Company Law, Shri Maiavir Books, Noida
2. Kapoor N.D., (2010), Company Law: Incorporating the provisions of companies Amendment Act, S. Chand
3. Singh Avtar, (2007), Company Law, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
4. Sharma, A., (2010), Company Law and secretarial practice, V.K. publications.
5. Ghosh, K. M., Chandratre, K. R... (2009), Company law with secretarial practice Bharat Law house pvt.Ltd.
6. Jain, N.K, (2007), Company Law and Practice, Deep & Deep Publication.

**Course Name: WRITING AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS**

**Course Code: VC-309**

**Class: BALLB 2<sup>nd</sup> year**

**Semester: III**

**Course Outcome:**

At the end of the course, a student will be able to understand

CO1 Scan complex legal texts. Summarize information and reconstruct arguments in a coherent presentation.

CO2 Produce organized and coherent communications

and essays with clear paragraphs and appropriate methods for introducing and concluding.

CO3 Produce well-supported communications and essays using different patterns of development taking into consideration purpose and audience.

Communication can be defined as the process by which people share ideas, experiences, knowledge, and feelings through the transmission of symbolic messages or verbally.

The ability to communicate well is arguably the skillset lawyers neglect the most but one of the most important skill he should be reasonably good at.

The good thing is it is a learnable skill and could be learned by practice.

But strong communication skills are mandatory in today's world for lawyers.

Subject will be focusing on the areas of development like

- Drafting skills (Drafting of Legal Letters, Applications, Precise Writing, Articles, etc.)
- Legal Research (Study of Important & Famous cases & make synopsis of important point of the case)
- Public Speaking Skills (Students will be given small projects or situations to speak or to present their views, which would boost confidence in them and recuse their fear of public speaking)
- Group Discussions (Rules of group discussions are discussed with regular practice sessions)
- Answer writing skills (Regular sessions to let students know, what all could be the contents of a good answer with respect to marks)

- Personality grooming (Teach students that what body language should they have while giving Interviews, Speech or when they present themselves in court).
- Interview Skills (Make students interview ready and teach them the techniques of, 'How to give a good interview')

# **IV SEMESTER**

**Course Name: Family Law - II**

**Course Code: BB-202**

**Class: BALLB 2<sup>nd</sup> year**

**Semester: IV**

**Credit: 4**

**Objective:** To overview of Muslim law in its historical and evolution perspective. It includes a critical analysis of the history, development, and the schools of Muslim law, classical and modern theories, evolution of the law up to the present and its contemporary applications. It comprehensively covers the law of marriage, dissolution of marriages, guardianship, talaq, maintenance, paternity and the concept of legitimacy among Muslim and deals with debts and bequest (wasiyat), hiba (gift) and Muslim law of inheritance, the family courts, the civil Marriage Law, the Special Marriage Act etc. The main objective of the subject is to sensitize the students about the Islamic society, their legal rights and duties.

### **Course Outcome**

CO1: To make students understand the scope, sources and schools of muslim law in India.

CO2: To familiarize students with muslim marriage, marital right and dower.

CO3: To analyze the concept of divorce and maintenance under muslim law.

CO4: To analyze the concept of gift, bequests, inheritance under muslim law

### **UNIT 1**

1. Status and Scope of Muslim Law in India,

2. Statutory Application of Muslim Law including the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat)

Application

Act, 1937;

3. Sources of Muslim Law and their position in India

4. Schools of Muslims in India,

### **UNIT 2**

1. Muslim Marriage (Nikah)- legal requirements including all forms of Marriage and Legal impediments thereon,

2. Effects of marriage

3. Marital Rights, including dower and its Characteristics and Enforcement;

4. Special terms and conditions in marriage and their enforcement;

5. Post Marriage Conversion to Islam

6. Post Marriage renunciation of Islam,

### **UNIT 3**

1. Divorce and its Policy in Islam

2. Forms of divorce in Muslim Law of India, including divorce by wife outside and through courts

under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939,  
3. Post-Divorce Rights of parties including iddat period, remarriage,  
4. Maintenance including the Muslim Women(Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 and Maintenance of Wife and Widow under Ss 125-128 Cr.P.C., 1973.

#### **UNIT 4**

1. Surviving Spouse- his or her right to inherit;  
2. Deceased wife's dower, widow's lien/wife's right to retain,  
3. Rights of deceased husband's heirs, transferability and inheritability of dower,  
4. Parent Child relations including acknowledgement of paternity and concept of Legitimacy;  
5. Concept of Minority and puberty including guardianship and custody of minor's person and/or property; Parents maintenance under Muslim Law and Cr.P.C. (Ss 125-128),

#### **UNIT 5**

1. Disposition of property including gifts(hiba), debts and bequests (wasiyat);  
2. Revocation and lapse of legacies,  
3. Bequest to heirs, and bequeathable third and death-bed transactions,  
4. Muslim Law of inheritance including Women's right to inherit and disqualification of heirs;  
5. Muslim Law on Increase and return,  
6. Muslim Law relating to wakfs and their administration including the Wakf Act, 1995.

#### **RECOMMENDED BOOKS**

1. M. Hidayatullah & Arshad Hidayatullah, Mulla, Principles of Mahomedan Law (19th ed., 1990) (reprint 2010)  
2. Asaf A.A. Fyzee, Outlines of Muhammadan Law (5th ed., 2008)  
3. Tahir Mohammad. Introduction to Muslim Law (Universal Law Publisher, 2nd Ed. 2014)  
4. Paras Diwan. Muslim Law in India. (Allahabad Agency, Reprint 2017)  
5. M.P. Tandon. Muslim Law in Modern India. (Allahabad Law Agency, Reprint 2012)  
6. M.A. Qureshi. Muslim Law. (Central Law Publication, 5th Ed. 2015)  
7. H.D. Kohli. Muslim Law Cases & Material. (Universal Law Publication, 1st Ed. 2012)  
8. Tahir Mohammad. Muslim Law in India and Abroad (Universal Law Publisher, 2nd Ed. 2016)

**Course Name:Constitutional Law-II**

**Course Code: BB-204**

**Class: BALLB 2<sup>nd</sup> year**

**Semester: IV**

**Credit: 4**

**Objective-**

- 1.This course introduce the students to a fundamental understanding of the term public law by contrasting with the realm of private law and the relationship between the two streams of law.
- 2.The study traces the evolution of the public law concept from the ancient times to the present and seeks to draw a distinction between the public law and private law
- 3.The purpose of this course is to equip the students with a broad spectrum of legal and judicial systems in the fast globalizing world
- 4.To give students brief knowledge about the various systems of governance and to draw a comparison between them.
- 5.The course intends to provide a comparative analysis about the structure of government, legislative process and the role of the judiciary to have better understanding of the Indian polity

**Course Outcome**

On completion of this course, the students will be able to

- 1.Understand the Principles, objects and forms of Governance
- 2.Understand the concept, evolution and objects of governance
- 3.Understand the system of Constitutional Governance
- 4.Understand the Rule of Law & its application in Indian Context
- 5.Understand various systems of Governance – Unitary, federal etc.
- 6.Understand the forms of Democracy – Presidential & Parliamentary

**UNIT -I Public Law and It's Role in Governance**

1. Rule of Law
2. Social and Economic rights as a part of rule of law
3. Nature of Public law
4. Distinction between Public and Private Law
5. Scope of Public Law- Constitutional Law, Administrative Law and Criminal Law
6. Basic concepts of Public Law
7. Principles of Accountability and Public Law

**UNIT - II Basic Principles of organization of Government and Forms of Government**

- a) Presidential and Parliamentary forms of Government



- b) Federal and Unitary Governments
- c) Government under the U.S. Constitution
- d) Basic principles underlying Government in U.K.

### **UNIT -III Nature and Role of Fundamental Rights in Public Law**

- a) Evolution of Fundamental Rights in U.K., U.S.A., and India
- b) Scope of Fundamental Rights in U.S.A.
- c) Role of Fundamental Rights in U.K.
- d) Limits to Fundamental Rights

### **UNIT-IV Organization of the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary**

- a) Structure of Executive, Legislature and Judiciary
- b) Nature and Extent of Legislative and Judicial Powers
- c) Relation between Legislative and Executive powers

### **TEXTBOOKS:**

1. K.C. Wheare, Modern Constitutions.
2. Dauglus W.O, Studies in Indian and American Constitutional Law.
3. A.V. Dicey, Introduction to the Study of Constitution.
4. Rotunda and Nowak, Treatise on American Constitution.
5. Bernad Schwartz Commentary on American Constitution.
6. E.S. Venkataramaiah, Federalism Comparative Study
7. Mason and Beany, American Constitutional law
8. Rodney Brazier, Constitutional Practice.
9. Godfrey and Blondel, The French Constitution and Government.
10. Tom Ginsburg, Roslind Dixon, Comparative Constitutional Law
11. D.D. Basu, Comparative Constitutional Law (2nd ed., Wadhwa, Nagpur)
12. Mahendra P. Singh, Comparative Constitutional Law (Eastern Book Company, 1989).

### **ARTICLES:**

1. Bostan College Law Review 1687 - 1732 (2011 November)
2. Chhavi Agarwal, "Rule of Law: Reflection upon we the People and Beyond" 252(1) Madras Law Journal 8-16(2010)
3. Devi Prasad Singh  
Sovereignty, Judicial Review and Separation of Power", 7(5) Supreme Court Cases 1-13(2012 September).
4. Vicki c. Jackson, Mark V. [HYPERLINK](http://www.google.co.in/search?tbo=p&tbm=bks&q=inauthor:%22MARK+V.+Tushnet%22Tushnet)  
<http://www.google.co.in/search?tbo=p&tbm=bks&q=inauthor:%22MARK+V.+Tushnet%22Tushnet>, Comparative Constitutional Law 12. BhagwanVishonoo, Bhushan Vidya, World Constitutions

**Course Name: Law of Crimes-II (IPC-II)**

**Course Code: BL-206**

**Class: BALLB 2<sup>nd</sup> year**

**Semester: IV**

**Credit: 4**

**Objective-** This paper will focus on the study of substantive crimes under the Indian Penal Code.

**Course Outcome**

Students will be able to:

**CO1:** understand the basic philosophy underlying the concept of crime, and categories of as well as parties to crime.

**CO2:** Analyze lacunas within the criminal justice system and suggest the amendments have to make to provide the justice according to the changing needs of the society.

**CO3:** Summarize the process of judicial review and identify criteria used by courts to evaluate the constitutionality of criminal law of India.

**CO4:** Understand and describe areas of criminal justice, law and society through a critical analysis of the subject

**CO5:** Problem-solve complex issues in the criminal justice system and society related to policy, law enforcement, vulnerability, and marginalization

**UNIT I: Offences against the Human Body-I**

- a) Culpable Homicide and Murder
- b) Rash and Negligent Act
- c) Dowry Death
- d) Attempt to murder
- e) Attempt and Abetment to suicide

**UNIT II: Against Human Body- II**

- a) Hurt and Grievous hurt
- b) Criminal force and assault
- c) Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement
- d) Kidnapping and Abductions

**UNIT III: Offences against Women**

- a) Outraging the modesty of women, voyeurism, stalking, Acid Attack
- b) Rape and Unnatural offences
- c) Cruelty and offences relating to marriage

**UNIT IV: Offences against property**

- a) Theft, Extortion, Robbery and Dacoity
- b) Criminal Misappropriation and Criminal Breach Of Trust
- c) Cheating and Forgery
- d) Mischief

**UNIT V: Offence of Defamation, Criminal Intimation, Insult and Annoyance**

- a) Defamation(section 499-502)
- b) Criminal intimidation
- c) Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman

**RECOMMENDED BOOKS**

1. K.D. Gaur, Textbook on Indian Penal Code, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi, 2012.
2. RatanlalDhiraj Lal, The Indian Penal Code, Lexis Nexis, ButterworthsWadhwa, Nagpur, 2012.
3. K.I. Vibhuti, PSA Pillai's Criminal Law, Lexis Nexis, ButterworthsWadhwa, Nagpur, 2012
4. Glanville Williams, Text Book of Criminal Law, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi, 2012.
5. Dr. H.S. Gaur, Penal Law of India, Law Publishers , Allahabad, 2013
6. John Dawson Mayne, Mayne's Criminal law of India, Gale, Making of Modern Law, 2013.
7. J.W. Cecil Turner, Russel on Crime, Vol I &2, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi, 2012.

**Course Name: Economics-II**

**Course Code: BAG-202**

**Class: BALLB 2<sup>nd</sup> year**

**Semester: IV**

**Credit: 4**

**Course Objectives**

The objective of this paper is to provide broad understanding of basic concepts of economics and understanding of relationship between economics and law.

□ Students will learn how markets and other governance structures organize core economic activities, such as production, distribution, and consumption, and the growth of productive resources.

about the determinants of macroeconomic conditions (national output, employment, inflation.

**Course Outcomes**

After completion of the course the students will be able to:

CO1: Students will be able to identify and explain economic concepts and theories related to the behavior of economic agents, markets, industry and firm structures, legal institutions, social norms, and government policies.

CO2: Students will be able to integrate theoretical knowledge with quantitative and qualitative evidence in order to explain past economic events and to formulate predictions on future ones.

CO3: Students will be able to evaluate the consequences of economic activities and institutions for individual and social welfare.

**Unit-I: Overview of Macro Economics**

1. Basic Concepts: Stock and Flow, National Product and Domestic Product, Circular Flow of Income, Real and Nominal GNP, Marginal Efficiency of Capital and Marginal Efficiency of Investment, Balance of Trade and Balance of Payments, Exchange Rate
2. Development of Macro Economics: Schools of Thought (Classical, Keynesian and Post-Keynesian)
3. Goals of Macro Economic Policy
4. Business Cycles: Meaning, Phases, Features, Impact on the Economy

**Unit-II: Issues in Economic Development**

1. Concept of Economic Development and Growth, Factors of Economic Development and Obstacles of Economic Development
2. Infrastructure and Development

3. Poverty, Unemployment and Inequalities of income: Concept and Policy Measures
4. Debate on State vs. Market
5. Inclusive Growth

#### **Unit-III: Public Finance**

1. Concept of Public Finance and Private
2. Tax System: Meaning and Classification
3. Burden of Deficit and Debts
4. Fiscal Policy: Concept, Objective and Instruments
5. Central Budget

#### **Unit-IV: Liberalization, Globalization and Related Issues**

1. New Economic Policy: Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP)
2. Free Trade and Protection
3. International Institutions: IMF, WB and WTO
4. SEZ, FDI

#### **UNIT– V: Poverty, Business Cycles and Unemployment**

- 1 Concept, causes and policy measures of poverty
- 2 Features of business cycles
- 3 Economic interpretation of unemployment

**Course Name: International Law**

**Course Code: BB-212**

**Class: BALLB 2<sup>nd</sup> year**

**Semester: IV**

**Credit: 4**

### **Course Objectives**

To apprise the students about the similarities and difference between Municipal law and International Law, various sources, explanation of the term State including types of states, Recognition of State, Extradition, Asylum, Diplomatic agents, Amicable and Coercive modes of settlement of dispute, War, Blockade, Evolution of human rights and its National and international perspective.

