

JSS LAW COLLEGE

AUTONOMOUS

MYSORE



B.A.LL.B (Hons.)

SYLLABUS

2025-26

Subject List of B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) (2025-26) Batch

FIRST SEMESTER		SECOND SEMESTER	
1.1	English	2.1	Kanoonu Kannada/Kannada Kali
1.2	Political Science – I (Political Thought And Organisation (Major - 1.1)	2.2	Political Science – III (Foundation of Political Obligations) (Major – 1.3)
1.3	Political Science – II (Public Administration) (Major – 1.2)	2.3	Political Science – IV (Major World Governments) (Major – 1.4)
1.4	Contract – I (General Principles Of Contract)	2.4	Economics – I (Principles Of Economics) (Minor – 1.1)
1.5	Law of Torts and Consumer Protection	2.5	Contract – II (Special Contracts)
1.6	Legal Methods and Research	2.6	2.6 a. Physical Education & Yoga (Value Added) 2.6 b. Computer Applications (Value Added)
THIRD SEMESTER		FOURTH SEMESTER	
3.1	Sociology – I (Principles of Sociology) (Minor – 2.1)	4.1	Sociology – II (Indian Society) (Minor – 2.2)
3.2	Political Science – V (International Relations) (Major – 1.5)	4.2	Sociology – III (Social Psychology) (Minor – 2.3)
3.3	Economics – II (Economic Development in India) (Minor – 1.2)	4.3	Economics – III (Money and Public Finance) (Minor – 1.3)
3.4	Constitutional Law – I (Constitutional Features and Principles)	4.4	Political Science – VI (Local Self Government) (Major – 1.6)
3.5	International Trade Economics (Hons – I)	4.5	Constitutional Law – II (Constitutional Institutions and Dimensions)
3.6	Law of Crimes Paper I (Bharratiya Nyaya Sanhitha)	4.6	Company Law
FIFTH SEMESTER		SIXTH SEMESTER	
5.1	Family Law – I (Hindu Law)	6.1	Family Law – II (Mohammedan Law and Indian Succession Act)
5.2	Jurisprudence	6.2	Sports Law
5.3	Bankruptcy and Insolvency Law/Private International Law (Optional – I)	6.3	Law and Agriculture (Hons. – IV)
5.4	Public Health Law (Hons – II)	6.4	Law and Infrastructure Development (Hons – V)
5.5	Land Laws/Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence (Optional – II)	6.5	Law of Banking/Law of Carriage (Optional – III)
5.6	White Collar Crime (Economic Offences) (Hons. – III)	6.6	Law of Insurance/Corporate Governance (Optional – IV)
SEVENTH SEMESTER		EIGHTH SEMESTER	
7.1	Labour and Industrial Law – Paper I	8.1	Administrative Law
7.2	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act	8.2	Principles of Taxation Law
7.3	Property Law	8.3	Law of Crimes – Paper II (Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita)
7.4	Employment Law	8.4	Right to Information and Information Technology Laws/Human Rights Law and Practice (Optional – V)
7.5	Media and Law (Hons – VI)	8.5	Intellectual Property Law / Penology and Victimology (Optional – VI)

7.6	Competition Law	8.6	Interpretation of Statutes (Hons - VII)
	NINTH SEMESTER		TENTH SEMESTER
9.1	Environmental Law	10.1	Public International Law
9.2	Labour and Industrial Law – Paper II (Labour Welfare Legislations)	10.2	Law of Evidence (Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam)
9.3	Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance (Clinic – I)	10.3	Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems (Clinic – III)
9.4	Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System (Clinic – II)	10.4	Litigation Advocacy and Internship (Clinic – IV)
9.5	Principles of Legislative Drafting (Hons - VIII)	10.5	Seminar

**FIRST SEMESTER
COURSE 1.1
ENGLISH & LEGAL LANGUAGE**

Course Objectives:

One of the significant aspects of introducing this course is to develop general linguistic abilities and to familiarize the students with sources of legal material. The course is aimed at training the students in increasing their vocabulary, proper use of idioms and phrases, introducing them to legal terms, legal maxims and Latin terms. The syllabus also has a prescribed text “Legends in Law” which sheds light on the importance of oratorical skills for successful advocacy. The lives of the ‘Legal Luminaries’ inspires the students to practice the ethics of the profession.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Demonstrate writing skills, good vocabulary and communicate with confidence.
- Shorten sentences and use the words in the right order.
- Identify legal terminology, foreign terms and legal maxims.
- Employ Legal English and Common English.
- Appraise the LSRW technique and practice the knowledge of English with life examples of legal luminaries that makes him stand distinct in his profession.

Unit I

Kinds of sentence: Simple, compound and complex sentences. Transformations. **Use of connectives. Composition:** Punctuation, common errors in English (Articles, Preposition, Verb etc.,) Vocabulary (Homonyms, Homophones)

Unit II

Idioms and Phrases, Comprehension passage, Formal Correspondence, Précis writing, Report writing, Words for Different Expressions, Pair of Words used Differently, Expressive Expression.

Unit III

Significance of Legal Language: Communication, Phonetics, the Concept, the Characteristics, Purpose and Scope of Legal Language, Distinction between Conventional and Legal Language. Problems of Legal Language. **Sources of Legal Language: Primary sources:** Statutes, Statutory instruments, Reports, Judicial decisions- Case Laws, Government Official Publications, Academic Journals. **Secondary Sources:** Legal Encyclopaedias, Dictionaries, Digests Manuals, Legal Research.

Unit IV

Aids to understand Legal Language: Legal maxims – Analysis of the Principles. Legal terms including Latin terms and Concepts –Civil Law and Criminal Law. Sentences and Awards, Legal Arguments, Contentions, Prayers, Appeals. Reading of the selected Judgments.

Unit V

Legends in Law – V. SUDISH PAI

Men of Law

1. J. D Mayne
2. S. Subramania Iyer
3. V. Bhashyam Ayyangar

4. Rashbehary Ghose
5. Eardley Norton
6. Aushotosh Mookerjee
7. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
8. B.N. Rau
9. M.C. Chagla
10. M. Hidayatullah
11. H.M. Seervai
12. K.K. Mathew
13. H.R. Khanna
14. N.A. Palkhivala

Prescribed Books:

1. Legends in Law – V. SUDISH PAI
2. O.R. Krishnaswamy and M. Ranganathan- Methodology of Research in Social Sciences.
3. AIR, SCC & other Law reporters & Journals.

Reference Books:

1. R.W. Zandvoort - A Handbook of English Grammar.
2. Michael Swan - Practical English Usage.
3. Dr S.C. Tripathi –Legal Language, Legal writing, General English.
4. M. Gandhi, L. Solomon Raja-Introduction to Legal Method and Legal Research.
5. Srikanth Mishra – Legal Language, Legal Method and General English.
6. Julius Stone – Legal System and Lawyers' Reasoning.
7. H.L.A. HART- The Concept of Law
8. Herbert Broom's- Legal Maxims
9. Wren and Martin- High School English Grammar and Composition

COURSE 1.2
POLITICAL SCIENCE-I
(POLITICAL THOUGHT AND ORGANIZATION)- Major 1.1

Course Objectives:

The study of Political Science as a core subject in legal education has definite significance. Legal system is ultimately an expression of Political power policy at a given time. Therefore, study of Political Organization is inevitable as it is the source of Positive Law. At the same time Political systems are influenced by ideas of justice and change. Hence, learning of thoughts and concepts which have evolved political power and knowing of organizations which materialize the thoughts into systems will be focused in this course.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Recall the theories and concepts of Political Science and to interpret the policies made by the government.
- Appraise the role of Parliament in making laws, executing and interpreting the statutes.
- Identify the key issues and interact with the authorities or government in decision making, and involve in strengthening the base of the democracy.
- Revitalize with Right to Information Act, SAKALA and other programmes of the Government.
- Review the basic structure of the constitution and reexamine the system of Government based on interaction.