### **Course Outcomes**

On completion of this course, the students will be able to

**CO1:** Understand & Conceptualize the evolution, Sources & interconnection with domestic law related with International law.

**CO2:** Understand & Critically analyze the concept related with State Territory, State Jurisdiction, Recognition & Acquisition related with Public International Law.

**CO3:** Understand & Critically analyze the concept related with State Succession, Extradition, Asylum & Settlement of Disputes related with Public International Law.

**CO4:** Critically analyze & Evaluate applicability of various laws which falls under the purview of Public International Law.

**CO5:** Evaluate the multilateral aspects of human rights & related enactment under the purview of Public International Law.

### **UNIT-I**

1. Definition, Nature and Sanctions of International Law,
2. Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law,
3. Sources and subjects of International Law including position of individual

### **UNIT-II**

1. State Territory,

2. State Jurisdiction,
3. Recognition of States and Governments,
4. Acquisition and loss of State Territory,

### **UNIT-III**

1. State Succession,
2. Extradition,
3. Asylum,
4. Settlement of Disputes

### **UNIT-IV**

1. Nature, Definition and Effects of War,
2. Belligerent Occupation,
3. War Crimes,
4. Contraband,
5. Blockade,
6. Prize Counts,
7. Enemy Character, Rules of Warfare

### **UNIT-V**

1. Human Rights: Concept of Human Rights,
2. Provisions of U.N. Charter relating to Human Rights,
3. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 and its Legal Significance,
4. Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
5. Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,
6. National Commission on Human Rights

### **BOOKS RECOMMENDED**

1. Starke's International Law (Oxford University Press Butterworth & Co. publisher Ltd. 11th Ed. 2013)
2. V.K. Ahuja. Public International Law (Lexis Nexis, 1st Ed. 2016)
3. V.C. Govindaraj. Conflict of Laws-Cases and Materials (Lexis Nexis, 1st Ed. 2017)
4. Aggarwal, H.O. Public International Law and Human Rights (Central Law Publications Ed. 2013)
5. Kappor, S.K. International Law (Central Law Publications 2013)
6. Harris, D.J. Cases and Material on International Law (Sweet & Maxwell Ed. 2013)
7. Greig, D.W. International Law (Butterworths and Co. (Publishers) Ed. 2007)

**Course Name: Internship-I**

**Course Code: BB-152**

**Class: BALLB 1<sup>st</sup> year**

**Semester: II**

**Credit: 1**

Through internship a law student gains practical experience and contemporaneously inculcates work ethics by interning either under a lawyer or a law firm or a government body participating in legal sphere or a research organisation or any other legally-oriented institution. Prime objective is to prepare student to demonstrate desirable qualities & professional ethics to be employable in different fields related with legal profession. The students has to undergo mandatory internship for a period of four weeks in his vacation with a lawyer/law firm and prepare a report showing the work undergone during that period



**Course Name: WRITING AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS**

**Course Code: VC-210**

**Class: BALLB 2<sup>nd</sup> year**

**Semester: IV**

Communication can be defined as the process by which people share ideas, experiences, knowledge, and feelings through the transmission of symbolic messages or verbally.

The ability to communicate well is arguably the skillset lawyers neglect the most but one of the most important skill he should be reasonably good at.

The good thing is it is a learnable skill and could be learned by practice.

But strong communication skills are mandatory in today's world for lawyers.

Subject will be focusing on the areas of development like

- Drafting skills (Drafting of Legal Letters, Applications, Precise Writing, Articles, etc.)
- Legal Research (Study of Important & Famous cases & make synopsis of important point of the case)
- Public Speaking Skills (Students will be given small projects or situations to speak or to present their views, which would boost confidence in them and recuse their fear of public speaking)
- Group Discussions (Rules of group discussions are discussed with regular practice sessions)
- Answer writing skills (Regular sessions to let students know, what all could be the contents of a good answer with respect to marks)
- Personality grooming (Teach students that what body language should they have while giving Interviews, Speech or when they present themselves in court).
- Interview Skills (Make students interview ready and teach them the techniques of, 'How to give a good interview')

# V SEMESTER

**Course Name: Banking and Insurance**

**Course Code: BB-301**

**Class: BALLB 3<sup>rd</sup> year**

**Semester: V**

**Credit: 4**

**Objective:** In this paper the students will be taught different kinds of banks, their functions, and relationship with customers and the banking frauds, law relating to recovery of debts due to banks recovery of debts. Kinds of insurance and the body regulating the insurance sector will also be studied, along with their judicial interpretation and the new and emerging dimensions in both insurance and banking.

**COURSE OUTCOME:**

At the end of the course, students should be able to:

**C01** - To understand the working of the Reserve Bank of India and IRDA

**C02** - To grasp the conduct of monetary policy and its effect on the interest rate, credit availability, prices, and the inflation rate

**C03** -Discuss bank lending policies and procedures.

**C04** -To elucidate the broad functions of banks and Insurance companies

**C05** - Evaluate the performance of the banking industry and Insurance sector

**UNIT-1 : BANKING SYSTEM IN INDIA**

1. History of Banking in India.
2. Banking Definition, Meaning, Bank, Banker Banking Company, Commercial Banks.
3. Banking Regulation Laws:
  - i. Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
  - ii. Banking Regulation Act, 1949

**UNIT-2 : CUSTOMER**

1. Meaning, Legal Character of Banker-Customer Relationship.Contract between Banker and Customer.
2. Rights and Obligation of Banks.

3. Right of Set off & Bankers Lien.
4. Duty of Confidentiality, Exceptions to the Duty.
5. Special Type of Customers: Lunatics, Minors, Agents, Administrators and Executors, Partnership Firms and Companies.

### **UNIT-3 : LENDING, SECURITIES AND RECOVERY BY BANKING& NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT ACT 1881**

1. Principles of Lending, Position of Weaker Sections, Nature of Securities and Risks Involved, Default and Recovery.
2. Recovery of Debts with and without Intervention of Courts / Tribunal:
  - i. Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993.
  - ii. Enforcement Of Security Interest Act, 2002
3. Negotiable Instrument and its Kinds, Holder and Holder in Due Course, Parties, Payment in Due Course
4. Negotiation, Presentment and Discharge from Liability, Dishonour
5. Civil Liability, Procedure for Prosecution, Extent of Penalty
6. The Paying Bankers, Duty to Honour Customers Cheques, Exception to the Duty to Honour Cheques, Money Paid by Mistake, Good Faith and Statutory Protection to the Collecting Banker

### **UNIT-4: CONTROL BY GOVERNMENT AND ITS AGENCY**

1. Need for Elimination of Systematic Risk.
2. Avoidance Money Laundering, Control by Ombudsman.
3. R.B.I., R.B.I. as Central Bank of India, Evolution of Central Bank.
4. Characteristics and Functions of Central Banks, Central Bank as Banker.
5. Objectives and Organizational Structure of R.B.I., Regulations of the monetary system, Credit Control.

### **UNIT-5: INSURANCE LAW**

1. Nature of Insurance Contracts.
2. Kinds of Insurance:
  - i. Life Insurance
  - ii. Property Insurance
  - iii. Fire Insurance

3. Constitution, Functions and Powers of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority
4. Application of Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

**BOOKS RECOMMENDED:**

- M.L. Tannen. *Banking Law and Practice in India*(Eastern Book 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. 2014)
- S.N. Gupta. *The Banking Law and Practice in India* (Allahabad Law Agency Ed. 2013)
- S.N. Gupta, *Banks and the Customer Protection Law* (Allahabad Law Agency Ed. 2017 )
- Maurice Megrah& F.R. Ryder, *Pagets Law of Banking* (Ed. 2014)
- Lord Chorley, *Law of banking* (Central Law Agency 6<sup>th</sup> Ed. 2011)
- O.P. Faizi. *The Negotiable Instruments Act* (Butterworth) (Latest Ed.)
- R.K. Bangia. *Negotiable Instruments Act* (Latest Ed.)
- Avtar Singh, *Negotiable Instrument Act* (Central Law Agency, 9<sup>th</sup> Ed. 2015)

**Course Name: Law of Evidence**

**Course Code: BL-303**

**Class: BALLB 3<sup>rd</sup> year**

**Semester: V**

**Credit: 4**

**Course Objective:**

The law of evidence is one of the most important branches of adjective law. Evidence is the pivot on which the whole edifice of administration of justice rests. It involves several questions, such as what is evidence, typology of evidence, how it is produced before a Judicial Authority and what is the role of the evidence in the administration of justice. The study of the law of evidence is most important in the field of legal education

- To acquaint the students with basic principles of the law of evidence;
- To enable them to understand the importance of evidence in the system of administration of justice.
- To enable them to analyze critically the rules of evidence and its application to a given fact situation.

**Course Outcome**

On completion of the course students will be able to :

CO1: To understand the fundamental rule of Law of Evidence.

CO2: To understand the relevant fact under Indian Evidence Act 1872.

CO3: To understanding the admission, confession, dying declaration and expert opinion.

CO4: To analyse the character in civil and criminal cases, admissibility of oral and document evidence.

CO5: To analyse the provision of burden of proof, estoppels, privileged of communication and examination of witness.

**UNIT-I**

**(Lecture: 7)**

1. History of Law of Evidence
2. Meaning Nature, Scope and Object of Evidence,
3. Types of Evidence,
4. Fundamental Rules of Law of Evidence,
5. Fact in issue and relevant facts, Fact Proved, not proved, disproved (S. 3),
6. Presumption(S-4), Relevancy of Facts (S-5-16),

**UNIT-II****(Lecture: 9)**

1. Res Gestate (Section - 6), Occasion, cause & effect of fact in Issue (Section7),
2. Motive, Preparation & Conduct (S-8),
3. Identification (S-9),
4. Conspiracy (S-10),
5. Facts not otherwise Relevant (S-11),
6. Relevancy of State of Mind & State of Body & Bodily feeling (Section-14),
7. Evidence of similar occurrences (Section-15)

**UNIT-III****(Lecture: 12)**

1. Meaning of Admission & Confession (17-31), 2.
2. Difference between Admission & Confession,
3. Circumstances under which confession is admissible and not admissible,
4. Evidentiary value of admission & confession,
5. Dying Declaration, Expert Opinion,

**UNIT-IV****(Lecture: 11)**

1. Evidence of Character in Civil & Criminal Cases
2. Principles relating to direct evidence (S-60),
3. Law relating to admissibility of documentary evidence (S. 61-66),
4. Proof as to genuineness of document i.e. execution & attestation(S 63-67),
5. Public Document and Private documents(S 74-78),
- 6.Exclusion of oral by documentary evidence(S-91-99),

**UNIT-V****(Lecture: 9)**

1. Meaning of Proof & Presumption,
2. On whom burden of proof lies, Standard of Proof in Civil & Criminal Cases
3. Estoppel: Meaning & Scope (115-117), Principles Governing Doctrine of Estoppel,
4. Witness: Meaning, Types (126-127), Who may be a Witness,
5. Privileges of certain witnesses & Communication (135-136),
6. Examination of Witness (137-166)

**BOOKS RECOMMENDED**

1. S. Sarkar Ahmed Ejaz, Law of Evidence, (Ashoka Law House, Delhi, 6th Ed. 2002)
2. Vepa P Sarathi, Law of Evidence, (Eastern Book Company, 6th Ed. 2006)
3. Ranchhoddas RatanlalThakore and Dhiraj Lal, The Law of Evidence, (Wadhwa&Wadhwa, Nagpur, 22nd Ed. 2006)
4. MC. Sarkar, 8.C. Sarkar, Law of Evidence in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burma and Ceylon, (Wadhwa&Wadhwa, Nagpur, 15th Ed. 2000)
5. Wigmore John Henary, Wigmore on Evidence, (Aspen Law & Business Publications 4<sup>th</sup> Ed. 1983)
6. Adrian Zuckerman, The Principles of Criminal Evidence, (Oxford University Press, London, 1989)

**Course Name: Civil Procedure Code, 1908 including Limitation act, 1963**

**Course Code: BB-307**

**Class: BALLB 3<sup>rd</sup> year**

**Semester: V**

**Credit: 4**

**Course Objective:**

1. To provide adequate knowledge about procedures/rules of litigation in the civil courts. The students ought to be aware of the procedural aspects of the enforcement of civil rights in the Indian courts.
2. To give an overview of law of limitation for institution of suit, appeal, review, reference etc. since the law assists the vigilant and not those who sleep over the rights.
3. To view some of the current problems arising out of the procedural technicalities like delay in getting order, Judgment and decree in civil litigations. In some civil cases, even generations pass but no final decision comes out from the court, which is now a point of discussion in the society. To apprise the students with latest amendments in the Code of Civil Procedure is also one of the main objects.
4. To discuss about the nuances of the Civil Procedure and inculcate in them the basic traits of civil practice.

**Course Outcome:**

After the completion of the subject, the students would be able to:

C3004.1 Conceptualize the basics of procedural law of the civil litigation in India.

C3004.2 Familiarize with the different stages in a civil procedure to enable the students to practice in the civil courts.

C3004.3 Familiarize with certain important concepts and practical skill development activity will provide insights into the actual working of the court procedures.

C3004.4 Conceptualize the hierarchical setup of civil courts in India along with the different stages of a suit filing, drafting, hearing and execution proceedings.

C3004.5 Comprehend the importance of the law of limitation as the law supports only vigilant and not the dormant, who sleeps over his rights.

**UNIT I: An Introduction to the Code of Civil Procedure: Key Concepts**

**Definitions and concepts –**

- Need and Importance of Procedural Law
- Suit of a civil nature
- Decree, Judgment, Order
- Foreign Court, Foreign Judgment
- Mens Profits
- Affidavit
- Complaint
- Written Statement
- Legal Representative
- Caveat



- Jurisdiction of Civil Courts and Kinds of jurisdictions
  - Subject matter jurisdiction
  - Pecuniary jurisdiction
  - Territorial jurisdiction
- *Res subjudice S. 10*
- *Res judicata S.11*
- Joinder of parties O I R 1
- Joinder of cause of action O II R 2

## **UNIT II: Pleadings and Trial of the civil suit**

- Rules of pleading
  - Signing of pleading
  - Verification of pleading
- Rules of writing plaint (O VI)
- Set off & Counterclaim
- Rejection of plaint (O VII R11)
- Return of plaint (O VII R10)
- Amendment of pleading (O VI R17)
- Interpleader suit (S.88 and O XXXV)
- Appearance and Non-appearance of parties (O IX)
- Examination of parties (OX)
- Alternate Dispute Resolution
- Settlement of issues (OXIV)
- Disposal of suit on the first hearing (O XV)
- Withdrawal and Adjustment of suit (OXXIII)
- Interim Orders,
- Trial of the civil suit

## **UNIT III: Appeal, Reference, Review and Revision**

- Appeal, Reference, Review and Revision
- Appeals from Original Decree
- Appeals from Appellate Decrees : Second appeal, Appeal to the Supreme Court
- General Provisions relating to Appeals
- Reference to High Court
- Review
- Revision

## **UNIT IV: Execution Proceedings**

- Meaning and Purpose of execution
- Stay of execution

- Restitution
- Decree court and executing court
- Questions determined by executing court
- Garnishee order
- Mode of Execution: Arrest, Attachment, Sale

#### **UNIT V: Law of Limitation**

- Meaning, nature and scope of law of limitation
- Bar of Limitation and its efficacy
- Sufficient Cause its meaning and applicability
- Continuous running of time: General principle, meaning, scope
- Difference between prescribed period and period of limitation (S.3 Limitation Act)
- When court is closed on the last day (S.4 Limitation Act)
- Condonation of delay (S.5 Limitation Act)
- Exclusion of time proceeding *bona fide* in court without jurisdiction (S.14 Limitation Act)

#### **UNIT VI: Particular Suits and Miscellaneous**

- Suit by or against government O XXVI
- Suit by or against Minors
- Suit by an Indigent person
- Summary Suit (OXXXVII CPC)
- Caveat (S.148A CPC)
- Inherent powers of the court (S.151 to S.153 CPC)

#### **TEXTBOOKS:**

1. The Code of Civil Procedure, Justice CK Thakkar, 2016, Esatern Book Company. 7<sup>th</sup> Edition.
2. Code of Civil Procedure, Dr. Avtar Singh, 2015, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, Central Law Publication
3. The Code of Civil Procedure, M.P. Jain, 2016, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, Lexis Nexis.

#### **REFERENCE BOOKS/STATUTES**

1. The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
2. The Limitation Act, 1963
3. Mulla -The Code of Civil Procedure, B.M. Prasad, 2008, 17<sup>th</sup> Edition, Lexis Nexis
4. Code of Civil Procedure 1908, B.V. Viswanatha. Aiyer, 2016, 8th Edition, Thomson Reuters
5. Law of limitation & prescription, UN Mitra, 2009, 12<sup>th</sup> Edition, Lexis Nexis

**Course Name: Investment Law and Competition Law**

**Course Code: BB-308**

**Class: BALLB 3<sup>rd</sup> year**

**Semester: V**

**Credit: 4**

**Objective:** An investment objective is one of the few parameters that a financial advisor, asset management company, or robo-advisor require in order to determine the assets in the portfolio of their clients. An investment objective is the purpose of the client for which he or she decides to invest in a particular asset or security.

**COURSE OUTCOME:**

**Upon successful completion of the course, students will:**

**CO1:** Have knowledge and understanding of the conceptual basis of international investment law

**CO2:** Have an appreciation of how the main procedural and substantive principles of international investment law apply in practice

**CO3:** Be able to select and apply the international and domestic rules on the regulation of foreign direct investments

**CO4:** Analyze the complexity of problems and legitimacy issues related to legal regulation of foreign direct investments and the system of investor-state dispute settlement.

**UNIT-1: SECURITIES**

1. Evolution of Securities and Investment Laws in India
2. Concept of Securities and Kinds of Securities.
3. Regulatory Framework to Govern Securities in India: The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 - Delisting of Securities
4. Role of Stock Exchange under It - Powers and Functions under SEBI Act, 1992
5. The Depositories Act, 1996 -Dematerialisation of Shares

**UNIT-2: ROLE OF BANKS**

1. Role of Banks to Issue Securities
2. Changing Functions of Banks from Direct Lending to Modern System of Investment Banking.
3. Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets

**UNIT-3: FOREIGN LAWS**

1. Role of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 to Regulate Foreign Trade - Difference from FERA
2. Administration of Exchange Control.
3. Adjudicatory Powers.
4. Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992

**UNIT-4 : JOINT VENTURE**

1. Joint ventures in India and Foreign Collaborations

2. Concept of Transnational Corporations and Multinational Corporations – UNCTAD mode.
3. Foreign Direct Investment.
4. Foreign Institutional Investors: Its Regulatory

#### **UNIT-5 : DEPOSITORIES**

1. Denationalized securities
2. Recognition of securities
3. Types of depository receipt: IDR, ADR, GDR and EURO receipt
4. SEBI guidelines on depositories.

#### **Text Books:**

*Avatar Singh, Company Law*

*Ramaih, A Guide to Companies Act*

**Name: Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing**

**Course Code: BL-311**

**Class: BALLB 3rd year**

**Semester: V**

**Credit: 4**

**Course Outcome:**

On completion of this course, the students will be able to:

**CO1:**To make students understand the general principle of drafting and pleading.

**CO2:**To familiarize students with civil appeal revision and writ petition.

**CO3:** To make students aware about the bail application criminal complaint and revision etc.

**CO4:**To develop the sense in the students about different types of deeds.

**CO5:**To familiarize the students with notice, licence and exchange deed.

### **UNIT-I**

1. General Principles of Drafting
2. Fundamental Rules of Pleadings (Civil)
5. Plaint
4. Written Statement
5. Interlocutory Application
6. Amendment of pleadings

### **UNIT-II**

1. Affidavit
2. Execution Petition
3. Memorandum of Appeal (Civil)
4. Revision
5. Writ Petition

### **UNIT-III**

1. Petition under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
2. Complaint (Criminal)
3. Claim petition under Motor Vehicle Act 1988
4. Bail Application
5. Anticipatory Bail Application
6. Revision (Criminal)

#### **UNIT-IV**

1. Sale Deed
2. Mortgage Deed
3. Lease Deed
4. Gift Deed
5. Promissory Note
6. Power of Attorney (GPA & SPA)
7. Will

#### **UNIT-V**

1. Notice
2. Adoption Deed
3. Partnership Deed
4. Exchange Deed
5. Agreement of Sale
6. Leave and License

**Course Name: Trial Advocacy**

**Course Code: BB-305**

**Class: BBALLB 3<sup>rd</sup> year**

**Semester: V**

**Credit: 1**

**Practical Subject**

**Course Objectives:** This Practical subject consists of the process of trial and how arguments are done in court, how examination cross examination and re-examination is done in a trial.

**Course Name: WRITING AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS**

**Course Code: VC-309**

**Class: BALLB 3<sup>rd</sup> year**

**Semester: V**

Communication can be defined as the process by which people share ideas, experiences, knowledge, and feelings through the transmission of symbolic messages or verbally.

The ability to communicate well is arguably the skillset lawyers neglect the most but one of the most important skill he should be reasonably good at.

The good thing is it is a learnable skill and could be learned by practice.

But strong communication skills are mandatory in today's world for lawyers.

Subject will be focusing on the areas of development like

- Drafting skills (Drafting of Legal Letters, Applications, Precise Writing, Articles, etc.)
- Legal Research (Study of Important & Famous cases & make synopsis of important point of the case)
- Public Speaking Skills (Students will be given small projects or situations to speak or to present their views, which would boost confidence in them and recuse their fear of public speaking)
- Group Discussions (Rules of group discussions are discussed with regular practice sessions)
- Answer writing skills (Regular sessions to let students know, what all could be the contents of a good answer with respect to marks)
- Personality grooming (Teach students that what body language should they have while giving Interviews, Speech or when they present themselves in court).
- Interview Skills (Make students interview ready and teach them the techniques of, 'How to give a good interview')



# **VI SEMESTER**

**Course Name: Jurisprudence**

**Course Code: BB-302**

**Class: BBALLB 3<sup>rd</sup> year**

**Semester: VI**

**Credit: 4**

**OBJECTIVE:** To provide insight to the students about Sources of Law, Administration of Justice, Law and Morality, Schools of Jurisprudence, Legal Rights and Duties, Ownership and Possessions, Legal Personality, Obligation and Liability etc and to help in understanding the evolution and nature of Law and the fundamental functions of Law from different perspectives. Moreover, the students are also exposed to the information relating to functioning of various legal systems. This helps in making laws and tackling socio-legal problems prevalent in our country by studying the remedial measures in India.

**Course Outcomes**

On completion of this course, the students will be able to

**CO1:** Understand & Conceptualize the evolution, meaning & scope of the legal systems.

**CO2:** Understand & Critically analyze the concept related to various sources of law.

**CO3:** Understand & Critically analyze the concept related with Socio-Economic Approach and philosophy.

**CO4:** Critically analyze & Evaluate the concepts related with legal aid & Lok Adalat.

**CO5:** Evaluate & Comparative Analysis of the multilateral aspects of the Legal system of India, U.K. & U.S.A.

**UNIT-1**

1. Definition, nature and province/scope of Jurisprudence

2. Theory of Natural Law and jurisprudence,

3. Analytical school-

Austin's theory of Law

Kelson's pure theory of Law

Bentham's theory of Law

**UNIT -II**

Historical school

Sociological School

Realist school

**UNIT -III**

1. Administration of Justice

2. Socio-Economic Approach and philosophy

Law and Social Change  
Legal Aid  
Public Interest Litigation

#### **UNIT-IV**

Sources of law -

- 1 - Custom
- 2-Precedent
- 3- Legislation

#### **UNIT-V**

- 1 Rights and Duties
- 2 Possession and Ownership

#### **Books recommended-**

B. S. Mani Tripathi The Legal Theory, (Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad, 18th Ed. 2012)  
NV. Paranjapai, Studies in Jurisprudence and Legal Theory, (Central Law Agency, Allahabad 7thEd.  
NomitaAggarwal, Jurisprudence, (Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 10th Ed. (rep)2016)  
S.P. Dwivedi, Jurisprudence & Legal Theory. (Central Law Agency, Allahabad 7th Ed. 2017)  
Salmond. John William, Sir, Jurisprudence or the theory of the law, (Hard Press Publishing (2013)  
R.W.M. Dias, Jurisprudence, Jain Law Book Agency, Delhi, 12th Edition, 2014)  
Edgar Bodenheimer, Jurisprudence, (Harvard University Press, 1974 (Revised Ed.)  
AmartyaSen, The Idea of Justice, (Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press/Harvard University Press,Ed. 2009)  
Granville Austin Indian Constitution, (The Cornerstone of a Nation, New Delhi, Oxford University Press. Ed. 2007.

**Course Name: Information Technology & Cyber Laws**

**Course Code: BL-304**

**Class: BBALLB 3<sup>rd</sup> year**

**Semester: VI**

**Credit: 4**

**Objective-** To regulate framework for the control of Cyber crimes as they are in contact with the public at large and provide remedial measures for the public problems.

Both the personal and professional worlds are extremely dependent today on the Cyber World. The world is increasingly dependent on networked information and communication technologies (ICT). However, with growing dependency, new threats to network and information security have emerged and there is ever-growing vulnerability to Cyber Crime. This is also true for India where the number of internet users is growing rapidly and where ICT is of crucial importance for its economy. Thus, an effort to spread awareness of Cyber Security is the need of the hour and particularly among the law fraternity as these are the persons who must handle the cases of cybercrime. Lawyers, Police, Govt. Officers, Law students and the NGO's must know about the details of the Information Technology

### **Course Outcome**

CO1: To make student aware the various kinds of cyber crime.

CO2: To familiarize students with intellectual property issues in cyber space and grow the development of law in this regard.

CO3: To analyze the various provision of Information technology act .

CO4: Student will be able to gather knowledge about electronic contract.

CO5: To make student understand the cyber world and cyber law in general.

## **UNIT 1**

### **Basic concept of Technology and Law**

- i. Understanding the Technology
- ii. Scope of Cyber Laws
- iii. Cyber Jurisprudence

### **Understanding Electronic Contracts**

- i. The Indian Law of Contract
- ii. Types of Electronic Contracts
- iii. Construction of Electronic Contracts.

## **UNIT 2**

### **1. Copyright in Information Technology**

- i. Copyright in internet
- ii. Software Piracy
- iii. Multimedia and copyright issues

## **2. Patents**

- i. Indian position on computer related patents
- ii. International context of patents

## **3. Trademarks**

- i. Trade mark Law in India
- ii. Infringement and passing off

## **UNIT 3**

### **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACT 2000**

- i. Digital Signature
- ii. E-Governance
- iii. Regulation of Certifying Authorities
- iv. Duties of Subscribers
- v. Penalties and Adjudication
- vi. Offences under the Act
- vii. Making of Rules and Regulation
- viii. Encryption and Decryption.

## **UNIT 4**

### **1. Understanding Cyber Crimes**

- i. Crime in context of Internet
- ii. Types of Crime in Internet

### **2. Indian Penal Law & Cyber Crimes**

- i. Fraud,
- ii Hacking
- iii Mischief
- iv. Trespass
- v. Defamation
- vi. Stalking
- vii Spam

## **UNIT 5**

### **1. Issues of Internet Governance**

- i. Issues of Internet Governance,
- ii. Freedom of Expression in Internet,
- iii. Issues of Censorship
- iv. Hate Speech,
- v. Sedition,
- vi. Libel
- vii. Subversion
- viii. Privacy Issues
- ix. International position on Free Speech in Internet.

### **RECOMMENDED BOOKS**

- 1. Information technology act 2000 bare act
  - 2. Indian penal code bare act
- Dr. V.K Ahuja books

**Course Name: Property Law**

**Course Code: BB-306**

**Class: BALLB 3<sup>rd</sup> year**

**Semester: VI**

**Credit: 4**

**Objective:** Property Law is one of the basic fundamental laws. It mainly deals with transfer of Immovable Property among the Living persons; the students are made aware regarding the basic principles of Transfer of Property as well as specific transfer like Election, Part Performance, Sale, Mortgage, Lease, Charge and Gift. This paper is very useful in practice for advocates since most of the common disputes are directly and indirectly associate with the Right to Property.

**Course Outcome**

**On completion of the course students will be able to :**

- CO1: To make student understand scope of TPA and subject matter of transfer.
- CO2: To familiarize students with rules against perpetuity, doctrine of election, apportionment.
- CO3: To analyze the key provision of joint transfer, fraudulent transfer.
- CO4: To analyze the conceptual framework related to marshalling and right and liabilities.
- CO5: To make aware of charge, lease and Gift.