Unit I

Introduction to the Study of Political Science: Meaning, Nature, Scope and Importance. **State:** Meaning, Nature and Elements. **Origin of the State:** Social contract and Evolutionary theory. **Concept of Welfare State:** Meaning and Functions of the welfare state. **Relationship of Political Science with law:** Law Making and Interpretation

Unit II

Constitution and Government: Constitution-Meaning, Definitions, Types, Merits and Defects. **Ancient forms of Government-** Unitary and Federal forms of Government with suitable illustrations. Parliamentary and Presidential forms of Government with reference to U.K., India and U.S.A. Theory of Separation of Power. Aristotle's Classification of Government. Due Process of Law and Procedure Established by law.

Unit III

Polity and Governance: Meaning, significance and implications. **Law and Ethics:** Meaning, importance and relevance. **National Court of Appeal:** prospects and problems. **RTI 2005 and SAKALA:** Objectives and its importance. **New Education Policy:** Significance, issues and challenges **RTE:** Importance, Issues and Challenges.

Unit IV

Constitutional and Non-Constitutional Bodies- Meaning, differences, Constitutional provisions. **Election Commission:** Composition, Powers and Functions. **UPSC and SPSC:** Composition and Functions. **Budget:** Meaning, significance, Preparation, Ratification and Enactment. **Niti Ayog:** Role and importance, CAG [Comptroller and Auditor General]

Unit V

E-governance and good governance: Meaning, Nature, Scope and Importance.

E-governance and Judiciary: e-Filing, e-Courts, Speedy trial.

E-Governance: Problems and Prospects .**E-government Projects:** Bhoomi, Khajane and SAKALA.

Prescribed Books:

1. J.C. Johari - Contemporary Political Theory
2. Avasthi and Avasthi - Public Administration
3. A.C. Kapoor - Principles of Political Science
4. S.C. Singhal – Principles of Political Science

Reference Books:

1. T.H. Green - Principles of Political Obligation
2. Mohit Bhattacharya - Political Theory
3. Vishnu Bhagavan and Vidyabhushan - Public Administration
4. C.P. Bhambri - Public Administration
5. A.R. Tyagi - Principles of Public Administration
6. M.P. Sharma - Theory and Practice of Public Administration
7. M.P. Sharma - Public Administration. Concepts and Theories
8. Dr. U. Gurumurthy - Local Governments of Modern States
9. S.R. Maheshwari - Local Governments in India
10. Brecht – Political Theory

COURSE 1.3
POLITICAL SCIENCE-II
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION – Major 1.2

Course Objectives:

Public Administration has a wider perspective in the changing global political and socio-economic scenario. Knowledge about administration, Management, Bureaucracy is indispensable for the law students. To acquaint with the functions of Indian Administration at central, State and Local level ensures to address the grievances of the public. The study of public administration facilitates the students of Law to understand the impact of political dynamism on administrative process in the changing political ambience across the globe. Knowledge of various concepts of public administration facilitates the students of law to appear judicial examination.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Interpret the approaches, Theories, Concepts and composition of administrative system in India and other countries.
- Identify the role of the Chief Executive, Line and Staff agencies in the hierarchy of administration.
- Prepare for civil service examinations and develop the confidence to get through the civil service examinations
- Develop leadership and foster ethical commitment to the values and accountability.
- Illustrate with new Public Management, and compassionate towards public service and Transparency.

Unit I

Public Administration: Meaning, Definition, Nature, Scope and Importance. Public Administration Vs Private Administration. **New Public Administration:** Meaning and its relevancy. **Organization:** Meaning and Importance. **Principles of organization:** Hierarchy, Span of control, Unity of Command, centralization and Decentralization and its Limitations.

Unit II

Line and Staff agencies: Meaning, Definitions, functions [Department/ Public Corporations/ Companies/ IRC] features and functions. **Staff Agencies:** Meaning, importance and its role in strengthening administration. General, Special, Technical, Auxiliary functions. **Chief Executive:** Meaning, role types, Powers and Functions.