**UNIT I:**

1. Object and Scope of the Transfer of Property, 1882,
2. Interpretation Clause(Section-3), Definition of Transfer of Property,
3. Subject Matter of Transfer,
4. Persons competent to Transfer, Oral Transfer,
5. Condition restraining alienation restriction repugnant to interest created
6. Transfer for the benefit of Unborn Person

**UNIT II:**

1. Rule Against Perpetuity,
2. Vested and Contingent Interests,
3. Conditional Transfer
4. Doctrine of Election
5. Apportionment
6. Transfer of Property by Ostensible Owner(Section-41)

**UNIT III:**

1. Transfer by unauthorized Person who subsequently acquires Interest in Property Transferred,
2. Transfer by One Co-owner,
3. Joint Transfer for consideration,

4. Priority of Rights created by Transfer,
6. Doctrine of LIS- Pendens,
7. Doctrine of Part-Performance
5. Fraudulent Transfer

**UNIT IV:**

1. Definition of Sale,
2. Rights and Liabilities of Buyer and Seller
3. Marshalling by Subsequent Purchaser,
- 4 Definition of Mortgage and kinds of Mortgage (Section 58-59),
5. Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagor (Section 60 to 66),
6. Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagee (Section 67 to 77),
7. Priority (Section 78 to 80).

**UNIT V:**

1. Charge (Section 100)
2. Definition of Lease,
3. Rights and Liabilities of Lessor and Lessee (Section 105 to 108),
4. Different Modes of Determination of Lease (Section 111),
5. Gift (Section 122 to 129)

**BOOKS RECOMMENDED:**

1. D.F. Mulla. Transfer of Property Act (Lexis Nexis 11th Ed. 2013)
2. Shukla S.N. Transfer of Property, reprint (Allahabad Law Agency, Ed. 2017)
3. Sinha RK The Transfer of Property Act (Central Law Agency Ed. 2016)
4. Tripathi G.P. The Transfer of Property Act (Central Law Publication 19th Ed. 2016)



**Course Name: Human Rights Law**

**Course Code: BL-308**

**Class: BALLB 3rd year**

**Semester: VI**

**Credit: 4**

**Objective-** The understanding of human rights is the foundation for the development of a good citizen and a responsible legal professional. The main objective of this course is to provide an insight into the meaning and significance of various human rights in the contemporary era and the mechanisms developed at the international and national level for protection and promotion of such rights.

This course attempts to increase the knowledge of law students with respect to human rights; to focus their attention on the underlying values of human rights and to explore various international and national legal frameworks which embody human rights and promote them in practice.

**Course Outcome**

**On completion of the course students will be able to :**

CO1: Understand the significance and basic concept of human rights,

CO2: Form linkage between human rights, fundamental rights and fundamental duties.

CO3: Learn different causes of human rights violation and how can justice be given to victims.

CO4: Learn about international treaties, conventions related to human rights.

CO5: Evaluate the relationship between international and municipal law on human rights.

CO6: Find the loopholes in human rights system and suggest changes.

**UNIT I:**

Introduction -

1. Meaning and Concept of Human Rights
2. History and Development of Human Rights
3. Basis of Protection and need for Protection of H.R.

**UNIT II:**

1. Universal Protection of Human Rights
2. U.N. Charter and Human Rights
3. U.N. bodies primarily concerned with Human Rights
4. Human Rights Council
5. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
6. Key International Convention on Human Rights

**UNIT III:**

1. Regional System for Protection of Human Rights
2. The European Convention on Human Rights, 1950

3. The American Convention on Human Rights, 1969
4. Asian Human Rights Charter, 1998

#### **UNIT IV:**

1. Human Rights under Indian Law
2. Human rights and Indian Constitution
3. Role of Indian Judiciary

#### **UNIT V:**

1. National Human Rights
2. National Human Rights Commission
3. The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993- Establishment, Powers and Functions of NHRC - Role of NHRC

#### **BOOKS RECOMMENDED:**

1. Bajwa, G.S. and D.K. Bajwa, Human Rights in India: Implementation and Violations, D.K. Publishers, New Delhi (1996).
  2. Basu, D.D., Human Rights in Constitutional Law, Prentice Hall, New Delhi (1994).
  3. Sehgal, B.P. Singh, ed., Human Rights in India: Problems and Perspectives, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi (1999).
  4. S.K. Avesti and R.P. Kataria, Law Relating to Human Rights, Orient Publications, New Delhi (2000)
  5. SK Kapoor, Human Rights under International and Indian Law, Central Law Agency, Allahabad. (1999)
  6. HO Agarwal Human Rights, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, (12th Edn. - 2012)
  7. Justice Palok Basu, Law Relating to Protection of Human Rights, Modern Law Publications, Allahabad (2002).
  8. Sircar, V.K., Protection of Human Right in India, Asia Law House, Hyderabad (2004-05.)
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**Course Name: Code of Criminal Procedure**

**Course Code: BB-310**

**Class: BALLB 3<sup>rd</sup> year**

**Semester: VI**

**Credit: 4**

**Objective:** Of all the branches of law, criminal law is the most important branch of law, because it closely touches and concerns man in his day-to-day affairs. The Criminal Procedure is an inseparable part of the penal law. Without the Criminal procedure code, the substantive criminal law will become

worthless and meaningless. Our law of criminal procedure is mainly contained in the Code of Criminal

Procedure 1973. It provides the machinery for the detection of crime, apprehension of suspected criminals, collection of evidence, determination of the guilt or innocence of the suspected person and the imposition of suitable punishment on the guilty person. With this perspective this subject is designed to make the student understand how the Criminal Procedure Code controls and regulates the working of the machinery set up for the investigation and trial of offence

**Course Outcome**

CO1: To make students understand the constitution, power and function of the criminal courts in India and distinguish between cognizable, non-cognizable, bailable and non-bailable offence and power and functioning of the police

CO2: To make students understand with law related to maintenance, investigation by police and jurisdiction of courts

CO3: To familiarise students with composition, working and jurisdiction of the Lok Adalat.

CO4: To make students understand meaning, importance of Para Legal Services and its role in social transformation

CO5: To make student able to understand composition, functioning and power of National, State and District Legal Services Authority

**UNIT-I**

1. Constitution of Criminal Courts and Offices (Section 6-25),
2. Power of Courts (Section 26-35),
3. Power of Superior Officers of Police (Section-36),
4. Arrest of Persons (Section 41-60),
5. Difference between Summons and Warrant,
6. Difference between cognizable and non-cognizable offences,
7. Rules regarding Proclamation and attachment (Section 82-86),
8. Difference between Bailable and non-bailable offence,

## 9. Difference between compoundable and non-compoundable offences

### **UNIT-II**

1. Provisions as to Bail and Bonds (Section 436-450),
2. Order for maintenance of wives, children and parents (Section 125-128),
3. Information to the Police and their powers to Investigate (Section 154-176),
4. Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials (Section 177-189),

### **UNIT-III**

1. The Charge (Section 211-224),
2. Trial Before a Court of Session (Section 225-237),
3. Trial of Warrant cases by Magistrates (Section 238-250),
4. Trial of Summons Cases by Magistrate (Section 251-259),
5. Summary Trials (Section 260-265), Plea Bargaining (Section 265-A, 265-L)
6. Pleas of Autrefois Acquit and Autrefois Convict (Section 300),

### **UNIT-IV**

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015 Section (1-55)

### **UNIT-V**

1. The Judgement (Section 353-365),
2. Submission of Death Sentence for confirmation Section (366-371),
3. Appeals (Section 372-394),
4. Reference and Revision (Section 395-405),
5. Transfer of criminal Cases (Section 406-412),
6. Limitation for taking cognizance of Certain Offences (Section 467-473),
7. The Probation of Offender Act 1958, Section (1-5 and 12-14)

### **BOOKS RECOMMENDED**

1. C. K. Thakker 'Takwani' & M.C. Thakker, Criminal Procedure (Lexis Nexis, New Delhi, 4th Ed. 2014)
2. K. N. Chandrasekhar Pillai, Criminal Procedure (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 16th Ed. 2016)
3. Ratan Lal & Dhirajlal, The Code of Criminal Procedure, (Lexis Nexis, New Delhi, 22nd Ed. 2017)
4. N. V. Paranjape, The Code of Criminal Procedure, (Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 6th Ed. 2017)

#### Law Commission Reports

5. Forty first Report of the Law commission of India on the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898
6. Thirty seventh Report of the Law commission of India on the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898
7. Fourteenth Report of the Law commission of India on the Reform of Judicial Administration

**Course Name: Environmental Laws**

**Course Code: BB-312**

**Class: BALLB 3<sup>rd</sup> year**

**Semester: V**

**Credit: 4**

### **Course Objectives**

The paper seeks to inculcate a general awareness of the major problems of environmental protection in three categories: (1) Protection of the environment, (2) Pollution abatement, and (3) Protection of natural and living resources, and the major legal framework obtaining in the Indian law.

### **Course Outcomes**

On completion of this course, the students will be able to

**CO1:** Understand & conceptualize the evolution, Sources & fundamentals related with Environmental law.

**CO2:** Understand & critically analyze the concept related with Pollution & its types, Statutes related with Air & Water for prevention & control of pollution and Coastal Zone Management.

**CO3:** Understand & critically analyze the laws related with forest management, Wildlife protection & Judicial Contribution with regards to wildlife protection.

**CO4:** Critically analyze & Evaluate contribution of domestic laws with regards to Land resources, Wetlands, Water resources & Ground water management.

## **UNIT I**

### **General Introduction to Environmental Studies**

1. Natural resources and its kinds
2. Concept of pollution of the environment
3. Impact of pollution on natural resources (forest, water, minerals, food energy, Land, air)
4. Sources of environment law
5. India's ancient tradition and environment law
6. Evolution of the Indian laws re. protection of the environments

## **UNIT II**

### **Environmental Pollution and Prevention**

1. Definition and causes of pollution

## 2. Types of Pollution:

- (a) Air pollution
- (b) Water pollution
- (c) Soil pollution
- (d) Marine pollution
- (e) Noise pollution
- (f) Thermal pollution
- (g) Nuclear hazards

- 3. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 and judiciary's initiative
- 4. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 and judiciary's initiative
- 5. Environment Protection Act 1986
- 6. Noise pollution and judiciary's initiative
- 7. Coastal zone management

## **UNIT III**

### **Protection of Forest Habitat**

- 1. Forest law in India
- 2. Sustainable use of forest
- 3. Role of central government in forest protection
- 4. Wildlife protection Act 1972
- 5. Judicial initiative for wildlife protection Act

## **UNIT IV**

### **Resource Management**

- 1. Land resources management
- 2. Wetlands management
- 3. Water resources management
- 4. Ground water management
- 5. Environment impact assessment

## **UNIT V**

### **Contribution of Indian Judiciary**

- 1. Articles in constitution of India
- 2. Polluter pays principle
- 3. Precautionary principle

4. Public Trust Doctrine
5. Compensation and rehabilitation

### **BOOKS RECOMMENDED**

1. K.D. Gaur, Criminal Law -Cases and Material, Universal Law Publishing Co.
2. R. C. Nigam, Law of Crimes -Principles of Criminal Law, Asia Publication House Reference Books: 1. K. I. Vibhute (Rev.), P.S.A.Pillai's Criminal Law, Lexis NexisButterworths India 2008.
2. V.B. Raju, Indian Penal Code, 1860, State Mutual Book and Periodical Service Ltd.
3. K.N.C. Pillai &ShabistanAquil (Rev.), Essays on the Indian Penal Code (The Indian Law Institute, 2005)
4. K.T. Thomas and MA Rashid, Ratanlal&Dhirajlal's The Indian Penal Code, Lexus Nexis, 2015.

**Course Name: Internship-III**

**Course Code: BALLB-352**

**Class: BALLB 3<sup>rd</sup> year**

**Semester: VI**

**Credit: 1**

### **Course Objectives**

Through internship a law student gains practical experience and contemporaneously inculcates work ethics by interning either under a lawyer or a law firm or a government body participating in legal sphere or a research organisation or any other legally-oriented institution. Prime objective is to prepare student to demonstrate desirable qualities & professional ethics to be employable in different fields related with legal profession.

**Course Name: WRITING AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS**

**Course Code: VC-310**

**Class: BALLB 3rd year**

**Semester: VI**

Communication can be defined as the process by which people share ideas, experiences, knowledge, and feelings through the transmission of symbolic messages or verbally.

The ability to communicate well is arguably the skillset lawyers neglect the most but one of the most important skill he should be reasonably good at.

The good thing is it is a learnable skill and could be learned by practice.

But strong communication skills are mandatory in today's world for lawyers.

Subject will be focusing on the areas of development like

- Drafting skills (Drafting of Legal Letters, Applications, Precise Writing, Articles, etc.)
- Legal Research (Study of Important & Famous cases & make synopsis of important point of the case)
- Public Speaking Skills (Students will be given small projects or situations to speak or to present their views, which would boost confidence in them and recuse their fear of public speaking)
- Group Discussions (Rules of group discussions are discussed with regular practice sessions)
- Answer writing skills (Regular sessions to let students know, what all could be the contents of a good answer with respect to marks)
- Personality grooming (Teach students that what body language should they have while giving Interviews, Speech or when they present themselves in court).
- Interview Skills (Make students interview ready and teach them the techniques of, 'How to give a good interview')



# **VII SEMESTER**

**Course Name: Labour & Industrial Law – I**

**Course Code: BB-401**

**Class: BALLB 4<sup>th</sup> year**

**Semester: VII**

**Credit: 4**

**Course Objectives:** To apprise the students with application of various laws for the raising of living standards of labourers and peaceful resolution of Industrial Disputes. In this regard the functions of Labour Court, Tribunals, and Arbitration are discussed in detail. Strike, Lockout, Role of Trade Unions and the Factories Act etc. are explained in detail and easy manner.

**Course Outcomes**

On completion of this course, the students will be able to

**CO1:** Understanding of the principles of labour law to a level that is sufficient to satisfy the requirements for admission to legal practice.

**CO2:** Resolve legal issues relating to the Labour laws in terms of the Strike, Lockout, and other provision related to dispute between employee and employer.

**CO3:** Conceptualize and analyze the causes of developments the trade unionism in India and its causes. .

**CO4:** Assess and analyze the rights and liabilities of registered trade union along with its membership.

**CO5:** Conceptualize and identify different aspect of The Factory Act, 1948

**UNIT-I: THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE ACT, 1947**

1. Object and main features of the Act.
2. Definitions: Appropriate Government, Employer, Industry, Industrial Dispute, Workmen, Public Utility Service, Industrial Establishment or Undertaking,
3. Authorities under the Act (Section 3-9 and 11-15),
4. Notice of Change (Section 9-A),
5. Reference of Disputes to Boards, Court and Tribunal (section 10),
6. Voluntary Reference of Disputes to Arbitration (section 10-A),
7. Power of Labour Court and Tribunal to give relief in case of Discharge or Dismissal of Workmen (section 11-A),
8. Awards and Settlements (section, 16-21)

**UNIT-II: THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT 1947**

1. Definition of Strike and Lockout (section-2), other Statutory Provisions of ID Act, 1947 relating to Strikes and Lockouts (section 22-28),
2. Layoff and Retrenchment (section 2, 25A-26E and 25F-25H),
3. Compensation to Workmen in case of Transfer of Undertakings (section 25 FF),
4. 60 Days Notice to be Given of Intention to Close Down the Undertaking (section 25 FFA)

5. Compensation to workmen in case of closing down of undertaking (section 25 FFF), special provisions relating to lay off, retrenchment and closure in certain establishments (section 25K-25S),
6. Unfair labour practice (section 25 1-250), scope of section 33 and 36 of ID Act, 1947

### **UNIT-III: THE TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926**

1. Development of Trade Unions Law in India,
2. Definition: Executive, Registrar, Trade Union,
3. Registration of Trade Union (section 3-9), Cancellation of Registration (section-10),
4. Appeals (section-II),
5. Incorporation of Registered Trade Union (Section 13).

### **UNIT-IV: THE TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926**

1. Right and Liabilities of Registered Trade Union (section 15-18),
2. Right to Inspect Books of Trade Union (section 20),
3. Right of Minor to be Membership of Trade Union (section 21).
4. Disqualification of Office Bearers of Trade Unions (section-21a),
5. Proportion of Office Bearers to be connected with an Industry (section 22),
6. Change of Name and Amalgamation of Trade Union (section 23 to 26)
7. Dissolution and Returns (section 27 & 28)

### **UNIT-V: THE FACTORIES ACT, 1948**

1. Definitions: Adult, Adolescent, Child Hazardous Process, Manufacturing Process, Worker, Factory,
2. Approval of Licensing and Registration of Factories (section 6).
3. Notice by Occupier and Duties of Occupier (section 7).
4. Inspector and Certifying Surgeons (section 8 to 10).
5. Statutory Provisions relating to Health and Safety (section 11 to 41),
6. Welfare (section 42 to 50).
7. Working Hours of Adult (51 to 66).
8. Employment of Young Persons (section 67 to 77),
9. Annual Leave with wages (section 78 to 84)

#### **Text Books:**

1. C V Memoria and Satish Memoria, Dynamics of Industrial Relation
2. K Srivastava . Industrial peace and Labour In India

#### **References:**

1. Mishra - Labour and Industrial Law
2. V.G. Goswami – Labour Law
3. Madhavanpillai - Labour and Industrial Law
- 4.O.P. Malhotra – Labour Law

**Course Name: Taxation Laws**

**Course Code: BB-403**

**Class: BALLB 4<sup>th</sup> year**

**Semester: VII**

**Credit: 4**

**Course Objective:**

1. Taxation is a general law made by governments to collect revenue from people and organizations.
2. A tax formula contains at least three elements: the definition of the base, the rate structure, and the identification of the legal taxpayer.
3. The base multiplied by the appropriate rate gives a product, called the tax liability, which is the legal obligation that the taxpayer must meet at specified dates.
4. A tax is identified by the characteristics of its base, such as income in the case of an income tax.
5. The paper is helpful to the students in understanding the theoretical as well as practical aspects of Taxation Policy of the Government.

**Course Outcome**

On completion of the course students will be able to :

**CO1:** To understand the basic concept of Income Tax

**CO2:** To understand the calculation of different head of Income.

**CO3:** To understand the deduction, rectification and assessment procedure.

**CO4:** To analyse the appeal, references, revision, penalties and Liability in special cases

**CO5:** To analyse the rebate, Relief , double

**UNIT-I**

**(Lecture: 7)**

1. Definition: Income-Meaning, Concept, Application and Diversion of Income, Agricultural Income, Assessee, Assessment year and Previous Year, Residential Status and Tax Liability of Assessee
2. Distinction between Capital Receipt and Revenue Receipt;
3. Capital Expenditure and revenue

**UNIT-II**

**(Lecture: 29)**

1. Heads of Income  
(a) Salary

- (b) Income from house property
- (c) Capital gains
- 2. Income of other persons included in Assessee's Total Income
- 3. Set out and Carry Forward of Losses

### **UNIT-III**

**(Lecture: 5)**

- 1. Assessment Procedure
- 2. Rectification of Mistakes
- 3. Deductions under Section 80 C, 80 D, 80 CCE, 80 G, 80 U

### **UNIT-IV**

**(Lecture: 4)**

- 1. Appeal, Reference and Revision
- 2. Penalties (Section 271 to 275)
- 3. Income Tax Authorities
- 4. Liability in Special Cases (Sec 159-181)

### **UNIT-V**

**(Lecture: 3)**

- 1. Rebate of Income Tax (Sec 87-88)
- 2. Relief from Income Tax (Sec 89)
- 3. Double Taxation Relief (Sec 90-91)
- 4. Collection, Recovery and Refund (Sec 190 to 234 and Sec 237-245)

### **BOOKS RECOMMENDED**

- 1. Kailash Rai, Taxation Law, (Allhabad Law Agency 16th Ed. 2017)
- 2. V.K. Singhania. Students Guide to Income Tax (Taxman Publication Pvt. Ltd. Ed. 2015)
- 3. Kanga & Palkiwala. The Law and Practice of Income Tax (N.M. Tripathi Pvt. Ltd. Latest Ed.)
- 4. Sampath Iyengar. Law of Income Tax (Bharat Law House Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, Ed. 2014)

**Course Name: Public Interest Lawyering, Legal Aid & Para Legal Services**

**Course Code: BB-405**

**Class: BALLB 4<sup>th</sup> year**

**Semester: VII**

**Credit: 4**

**OBJECTIVE:** This course will address the theory and practice of public interest work and help you to develop some of the writing and advocacy skills needed to conduct a public interest law practice. We will discuss various models of public interest lawyering and ethical issues confronting lawyers in this area. You will also have the opportunity to draft various documents essential to a public interest practice, both in a litigation (affidavit, motion) and a non-litigation (letter, press release, fundraising proposal) context. Some of the assignments will be done individually, and some with a partner, as working with others is a central part of "real world" lawyering.

**Course Outcomes: -**

Students graduating with 'Professional Ethics, Bar Bench Relations & Accountancy for Lawyers' will be able to:

1. To understand and apply the professional ethics and ethical standard of the legal profession
2. To know and evaluate the key themes in professional ethics, in order to give them an insight into moral decision making in the legal profession.
3. To know, Should lawyers aim to win at all costs, and how should they balance duties to their client, to the Courts, to justice in the abstract, and to themselves?

**UNIT- I**

1. Public Interest Litigation- Meaning, Scope and Object, Characteristics
2. Origin and Development of Public Interest Litigation in India
3. Rule of Locus Standi
4. Public Interest Litigation and Private Interest Litigation
5. Social interest Litigation

**UNIT- II**

1. Legal Aid - Meaning and Object
2. Origin and Development of Legal Aid Scheme
3. Fundamental Sources of Legal Aid Scheme
4. Provisions regarding legal aid Under the Constitution of India
5. Provisions regarding free legal aid Under Criminal Procedure Code
6. Provisions regarding free legal aid Under Civil Procedure Code

### **UNIT- III**

1. LokAdalat- meaning and importance
2. Composition, Organization and working of LokAdalats
3. Jurisdiction and Powers of *LokAdalats*
4. Permanent LokAdalat- Composition Jurisdiction and working

### **UNIT- IV**

1. Para Legal Services- Meaning and objects
2. Public Utility services
3. Indian para legal services- importance
4. Role of para legal services in Legal education
5. Para Legal Services and Social Transformation

### **UNIT- V**

1. National Legal Services Authority-Constitution and Function and powers
2. State Legal Services Authority- Constitution and Function and powers
3. District Legal Services Authority- Constitution and Function and powers
4. Supreme Court Legal Services Committee-Constitution and Functions
5. High Court Legal Services Committee-Constitution and Functions
6. Taluk Legal Services Committee-Constitution and Functions

### **RECOMMENDED BOOKS-**

1. Dr. S.R. Myneni , Public Interest lawyering, Legal Aid and Para Legal Services, Asia Law House (2 Ed Rp 2017)
2. Mamta, Public Interest Litigation: Legal Aid and LokAdalats, Edition: 4th Edition, 2015
3. Ajay Gulati Public Interest Lawyering, Legal Aid & Para Legal ServicesIst Ed. (Rep.) 2013
4. Kailash Rai Public Interest Lawyering, Legal Aid & Para Legal Services 7th Ed. (Rep) 2016

**Course Name: Criminology**

**Course Code: BB-407**

**Class: BALLB 4 th year**

**Semester: VII**

**Credit: 4**

Objective-To determine the root causes of criminal behavior and to develop effective and humane means for addressing and preventing it. Criminology is related to but not identical to the field of criminal justice.

**Course Outcome**

**CO1:** To make student understand the theoretical and historical perspectives of criminology.

**CO2:** To familiarize students with White collar crime, Crime against Women and Children, Terrorism.

**CO3:** To analyze the key provision of juvenile delinquency.

**CO4:** To analyze the conceptual framework related to Indian crime reality .

**CO5:** To make aware of various punishments and its justification.

**UNIT 1 : Theoretical and Historical Perspectives of Criminology**

1. Perspective of Crime and Criminal – Sin, Wrong and Crime – Changing concept of crime in varying social formations – Crime viewed through consensus or conflict perspectives
2. Relationship between Criminal Policy, Criminal Law and Criminology

**UNIT 2: Crime causation generally**

1. Prominent criminological thought currents – Classicalism, Positivism and Radicalism
2. Learning Theories of Causation – Differential Association Theory of Sutherland
3. Social Disorganization Theories – Durkheim, Merton
4. Psychodynamic Theory – Freud
5. Economic Theory of Crime

**UNIT 3 : INDIAN CRIME REALITY**

1. Organized Crimes
2. Cyber Crime
3. Trafficking
4. Narcotic Trade
5. Money Laundering
6. Privileged Class Deviance

**UNIT 4 :Juvenile Delinquency**

1. Concept of Juvenile Delinquency
2. Legal Position in India.

**UNIT 5:PUNISHMENT AND ITS JUSTIFICATION**

1. Theories of Punishment – Retribution, Deterrence, Reform and Prevention
2. Kinds of Punishment – with a special emphasis on Capital Punishment.



3. Probation as a form of Punishment.
4. Prisons & Jail in India

### **RECOMMENDED BOOKS**

1. David Garland, "Of Crimes and Criminals: The Development of Criminology in Britain", in Mike Maguire, Rod Morgan, Robert Reiner (ed.), The Oxford Handbook of Criminology (2nd ed., 1997) 09
2. George B. Vold, Thomas J. Bernard, Jeffrey B. Snipes, "Classical and Positivist Criminology", Theoretical Criminology (5th ed., 2002 ) 38 ii
3. Edwin H. Sutherland and Donald R. Cressey, "A Sociological Theory of Criminal Behavior", Criminology (10th ed.). 47
4. 1 The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended by THE JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) AMENDMENT ACT, 2006 (No. 33 OF 2006)
5. S.S. Srivastava, "Capital Punishment", Criminology and Criminal Administration (2nd ed. 2002) 89-99 123
6. BushanTilakKaul, "Criminal Law", XXXVIII Annual Survey of Indian Law 181-226, 195-20 (2002)
7. The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958

**Course Name: Trust, Equity and Fiduciary Relationship**

**Course Code: BB-409**

**Class: BALLB 4<sup>th</sup> year**

**Semester: VII**

**Credit: 4**

**Objective:** The objective of the course is to provide students with an overall understanding of the law of equity with special emphasis on fiduciary obligations, trusts, equitable assignment of property and equitable remedies. The paper is useful for students to understand and compare the role of Equity in ancient and modern legal system.

**COURSE OUTCOME:**

At the end of the course, students should be able to:

**C01** – identify and state a clear understanding of the law of trust, equity and fiduciary relationship and how it applies to whole of civil law in India.

**C02** – identify the different types of principles of equity and equitable remedies.

**C03** – distinguish between different types of trust and analyse the powers rights and duties of a trustee

**C04** – critically analyse the theoretical and philosophical underpinnings of the law of equity and trust

**C05** – critique the societal impact of the law of equity and trust

**UNIT-1**

(8 lectures)

1. Historical background of equity
2. Nature of Equity-Emergence of law of trust from Equity
3. The making of Indian Law of Trust and provisions of law of Trust-Religious and endowment Trusts
4. Equitable Relief in different branches of law with special reference to property law.

**UNIT-2**

(9 lectures)

1. Relations of law of Equity with other branches of law

2. The maxims of equity
3. Different Equitable remedies.

### **UNIT – 3**

(8 lectures)

1. Essentials of Trust
2. Importance of trust
3. Fiduciary Relationship Concept, kinds vis-a-vis Trusteeship
4. Trust and contract, Power, condition, charge and personal obligations- distinguished

### **UNIT – 4**

(10 lectures)

1. Classification of trust and its importance
2. Private Trusts
3. Public Trusts
4. Appointments, Retirement, Discharge and removal of Trustee
5. Rights, Power, Discretion and control of Trustees
6. Duties of trustee in relation to:
7. (i) Trust property; and (ii) Beneficiary

### **UNIT – 5**

(13 lectures)

1. The Administration of Trust
2. Liability for Breach of Trust
3. Rights and Remedies of the Beneficiary
4. Constructive Trusts

### **BOOKS RECOMMENDED:**

1. Ahmad Aquil, Equity, Trusts and Specific Relief.
2. Desai S.T., Equity, Trusts and Specific Relief.
3. Hansbury&Mousley, Modern Equity.
4. Jhabwala N.H, Elements of Equity, Trusts and Specific Relief.
5. Rao GCV Subha, Equity, Trust and Fiduciary Relation.
6. Singh G.P., Principles of Equity. Snell, Principles of Equity.

**Course Name: Interpretation of Statutes**

**Course Code: BB-411**

**Class: BALLB 4<sup>th</sup> year**

**Semester: VII**

**Credit: 4**

**Objective :** In the construction interpretation of statutes, the principle aim of the court must be to carry out the Intention of Legislature. A statute is presumed to make no changes in the common law. For the Law student it is very necessary to know the fundamentals of interpretation, therefore, they are taught different principles of interpretation used by courts to find out the real intention and object of legislation. It is very helpful in legal profession.