Delegated legislation: Meaning, growth and its relevance. Forms of delegation, advantages and disadvantages, and limitations. **Administrative adjudications:** Importance, Growth and functions.

Unit III

Personnel Administration: Meaning, differences between public administration and personnel administration. **Bureaucracy** – Meaning, Merits and Demerits, Functions, Kinds of Bureaucracies, features: Neutrality, Anonymity and others

Recruitment, Training, Promotion, Retirement, Morale, Discipline. Meaning, issues and challenges. **Recruitment agencies:** UPSC and SPSC. **Authority and Responsibility:** Meaning, Relationship and Limitations.

Unit IV

Management: Meaning, Principles, Test of Good Management. Values – POSDCORB.

Leadership: Meaning, Qualities, Policy formulation, Decision making - Tasks and problems.

Morale and Discipline: Meaning, implications Relationship and limitations

Ethical governance: Natural justice in administration and governance. **Public Policy:** Education, Health and Environment

Unit V

Planning: Need and importance, Principles, Features. Problems of Planning in India **Budget:** Meaning, Importance, Kinds and Principles. **Communication:** Meaning, Principles- What, When, Who and How. Necessary conditions and limitations,

Directions and Supervision: Meaning, importance and limitations, reporting as special instrument. **Control:** Meaning, Measures and Problems.

Prescribed Books:

1. Avasti and Maheshwari – Public Administration
2. Avasti and Avasti- Public Administration

Reference Books:

1. Bhagavan, Vishnu and Bhushan– Public Administration
2. Chaturvedi (Ed) – Comparative Public Administration
3. Maheshwari – Administrative Theory, Indian Administration, Administrative Thinkers
4. Mohit Bhattacharya – Public Administration
5. Nigro – Félix A – Public Administration

Journals: Indian Journal of Public Administration

COURSE 1.4
CONTRACT – I
(GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CONTRACT)

Course Objectives:

Contracts are the foundation for most of the transactions especially transactions dealing with the property. The general principles governing contracts remain the same, whether the transaction is in the ordinary course of life or in the electronic world (e-commerce). For this reason, it is very important to introduce the students to the basic principles governing contracts and lay a powerful foundation for their study of other transactional and related laws in higher semesters.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Identify the essential elements for formation of valid contract and different types of contracts.
- Describe the contractual capacity of the parties and validity of the consent.
- Understand the legality of the objects of a contract and different types of void agreements.
- Analyze the various modes of discharge of contract and appropriate remedy for non-performance of contract.
- Interpret the working of E-Contracts and Tenders. Appraise the remedy provided under the Specific Relief Act and the specific enforcement of contract.

Unit I

Introduction: Origin and evolution, formation of an agreement, **Essential elements:** Intention to create legal relationship, Proposal and acceptance, proposal and invitation for proposals, their various forms, communication and revocation, Mode of Revocation of offer, Making of a Contract. Kinds of Contracts. **Consideration:** Meaning, basis and the nature of Consideration, essential elements, Kinds, adequacy of Consideration – Present, past and adequate consideration.

Unit II

Doctrine of Privity of Contract and Consideration and its exceptions, nudum pactum, **Capacity to Contract:** Legal disability to enter contract – Minors, Persons of unsound mind, Person under legal disability - lunatics, idiots. Restitution in cases of minor agreement liability for necessities supplied to the minor, fraud by a minor agreement made on behalf of a minor and Estoppels Evaluation of the law relating to minor's agreements and the illustrations.

Free consent: Its need and definition, factors vitiating Free Consent. Coercion - definition, essential elements, Misrepresentation, Undue Influence, Fraud-definition, essentials elements.

Unit III

Mistake – definition, mistake of law and of fact, their effects. **Legality of objects:** Unlawful Agreements forbidden by law, Defeating the provisions of any law, injurious to person or property, immoral, against public policy. **Void Agreement:** Agreement without consideration, Agreements in restraint of marriage, Agreements in restraint of trade and its exception, Wagering agreement – its exceptions.