**Course Outcome**

**On completion of the course students will be able to :**

**CO1:**To make student understand the meaning, principles of interpretation.

**CO2:** To familiarize students with external aid, interpretation of penal and taxing statutes.

**CO3:** To analyze the key provision of rule of Eiusdem Generis and Noscitur-a-sociis.

**CO4:** To analyze the conceptual framework Rule of Pari Materia, and Stare Decisis.

**CO5:** To make aware of Legislation and Relationship between Law and Public Opinion

**UNIT I:**

1. Statute: Meaning and Classification,
2. Interpretation-Meaning, Object, Purpose
3. Basic Principles of Interpretation, Difference between Interpretation and Construction, Rule of Construction-Literal, Golden and Mischief Rules,
4. Limitations of the Court

**UNIT II:**

1. Internal Aid,
2. External Aid,
3. Interpretation of Mandatory and Directory Provisions,
4. Interpretation of Penal and Taxing Statutes

**UNIT III:**

1. Interpretation of Indian Constitution
2. Rule of Eiusdem Generis
3. Rule of Noscitur-a-sociis

**UNIT IV:**

1. Rule of PariMateria,
2. Rule of Stare Decisis
3. ContemporaneaExpositio eat optima Et Fortissima in Lege
4. Bentham's Theory of Legislation
5. Pains and Pleasure,

6. Greatest Happiness of Greatest Number,
7. Utilitarianism

**UNIT V:**

1. What is Legislation
2. Who Legislate,
3. Restriction on the Legislature,
4. Legislation is a Science,
5. The Method of Law Reform,
6. Principles of Legislation, Relationship between Law and Public Opinion.

**BOOKS RECOMMENDED:**

- 1 G.P.Singh. Principles of Statutory Interpretation, (Lexis Nexis 14th Edition, 2016)
2. Avtar Singh. Introduction to Interpretation of Statutes, (Lexis Nexis 4th Edition, 2014)
3. V.P. Sarathi. Interpretation of Statutes, (E.B.C. 5th Edition, 2010)
- 4.Kafaltiya A.B. Interpretation of Statutes, (E.B.C 2016 Latest Ed.)
5. D.N.Mathur. Interpretation of Statutes, (Central Law Publication 2013 Latest Ed.)
6. R.D. Srivastava. Interpretation of Statutes and Legislation, (Central Law Publication 6th Edition, 2013) .

**Course Name: WRITING AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS**

**Class: BALLB 4<sup>th</sup> year**

**Semester: VII**

Communication can be defined as the process by which people share ideas, experiences, knowledge, and feelings through the transmission of symbolic messages or verbally.

The ability to communicate well is arguably the skillset lawyers neglect the most but one of the most important skill he should be reasonably good at.

The good thing is it is a learnable skill and could be learned by practice.

But strong communication skills are mandatory in today's world for lawyers.

Subject will be focusing on the areas of development like

- Drafting skills (Drafting of Legal Letters, Applications, Precise Writing, Articles, etc.)
- Legal Research (Study of Important & Famous cases & make synopsis of important point of the case)
- Public Speaking Skills (Students will be given small projects or situations to speak or to present their views, which would boost confidence in them and recuse their fear of public speaking)
- Group Discussions (Rules of group discussions are discussed with regular practice sessions)
- Answer writing skills (Regular sessions to let students know, what all could be the contents of a good answer with respect to marks)
- Personality grooming (Teach students that what body language should they have while giving Interviews, Speech or when they present themselves in court).
- Interview Skills (Make students interview ready and teach them the techniques of, 'How to give a good interview')

# VIII SEMESTER

**Course Name: Intellectual Property Rights**

**Course Code: BB-402**

**Class: BALLB 4<sup>th</sup> year**

**Semester: VIII**

**Credit: 4**

**Objective:** To create awareness about the concept of Intellectual Properties, various conventions, Provisions of Copy Right Act, 1957, The Trade Mark Act 1999 and The Patents Act 1970. The students can understand the process of Registration of Copyright work, trade mark and patents with the help of this paper.

**Course Outcome**

CO1: To make student aware the various kinds of cyber crime.

CO2: To familiarize students with intellectual property issues in cyber space and grow the development of law in this regard.

CO3: To analyze the various provision of Information technology act .

CO4: Student will able to gather knowledge about electronic contract.

CO5: To make student understand the cyber world and cyber law in general

### **UNIT-1**

1. Concept of Property vis-a-vis Intellectual Property
2. Basic concepts of Intellectual Property Law
3. Nature of Intellectual Property
4. Origin and Development of Intellectual Property - Copy Right, Trade Mark, Geographical, Indication, Design Trade secret.
5. Commercial Exploitation of Intellectual Property
6. Enforcement of Rights and Remedies Against Infringement
7. Patent

### **UNIT-II**

1. International Character of Intellectual Property
2. Intellectual Property and Economic Development
3. International Protection of Intellectual Property - overview of International Conventions
4. Berne Convention - WIPO Treaties 1996, Paris Conventions, TRIPS Agreements etc.
5. India's Position vis-a-vis International Conventions and Agreements

### **UNIT-III**

1. Object of Patent Law Inventions
2. Patentable and Non-Patentable



3. Process Patent and Product Patent
4. Procedure for obtaining a Patent
5. Rights and Obligations of a Patentee
6. Revocation and Surrender of Patents
7. Infringement of Patent.

#### **UNIT-IV**

1. What is a Trade Mark
2. Functions of a Trade Mark
3. Trade Mark Registry and Register of Trade Mark
4. Registration of Trade Marks
5. Effects of Registration
6. Assignment and Transmission of Trade Marks
7. Rectification and Correction of Register
8. Passing Off and Infringement Action

#### **UNIT -V**

1. Meaning and Basis of Copyright
2. Copyright Office and Copyright Board
3. Subject Matter of Copyright
4. Ownership, Assignment and Infringement of Copyright
5. Remedies for Infringement
6. Abridgement of the Work and Term of Copyright
7. Rights of Broadcasting Authorities

#### **BOOKS RECOMMENDED:**

- David A. Einhorn. Intellectual Property Law in Cyberspace (3rd Ed. 2017)
- Xuan-Thco N. Nguyen, Robert W. Gomulkiewicz, and Danielle M. Conway. Intellectus Property, Software, and Information Licensing: Law and Practice (Cumulative Supplement 1st Ed. 2017)
- Jerrey A. Maine and Xuan-Thao N. Nguyen. Intellectual Property Taxation: Transactional and Litigation Issues (Cumulative Supplement 2nd Ed. 2017)
- Aline C. Flower. Intellectual Property Technology Transfer (Supplement 2nd Ed. 2017)

**Course Name: Labour & Industrial Law-II**

**Course Code: BB-404**

**Class: BALLB 4<sup>th</sup> year**

**Semester: VIII**

**Credit: 4**

**Objective-**

- 1.To know the development and the judicial setup of Labour Laws.
- 2.To learn the salient features of welfare and wage Legislations.
- 3.To learn the laws relating to Industrial Relations, Social Security and Working conditions.
- 4.To understand the laws related to working conditions in different settings.

**Course Outcome**

On completion of this course, the students will be able to

CO1.Students will know the development and the judicial setup of Labour Laws.

CO2.Students will learn the salient features of welfare and wage Legislations.

CO3.Students will learn the laws relating to Industrial Relations, Social Security and Working conditions

CO4.Students will also learn the enquiry procedural and industrial discipline.

**Unit-I: The Employee Compensation Act, 1923**

1. Main Features of the Act,
2. Definitions Compensation, Dependent, Employer, Workman, Partial Disablement, Total Disablement,
3. Employer's Liability for Compensation (section-8).
4. Notice and claims of the Accident (section-10),
5. Commissioner (Section 19 to 29).
6. Appeals (section 30).
7. Medical Examination (Section 11)

**UNIT-II: The Minimum Wages Act, 1948**

1. Objects and Constitutional Validity of the Act,
2. Salient Features of the Act
3. Definitions: Employer. Cost of Living Index, Scheduled Employment, Wages,
4. Minimum Wages, Fair Wage and Living Wage,
5. Fixation and Revision of Minimum Rates of Wages, Working Hours,
6. Determination of Wages and Claims (section 3,20 and 21).

**UNIT-III: Payment of Wages Act, 1936**

1. Definitions: Employer, Industrial and other Establishment, Wages,
2. Payment and Deduction from Wages (section 3-13).
3. Inspector (section 14).
4. Authority to Hear claims section 15),
5. Appeal (section-17)

**UNIT-IV: The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946,**

1. Procedure for Certification & Adoption of Standing Orders.
2. Certifying Officer,
3. The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948-
4. Employees State Insurance Corporation,
5. Standing Committee, Medical Benefit Council,
6. Contributions, Benefits, Employees Insurance Court

**UNIT-V: The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976-**

1. Definition Clause
2. Payment of Remuneration at Equal Rates section 4 to 7)
3. Inspector,
4. Penalties and Cognizance of Offences under the Act,

**The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965-**

1. Eligibility, Disqualification for Bonus (section 8,9)
2. Minimum & Maximum Bonus (5, 10, 11);
3. Proportionate Reduction (5, 13)
4. Recovery of Bonus Due (5, 21)
5. Customary Bonus, Productivity Bonus

**The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.**

1. Definitions, Eligibility, Payment, Determination,
2. Recovery and Protection of Gratuity, Sec. 2-A, 4, 7, 8, and 13

**Course Name: Socio Economic Offences**

**Course Code: BB-406**

**Class: BALLB 4<sup>th</sup> year**

**Semester: VIII**

**Credit: 4**

**Course Outcome**

On completion of the course students will be able to :

CO1: To understand the evolution and extent of Socio Economic offences.

CO2: To understand the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act,2005

CO3: To discuss the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act,1956

CO4: To analyse the Prevention of Money Laundering Act,2002

CO5: To analyse the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

### **UNIT: I Introduction to the Socio-Economic Offences**

- (i) Concept and Evolution of 'Socio-Economic Offences.'
- (ii) Nature and Extent of Socio-Economic Offences.
- (iii) Mens Rea, Nature of Liability, Burden of Proof and Sentencing Policy.
- (iv) Concept of White Collar Crimes - Sutherland's theory of 'Differential Association.'
- (v) Distinction among Socio-Economic Offences, White Collar Crimes and Traditional Crimes.
- (vi) The Socio-Economic Offences in India: The Santhanam Committee Report, 1964 and the 47th Report of the Law Commission of India, 1972.

### **UNIT: II Food Adulteration**

- (i) Prevention of food adulteration Act 1954 ( latest amendment).
- (ii) Control of Spurious Drug.

### **UNIT: III The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956**

- (i)History, Development and Magnitude of Human Trafficking
- (ii)Constitutional Provisions and Sections 370-373 of the Indian Penal Code,1860
- (iii)The 64th report of the Law Commission of India, 1975
- (iv)The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956

### **UNIT: IV The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002**

- (i) Need for combating Money Laundering
- (ii) Magnitude of Money-Laundering, its steps and various methods
- (iii) The Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002
- (iv) Definition of 'Money Laundering', Section 3 & 2(1)(p)
- (v) Punishment for Money Laundering (Section 4)
- (vi) Enforcement: Attachment (Section 5) Survey, Search, & Seizure (Sections 16, 17 & 18)  
Power to arrest (Section 19)
- (vii) Adjudication under the Act: Adjudication by Adjudicating Authorities (Section 8)  
Special courts (Sections 43 to 47) Vesting of Property in Central Government (Section 9)
- (viii) Preventive Mechanisms under the Act: Obligation of banking companies, financial institutions and Intermediaries (Sections 12 & 12A) Reciprocal Arrangements with other countries (Overview of Chapter IX i.e. Sections 55 to 61)

#### **UNIT: V The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988**

- (i) Need of the Act (read with Santhanam Committee Report)
- (ii) The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
- (iii) Definitions of public servant, 'Section 2 (c) and 'gratification, Section 7.
- (iv) Offence committed by public servant and bribe giver and their Penalties (Section 7 to 14)
- (v) Punishment for attempts (Section 15)

#### **Text books:**

- J.S.P. Singh, Socio-Economic Offence
- Prof. (Dr.) Nuzhat Parven Khan, Central Law Publication
- Mr. Dhrub Kumar, 4th Edn., R. Gupta's Publications

**Course Name: Alternative Dispute Resolutions**

**Course Code: BB-408**

**Class: BA 4th year**

**Semester: VIII**

**Credit: 4**

**Objective-** To find out the various Dispute Resolution Techniques used at International and National level. To trace out the differences between most prominent dispute resolution methods including traditional litigation, arbitration in many forms including International Commercial Arbitration mediation and conciliation etc. The system of ADR is less time consuming as well as informal. Therefore cost of litigation is also subsequently reduce. With the help of this paper, the students learn new techniques of resolution of disputes in certain cases.

**Course Outcome**

**CO1:** To make student understand the domestic and international commercial arbitration.

**CO2:** To familiarize students with difference between ADR and other dispute mechanism.

**CO3:** To analyze the key provision of Arbitration and conciliation Act 1996.

**CO4:** To analyze the conceptual framework related to various ADR process.

**CO5:** To make aware of various convention related to Arbitration dispute resolution.

**UNIT 1**

- 1.Evolution of ADR, ADR in India,
- 2.Advantages & disadvantages of ADR,
- 3.ADR Processes Pretrial Mediation,
- 4.Mediation,Negotiation,Conciliation,
5. ADR in family disputes, Conciliation under CPC,

**UNIT 2**

1. Concept ,Meaning& Growth of LokAdalats,
- 2.Lok Adalat sunder Legal Services Authorities Act,1987,
- 3.Nyaya Panchayats-Historical Perspectives,
- 4.Advantages of Nyaya Panchayats,
5. Composition & Jurisdiction of Nyaya Panchayats

**UNIT 3**

- 1.Arbitration& Conciliation Act (Section 1-43);
- 2.Definition of Arbitration,
- 3.International Commercial Arbitration,
- 4.Objectives of the Act,
5. Arbitration Agreement
6. Composition and jurisdiction of Arbitral Tribunal,
7. Conduct of Arbitral Proceedings.

#### **UNIT 4**

1. Making of Arbitral Awards and Termination of Proceedings,
2. Recourse Against Arbitral Award,
3. Finality and Endorsement of Arbitral Award,
4. Appealable orders,
5. Lien on Arbitral Awards and Deposits as to costs,
6. Effect on Arbitration Agreement of Death and of parties insolvency

#### **UNIT 5**

1. Arbitration & Conciliation Act (Section 44-60).
2. Foreign Awards-Definition,
3. Enforcement of Certain Foreign Awards,
4. New York Convention Awards,
5. Geneva Convention Awards,
6. Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (Schedule 1), Protocol on Arbitration Clauses (Schedule II).
7. Convention on Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards (Schedule III),
8. Conciliation under Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 (Sections 61-81).
9. Role of Conciliator, Confidentiality in conciliation.

#### **RECOMMENDED BOOKS**

1. Anupam Kurlwal, An Introduction to Alternative Dispute System (ADR), (Central Law Publication, Allahabad, Ed. 2014).
2. S.C. Tripathi, Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 with Alternative means of settlement of dispute, (Central Law Publication, Allahabad, Ed. 2015).
3. Avtar Singh, Law of Arbitration and conciliation, (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, Ed. 2017)
4. Ashwinie Kumar Bansal, International Commercial Arbitration Practice and Procedure, (Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi, Ed. 2012)
5. G.K. Kwatra, Arbitration and conciliation Law of India, (Universal Law Publication Co. New Delhi, Ed. 2014).

**Course Name: Law Relating to Right to Information and Media Law**

**Course Code: BB-410**

**Class: BALLB 4<sup>th</sup> year**

**Semester: VIII**

**Credit: 4**

### **Course Objectives**

The course aims to give knowledge about provisions of the Act - How Right to Information Law is bringing transparency and accountability in the working of the government and to study the role of judiciary on RTI and also about Media & Law.

### **Course Outcomes**

On completion of this course, the students will be able to:

**CO1:** Understand & Conceptualize the evolution, meaning, scope & basics related with Right to Information & Free flow of Information.

**CO2:** Critically assess & analyze the provisions of “The Right to Information Act”.

**CO3:** Understand & critically analyze the involvement & contribution of the Judiciary with regards to right to information.

**CO4:** Critically analyze & evaluate the role media involving different aspects & rights to information.

**CO5:** Evaluate the multilateral aspects of the concepts related with right to information with media & constitutional framework related with them & evaluate the practical applicability of RTI Act.

## **UNIT-I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

1. Meaning and Scope of Right to Information
2. Media Access to Official Information
3. Right to Information and Human Rights Violations
4. Difference between Right to Information and Right to Obtain Information
5. Right to Information Law- Basic Elements
6. Factors Restricting Free Flow of Information

## **UNIT-II**

### **THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005**

1. Preliminary (Section 1 to 2)
2. The Central Information Commission (Section 12 to 14)
3. Right to Information and Obligations of Public Authorities (Section 3 to 11)



4. The State Information Commission (Section 15 to 17)
5. Powers & Function of the Information Commission, appeals & penalties (Section 18 to 20)
6. Miscellaneous (Section 21 to 31)

### **UNIT-III**

#### **JUDICIARY ON RIGHT TO INFORMATION**

1. Free flow of Information for Public Record
2. Right to information: Fundamental Right
3. Disclosure of Information
4. Right to know
5. Right to Acquire & Disseminate Information
6. Direction on Voter's Right to Information
7. Third Party Information
8. Public Authority under Art. 12 of the Indian Constitution

### **UNIT-IV**

#### **MEDIA & LAW**

1. Media & Criminal Law (Defamation/obscenity/Sedition)
2. Media & Tort Law (Defamation and Negligence).
3. Media and Legislature-Privileges of the Legislature
4. Media and Executive Official Secrets Act, 1923
5. Media & Judiciary-contempt of Court

### **UNIT-V**

#### **MEDIA IN CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

1. Freedom of Expression in Indian Constitution
2. Interpretation of Media Freedom
3. Issues of Privacy
4. Pre-Trial by Media and Free Expression
5. Media and Human Rights

### **RECOMMENDED BOOKS**

1. J.N. Barowalia, Commentary on the Right to Information Act (University Law Publication, Delhi, Ed. 2016)
2. P.K. Das, Hand Book on the Right to Information Act (Universal Law Publication, Delhi, Ed. 2016)
3. Dheera Khandelwal and K.K. Khandelwal, A Commentary and Digest on the Right to Information Act 2005. (Vol-2, The Bright Law House, Delhi, Ed. 2014)
4. A.S. Yadav, Right to Information Act 2005: An Analysis (Central Law Publication, Allahabad, Ed. 2016)

**Course Name: Internship-III**

**Course Code: BALLB-452**

**Class: BALLB 4<sup>th</sup> year**

**Semester: VIII**

**Credit: 1**

**Course Objectives**

Through internship a law student gains practical experience and contemporaneously inculcates work ethics by interning either under a lawyer or a law firm or a government body participating in legal sphere or a research organisation or any other legally-oriented institution. Prime objective is to prepare student to demonstrate desirable qualities & professional ethics to be employable in different fields related with legal profession.

**Course Name: WRITING AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS**

**Course Code: VC-410**

**Class: BALLB 4<sup>th</sup> year**

**Semester: VIII**

Communication can be defined as the process by which people share ideas, experiences, knowledge, and feelings through the transmission of symbolic messages or verbally.

The ability to communicate well is arguably the skillset lawyers neglect the most but one of the most important skill he should be reasonably good at.

The good thing is it is a learnable skill and could be learned by practice.

But strong communication skills are mandatory in today's world for lawyers.

Subject will be focusing on the areas of development like

- Drafting skills (Drafting of Legal Letters, Applications, Precise Writing, Articles, etc.)
- Legal Research (Study of Important & Famous cases & make synopsis of important point of the case)
- Public Speaking Skills (Students will be given small projects or situations to speak or to present their views, which would boost confidence in them and reduce their fear of public speaking)
- Group Discussions (Rules of group discussions are discussed with regular practice sessions)
- Answer writing skills (Regular sessions to let students know, what all could be the contents of a good answer with respect to marks)
- Personality grooming (Teach students that what body language should they have while giving Interviews, Speech or when they present themselves in court).
- Interview Skills (Make students interview ready and teach them the techniques of, 'How to give a good interview')

# **IX SEMESTER**

**Subject : Goods and Services tax (GST)**  
**Subject Code : BB 501**  
**Class : BA LL.B. 5<sup>th</sup> YEAR**  
**Semester : IX**  
**Credit : 4**

**Objective:** The Objective of the course is to acquaint the student about the introduction of GST in India and the replacement of all Indirect Taxes with GST to make India Level playing field with outside world.

On completion of this course, the students will be able to:

**CO1:** To enable the students to learn the concepts indirect tax and GST from the pre-GST period to post- GST period.

**CO2:** To understand the importance of indirect taxes (GST) in the Indian and global economy and its contribution to the economic development.

#### **Unit-I**

**Indirect Taxes** – Meaning and Types of Indirect Taxes, Central Excise Duty - features, nature, scope, salient features of central excise Duty Act; Procedure for excise registration and documents needed; CENVAT MODVAT provisions; Exemptions to small scale industries; Introduction to custom duties; its types, calculation and related issues.

**Hours: 14**

#### **Unit-II**

**VAT** – Introduction, meaning, features, merits and demerits, tax calculation, difference from sales tax, value addition with example; Different forms for VAT; VAT refund; Importance of CST Act 1956 Various Provisions; Different categories; CST Calculations; Introduction to Services Tax Act 2007; Types of Services covered; relevant provisions; Rates of Service Tax and its calculation.

**Hours: 14**

#### **Unit-III**

**Goods and Service Tax (GST)** - Constitutional Amendment, Features of GST, Importance and benefits; Difference between GST and other Taxes; Migration to GST; Registration of dealers under GST, Exempted List; Rate Structure under GST; Procedure for obtaining registration certificate, concept of IGST; CGST; SGST and its calculation with working examples.

**Hours: 14**

#### **Unit-IV**

**Implementation of GST:** GST Council, its members; composition; its role; GST Infrastructure; Impact of GST on Business; Salient features of GST Model. How to file refund under GST, Transfer of Input Tax credit and its related issues; Penalties and appeals under GST; Future of GST in India.

**Hours: 14**

**Text Books**

1. Mehrotra H.C., Agrawal V. P., (2016), *Indirect Taxes*, SahityaBhawan Publication.
2. B. Viswanathan, (2016), *Goods and Services Tax in India*, New Century Publications.

**Reference Books**

1. Singhaia Vinod K. &Singhania Monica, (2016), *Students Guide to Indirect Tax Laws*, Taxman Publications.
2. Datey V S. (2017), *All about GST – A Complete guide to model GST Law*, 5/e, Taxman Publications.
3. Gupta K Atul,(2016), *GST- Concept and Roadmap*, 1/e, LexisNexis Publisher.
4. Ahuja Girish & Gupta Ravi, (2016), *Practical Approach to Direct & Indirect Taxes*, (Income Tax, Excise, Customs, CST, VAT, Service Tax, & Wealth Tax 34/e, CCH India

**Course Name: Land Laws**

**Course Code: BB-503**

**Class: BALLB 5<sup>th</sup> year**

**Semester: IX**

**Credit: 4**

## **COURSE OUTCOMES**

On completion of this course, the students will be able to:

**CO1:** Understand and analyze legislative power to make laws relating to land and land ceiling is in the state list.

**CO2:** Understand & analyze different states enactment on tenancy & ceiling of Punjab & Haryana respectively.

**CO3:** Understand & critically analyze the regulation related to rent & other aspects of Haryana.

**CO4:** Critically analyze & evaluate the working & functions of panchayats with regards to land related matters.

**CO5:** Evaluate & Critical analysis the multilateral aspects of the panchayat samities & revenue sources.

## **UNIT-I**

### **RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ACT, 2013**

1. Introduction and Definitions
2. Determination of Social impact and public purpose
3. Rehabilitation and resettlement award and its procedure.
4. Special powers in case of urgency to acquire land & Special provisions for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.

## **UNIT-II**

### **PUNJAB LAND REVENUE ACT 1887(Revised)**

1. Definition of Key Words,
2. Revenue Officers: Their Power and Functions, Preparation of Revenue
3. Records
4. Arbitration (Sections 127-135), Concepts & Procedure of Partitions

### **UNIT-III**

#### **HARYANA CEILING OF LAND HOLDING ACT 1972**

1. Definition of Key Words (Section-3),
2. Concept of Permissible Area and Surplus Area (S-4 to 6),
3. Ceiling on Land, Acquisition and Disposal of Surplus Area (Sec. 7 to 15),
4. Aggrieved Party & Appeal

### **UNIT-IV**

#### **A. HARYANA RENT CONTROL ACT, 1973**

1. Definitions (SS 1-4),
2. Rights & Duties of Tenants,
3. Rights and Duties of Landlords,
4. Grounds of Ejectment of Tenants.

#### **B. THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT-1887**

1. Definition of Key Words under the Act,
2. Class of Tenants, Law relating to Rent, Law relating to
3. Occupancy of Tenant,
4. Law of Ejectment of Tenants

### **UNIT-V**

#### **HARYANA PANCHAYATI RAJ ACT 1994, PANCHAYATI SAMITI**

1. Definition of Key Words,
2. Conduct of Business of Panchayat Samities,
3. Duties and Powers of Panchayat Samiti, Finance and Taxation,
4. Sources of Income of Panchayat Samiti, Control of Panchayat Samiti

### **BOOKS RECOMMENDED**

1. Harshali Chowdhary, Punjab & Haryana Land Laws, (Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 1st Ed. 2016)
2. Badruddin, Commentary on Revenue Laws, Panchayat Laws and Rent Laws, (The Law House, Rohtak, 4th Ed. 2015)
3. Neety Kaul, Land Laws in Punjab and Haryana, (Chawla Publications (P) Ltd., Chandigarh, 6th Ed. 2014)
4. P. Narula, Punjab and Haryana Land Laws, (Allahabad Law Agency, Ed. 2012)



## ARTICLES

1. R.S. Gae, *Land Law in India: With Special Reference to the Constitution*, Cambridge University Press, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/758169>.
2. <https://www.scconline.com/blog/post/2017/03/03/no-application-can-be-filed-under-section-28-a-of-land-acquisition-act-1894-subsequent-to-the-same-being-filed-under-section-18-of-the-act/>
3. <https://www.aaptaxlaw.com/land-acquisition-act/section-18-19-20-land-acquisition-act-reference-to-court-collectors-statement-to-the-court-service-of-notice-section-18-19-20-of-land-acquisition-act-1894.html>

**Course Name: Gender Justice & Feminist Jurisprudence**

**Course Code: BB-505**

**Class: BALLB 5<sup>th</sup> year**

**Semester: IX**

**Credit: 4**

**Course outcome**

CO1. It focuses on analysing the gains from trade, the changing patterns of trade, the income distributional consequences of liberalising foreign trade, the relationship between trade, investment, and economic growth, and the reasons for and consequences of trade policies.

CO2. The course relies predominantly on a standard collection of international trade models to understand the motivations behind modern trade policies.

CO3. During the weekly seminar, students then analyse the efficacy of trade policy, considering both intended and unintended consequences of policy choices with particular attention paid to the changing geopolitical environment in which these policies exist.

## **UNIT I: GENDER JUSTICE, SEX, POSITION OF WOMEN**

1. Gender justice
  - a. Notions of sex and gender
  - b. Deconstructing 'Man', 'Woman', 'Other'
  - c. Private-public dichotomy
2. Condition of Women in ancient, medieval and modern India: An overview
3. Understanding Patriarchy system

## **UNIT II: KINDS OF FEMINISM**

1. Issues and contradictions in feminism
  - a. Liberal feminism
  - b. Radical feminism
2. Socialist/Marxist feminist approaches

## **UNIT III: GENDER JUSTICE: THE INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE**

1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
2. UN Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
3. UN Human Rights Council Resolution on Human rights, Sexual Orientation and Gender identity, 2011
4. Human Rights Council Resolution on sexual orientation and gender identity

## **UNIT IV: GENDER JUSTICE AND THE INDIAN LAWS**

1. Feminist Jurisprudence under constitution of India
2. Indian Penal Code 1860
  - a. Rape Laws
  - b. Voyeurism, stalking and Cyber Bullying
  - c. Outraging the modesty of the women
  - d. Causing miscarriage
3. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986

## **UNIT V: FEMALE PROTECTION IN SOME SPECIAL LAWS**

1. Labour laws
2. Sexual Harassment at Workplace  
The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013
3. Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956 and its Amendments and Section 360 IPC

### **Suggested Readings:**

- Jennifer Pierce, Gender Trials: Emotional Lives in Contemporary Law Firms, University of California Press, 1996, 978-0520201088
- D. Kelly Weisberg, Feminist Legal Theory: Foundations, Temple University Press, 1993, 978-1566390293 (FLT on syllabus) Anne M. O. Griffiths,
- In the Shadow of Marriage: Gender and Justice in an African Community, University of Chicago Press, 1998, 978-0226308753 Adrien Wing, Critical Race Feminism: a Reader, 2nd edition, NYU Press, 2003, 978- 0814793947
- Vandana Shiva, 1989 Staying Alive: Women, Ecology and Development. London: Zed Books. Nomita, Agarwal, Women and Law in India, New Century Publications, Delhi, 2002.
- Rashm Agarwal, and B.V.L.N. Rao, Gender Issues- A Road Map to Empowerment, Shipra Publication, New Delhi, 2004. Kamala Bhasin,, Understanding Gender, Kali for Women, New Delhi, 2000
- Maitrayee Choudhry, (ed.), Feminism in India, Kali for Women, New Delhi, 2004 Anjani Kant, Women and the Law, A.P.H. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 1997 Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949 Convention on the Political Rights of Women, 1953 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979

**Course Name: Legal Ethics & Court Craft**

**Course Code: BB-509**

**Class: BALLB 5<sup>th</sup> year**

**Semester: IX**

**Credit: 4**

**Course Outcome:**

At the end of the course, a student will be able to understand:

CO: 1. To understand and apply the professional ethics and ethical standard of the legal profession.

CO: 2 To know and evaluate the key themes in professional ethics, in order to give them an insight into moral decision making in the legal profession

. CO: 3. To know , Should lawyers aim to win at all costs, and how should they balance duties to their client, to the Courts, to justice in the abstract, and to themselves.

**UNIT-I: SUPREME COURT RULES 1966 AND DELHI HIGH COURT RULES 1967**

**a. Supreme Court Rules 1966**

- i. Advocates and their Course of Conduct
- ii. Role of Single Judge and Registrar of the Supreme Court
- iii. Types of Petition Entertained by the Supreme Court, Writ petition. Election petition

**b. Delhi High Courts Rules**

- i. Advocates and their Course of Conduct
- ii. Role and Power of Single Judge
- iii. Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction of the Court

**Unit-II: The Limitation Act, 1963 and the Registration Act, 1908**

**a. Limitation**

- i. Procedural Law: Section 5 Condonation of Delay, Sections: 6-9 Legal Disability. Sections 14-15 Exclusion of Time of Proceeding in Good Faith in Wrong Court, Section 18-19 Acknowledgement
- ii. Substantive Law: Section: 25 Law of Prescription and Section: 27 Adverse Possession, Section: 29 Saving Clause

**b. Registration**

- i. Compulsory Registered Documents Section: 17
- ii. Optional Registration Section: 18

- iii. Time and Place for Registration Section: 23-31
- iv. Effects of Registration and non-Registration Section: 47-50

### **UNIT: III The Bench-Bar Relations**

- a. The Advocates Act, 1961
- b. State Bar Council and Bar Council of India: Duties and Functions
- c. Professional Misconduct and Punishments Section: 35
- d. Role and power of Disciplinary Committee Section: 36-42

### **UNIT: IV Legal Ethics**

- a. Duty to Court, Client, Opponent. Colleagues Section:7 and Section: 49 along with the Rules of the Bar Council India
- b. Duty towards Society

### **UNIT: V Contempt of Court - Contempt of Courts Act, 1971**

- a. Contempt- Meaning and Purpose
  - Section:2(a), Civil Contempt
  - 2(b), Criminal Contempt
  - 2(c), Criminal Contempt- Mens Rea Principle in Contempt Cases Contempt by State Government
- b. Defenses-Section: 3 to 8
- c. Contempt of Judges & Magistrates Section: 16
- d. Punishment for Contempt- Section: 10 to 13
- e. Procedure Section: 14-15., 17-18.

### **BOOKS RECOMMENDED:**

1. *S.P. Gupta. Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers & Bench Bar Relations, (latest Ed.2012)*
2. *KailashRai, Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers & Bench Bar Relations (Latest.Ed 2014)*
3. *Dr.Sirohi, Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers & Bench Bar Relations (Latest Ed.2010)*

**Course Name: International Trade Law**

**Course Code: BB-507**

**Class: BALLB 5<sup>th</sup> year**

**Semester: IX**

**Credit: 4**

### **UNIT-I: ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION OF GATT & WTO.**

- a. Global Economics and International Trade Law
- b. Protectionism vs. Free Trade
- c. Birth of GATT, 1947
- d. GATT Rounds of Negotiation Including Doha Round and After
- e. The WTO: Its Genesis (Uruguay Round 1986 to 1994)
- f. The WTO Charter and GATT 1994, WTO Agreements, Understandings, Annexes
- g. Objective, Function and Structure of WTO (Key Organs or Bodies), Membership, Decision Making Process, Voting, Amendment, Waiver etc.

### **UNIT-II: THE PRINCIPLES ON NON-DISCRIMINATION IN GATT & WTO**

- a. Most-favoured-Nation Treatment (MFN) Article 1 of GATT 1947: its background and history, meaning, scope, significance & advantages; meaning and scope of 'like product'.
- b. Exceptions to MFN (Annexes A to F of Article 1, Customs Unions and Free Trade Areas (Art. XXXIV), Generalized System of Preferences (Art XXV), Art. XXXV, Art XXV, Art. XX, Art XXI, XII-XVIII, Art. VI, Subsidies Code and Government Procurement Code, Art XXIII, XIX (Escape Clause); Also Discuss Regional Associations like NAFTA, BRICS, SAFTA, TTIP etc.
- c. National treatment principle (NT) Article III, GATT: its Origin & Scope, Meaning, Methodology.
- d. Exceptions to National Treatment Principle

### **UNIT-III: DISPUTE SETTLEMENT PROCEDURES UNDER GATT AND WTO**

- a. Dispute settlement under GATT: Article XXII, Article XXIII, its merit & de-merit
- b. Difference between the GATT and WTO dispute settlement procedures
- c. Dispute Settlement Procedure under the WTO charter (refer Agreement on Dispute Settlement Understanding), Consultation, Dispute Panel Body, Appellate Body, Implementation of findings/decisions of WTO Dispute Settlement Body (Refer Article XXV GATT)

### **UNIT-IV: AGREEMENT ON SUBSIDIES AND COUNTERVAILING MEASURES**

- a. Identification of Subsidies that are subject to the SCM Agreement.
- b. Definition of Subsidy, Specificity.
- c. Regulation of Specific Subsidies
  - i. Prohibited Subsidies
  - ii. Actionable Subsidies
  - iii. Non- actionable Subsidies
- d. Dispute Settlement and Remedies

## **UNIT-V: AGREEMENT ON DUMPING AND ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES**

- a. Anti-dumping: A Basic Overview
- b. Anti-dumping Investigations
  - i) Initiation
  - ii) Evidence used in the Investigation
  - iii) Key substantive issues: Dumping, injury and causation
- c. Anti- dumping Measures
  - i) Provisional measures
  - ii) Price undertakings
  - iii) Duration & review of duties
  - iv) The use of Anti-dumping Measures other than Tariff Duties
- d. Challenging AD measures in WTO Dispute Settlement
  - i) Standard of Review
  - ii) The measures to be challenged
  - iii) Good faith, Even-handedness, Impartiality

### ***Text Books:***

- Kaul, AvtarKrishan : *The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade/World Trade Organization-Law, Economics and Politics*, Satyam
- Carr, Indira : *Principles of International Trade Law* Charley,
- Janetle : *International Trade Law* Motiwal,
- O.P. : *International Trade- The Law and Practice*
- SAARC, BRICS, NAFTA

**Course Name: WRITING AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS**

**Course Code: VC-509**

**Class: BALLB 5<sup>th</sup> year**

**Semester: IX**

Communication can be defined as the process by which people share ideas, experiences, knowledge, and feelings through the transmission of symbolic messages or verbally.

The ability to communicate well is arguably the skillset lawyers neglect the most but one of the most important skill he should be reasonably good at.

The good thing is it is a learnable skill and could be learned by practice.

But strong communication skills are mandatory in today's world for lawyers.

Subject will be focusing on the areas of development like

- Drafting skills (Drafting of Legal Letters, Applications, Precise Writing, Articles, etc.)
- Legal Research (Study of Important & Famous cases & make synopsis of important point of the case)
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# **X SEMESTER**

**Subject : Bankruptcy & Insolvency**  
**Subject Code : BB 502**  
**Class : B.A LL.B. 5<sup>th</sup> YEAR**  
**Semester : X**  
**Credit : 4**

**Course objective:**

To make students to learn and understand the legal dimensions relating to insolvency and bankruptcy in India and to acquaint the students with legal framework relating with the subjects.

**Course outcomes:**

After the completion of this course students will be able to:

CO1: Discuss the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Regime in India.

CO2: Understand Enforcement Mechanism: CIRP (Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process).

CO3: Explain the Liquidation process, Liquidation Estate and Determination of Claims.

CO4: Define Insolvency Resolution and Bankruptcy for Individuals and Partnership Firm.

**Unit I: Introduction to Insolvency and Bankruptcy Regime in India & Adjudicating Authorities**

- a) Insolvency and Bankruptcy: Social, Legal, Economic and Financial Perspectives
- b) Need for Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code: Exploring the rationale and objectives
- c) Role of Adjudicating Authorities.
- d) Role of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI).
- e) Appellate Authorities and analysis of some important cases.

**Unit II: Enforcement Mechanism: CIRP (Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process)**

- a) Initiation of Insolvency Resolution Process and Role of Interim Resolution Professional.
- b) Committee of Creditors: Powers, Duties and Processes.
- c) Fast Track Resolution
- d) Cross Border Insolvency: International Perspective

### **Unit III: Liquidation Process**

- a) Role of IP's as a liquidator and
- b) Liquidation process Liquidation Estate: Determination of Claims
- c) Liquidation Estate : Determination of Estate
- d) Voluntary Liquidation

### **Unit IV: Insolvency Resolution and Bankruptcy for Individuals and Partnership Firm**

- a) Fresh start Process
- b) Insolvency Resolution Process
- c) Role of IP in managing claims
- d) Bankruptcy Order
- e) Rights of homebuyers & Insolvency laws
- f) Emerging Issues and Development in law and practice of IBC

### ***Text and References***

*'s Guide to Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.*

*- Bare Act.*

**Course Name: Comparative Public Law**

**Course Code: BB-504**

**Class: BALLB 5<sup>th</sup> year**

**Semester: X**

**Credit: 4**

**UNIT -I PUBLIC LAW**

- a) Meaning and definition of Public law
- b) Concept of Public law
- c) Public law- International law, Constitutional law, Criminal law and administrative law
- d) Distinction between Public Law and Private Law

**UNIT - II CONSTITUTIONALISM**

- a) Concept, Distinction between constitution and constitutionalism
- b) Essential features of constitutionalism- (UK, USA, France and India)

- Written constitution,
- separation of powers,
- Fundamental rights,
- Independence of judiciary,
- Judicial review

**UNIT -III Constitutional foundations of powers (UK, USA, France and India)**

- a) Supremacy of legislature in law making
- b) Rule of law- Dicey's concept of Rule of law, modern concept of rule of law
- c) Separation of Powers- Concept of separation of powers, checks and balances

**UNIT-IV Classification of Constitution (UK, USA, France and India)**

- a) Federal and unitary forms of government
  - Features, advantages and Disadvantages
  - Models of Federalism and concept of Quasi Federalism
- b) Parliamentary and Presidential Forms of Government

**UNIT-V Constitutional Amendments (UK, USA, France and India)**

- a) Various methods of Amendment
- b) Limitation on amending power

c) Theory of basic structure

**Prescribed Reading:**

1. D.D.Basu, Comparative Constitutional Law, 2nd edn, (Wadhwa, Nagpur, 2010 )
2. David Starnes, The Living Constitution, ( Oxford University Press, 2010).
3. M.V.Pyle, Constitutional of the World, (Universal Publishers, 2006).
4. Sudhir Krishna Swamy, Democracy and Constitutionalism in India – A study of the Basic Structure Doctrine (Oxford University Press, 2013).
5. Vikram David Amar, Mark Tushnet, Global Perspectives on Constitutional Law (Oxford University Press Inc United States 2009)
6. M.P.Singh, Comparative Constitutional Law, (Eastern Book Company, 1989.
7. J.P. Pennock and J.W. Chapman, Constitutionalism, NOMOSXX, (New York University Press, 1979).
8. M.P.Jain, Constitutional Law, 6th edn, ( Mumbai : Lexis Nexis, 2013)
9. M.P.Singh, V.N Shukla's. Constitution of India, 12th edn, (Lucknow: Eastern Book Company, 2013)
10. Vicki c. Jackson, Comparative Constitutional Law, Foundation Press, 2006
11. David Strauss, The Living Constitution (Oxford University Press, 2010)
12. Neal Devins and Louis Fisher, The Democratic Constitution (Oxford University Press, 2010)
13. Zachery Elkins, Tom Ginsburg, James Melton, The Endurance of National Constitutions (Cambridge University Press, 2009).

**Course Name: Real estate Laws**

**Course Code: BB-506**

**Class: BBALLB 5<sup>th</sup> year**

**Semester: X**

**Credit: 4**

### **UNIT I: REAL ESTATE AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR IN INDIA**

1. Real estate industry in India
2. Leasing & Land Ownership in India
3. Trends in Public Private Partnership in India
4. Definition of Infrastructure
5. Railways, Highways & Roads, Ports / Airports / Telecom, Power & Renewable Energy, Special Economic Zones, Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)

### **UNIT II : REAL ESTATE (REGULATION & DEVELOPMENT) ACT, 2016.**

1. Definitions: (Apartment, Building, Carpet Area, Common Area, Competition Certificate, Occupancy Certificate, Planning Area, Promoter, Real Estate Agent, Real Estate Project, Sanctioned Plan),
2. Registration of Real Estate Project and Registration & Functions of Real Estate Agents;
3. Duties of Promoter,
4. Rights and Duties of Allottees,
5. The Real Estate Regulatory Authority & The Real Estate Appellate Tribunal,
6. Offences, Penalties and Adjudication under the Act.

### **UNIT III : RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ACT, 2013 - II**

1. Objects and application of the Act,
2. Definitions (affected Family, agricultural land, cost of acquisition, land, landless and landowner; person interested; requiring body; resettlement area)
3. Determination of Social Impact and Public Purpose and Appraisal of Social impact Assessment Report,
4. Notification and Acquisition; Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award and procedure and Manner of rehabilitation;
5. National Monitoring Committee for rehabilitation and Resettlement;
6. Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority.

**UNIT IV THE BUILDING AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION WORKERS  
(REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) ACT, 1996 .**

1. Aims and Objectives / Definitions,
2. Registration of Establishments,
3. Registration of workers as Beneficiaries,
4. Welfare Board under the Act.

**UNITV: DELHI RENT CONTROL ACT**

1. Introduction to and Delhi Rent Control Legislation in Delhi: 1958 and 1996
2. Definitions, Grounds of Evictions
3. Dispute Settlement Mechanisms

**Course Name: Dissertation**

**Course Code: BB-552**

**Class: BALLB 5<sup>th</sup> year**

**Semester: X**

**Credit: 4**

**Course objectives: Students have to chose a topic and submit dissertation based on the legal research they will be doing under supervision of a guide**



**Course Name: Internship-V**

**Course Code: BALLB-554**

**Class: BALLB 5<sup>th</sup> year**

**Semester: X**

**Credit: 4**

Course objectives: Students will have to go through mandatory internship for one month and submit a report on the same.

**Course Name: WRITING AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS**

**Course Code: VC-510**

**Class: BALLB 5<sup>th</sup> year**

**Semester: X**

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