Unit IV

Discharge of a contract and its various modes: By performance, by breach, frustration – application to leases, theories of frustration – Effect of frustration, frustration and restitution. By agreement and novation, Rescission and restoration, remission of performance – extension of time – accord and satisfaction. **Remedies for Breach of Contract:** Damages –kinds – remoteness of damages- measure of damages. Quasi contract. Formation of Contract through Tenders.**E Contracts:** kinds of E-Contracts, Section 10A of Information Technology Act, 2000, laws governing E-Contract in India, Electronic Signature, Time and Place of Contract.

Unit V

Nature of Specific Relief Act: Recovery of Possession of movable and immovable Property, Specific performance when granted and not granted, who may obtain and against whom, Discretionary remedy, Powers of Court to grant relief. Rectification of instruments, Cancellation, Declaratory decrees, Preventive relief, Temporary injunctions, Perpetual and Mandatory Injunctions.

Prescribed Books:

1. Avtar Singh - Law of Contract and Specific Relief
2. G. C. Cheshire - Law of Contract

Reference Books:

1. P. S. Atiya - Introduction to the Law of Contract
2. M. Krishnan Nair - Law of Contract
3. G. H. Treitd - Law of Contract
4. R. K. Abichandarai - Contract and Specific Relief Act
5. Bannarjee. S. C - Law of Specific Relief
6. Na. Vijayashankar – Cyber Laws
7. Justice Yatinder Singh – Cyber Laws
8. William Anson - Law of Contract
9. Venkatesh Iyer - Law of Contract

COURSE 1.5
LAW OF TORTS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

Course Objectives:

This course is designed to study the principles of Tortious liability, the defenses available in an action for torts, further; this course is designed to study specific torts against the individual and property. With rapid industrialization, inadequacy of law to protect the individual is exposed. An attempt shall be made by individuals against industrial torts. Keeping in view the students should reflect on the alternative forms and the remedies provided under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Recognize the importance and various kinds of specific torts.
- To identify the liability of master and servant.
- Recall the defenses recognized by the court in daily life such as nuisance and Defamation.
- Identify the consumer rights, to redress the grievances in Consumer Redressal Commission.
- Apply the knowledge for filing the complaints relating to Product liability action.

Unit I

Definition and Nature of Tort

Evolution of Law of Torts: Ubi Jus ibi Remedium, Definition, Distinction between Tort and Contract, Crime. **Essentials of Torts:** a. Act and Omission; b. Legal Damage - Damnum Sine Injuria, Injuria Sine Damnum. **Rule of Strict Liability and Absolute Liability. General Defences**

Unit II

Doctrine of Vicarious Liability: Principal & Agent, partners, Master & Servant, Joint Tort Feasors, **Tort against Persons:** Assault, Battery, False Imprisonment, Malicious Prosecution. **Defamation-**kinds, essentials and defences. **Tort against Property:** Trespass to Property.

Unit III

Negligence: Ingredients of Negligence, Proof of Negligence – Res Ipsa Locquitor Contributory Negligence and Composite Negligence. **Nuisance:** Meaning, Essentials, Kinds – Private and Public Nuisance, Specific Defenses. **Legal Remedies:** Kinds of Damages, Injunctions, Specific Restitution of Property.

Unit IV

Consumer Protection: Evolution of Consumer Protection. Introduction to Consumer Protection Act, 2019, Problems of the Consumers, Rights of the Consumer, Consumer Protection Councils, Definitions **of key terms:** Consumer, Defect, Deficiency, Unfair Trade Practice, Restrictive Trade Practice. **Chapter 1 to 3.**

Unit V

Grievances Redressal Mechanism under the COPRA: District Commission, State Commission & National Commission. **Product Liability, Product liability action, Offences and Miscellaneous, Chapters 4 to 8**

Prescribed Books:

1. Winfield - Law of Torts
2. Avtar Singh - The Law of Torts
3. Ratan Lal and Dhiraj Lal - The Law of Torts

Reference Books:

1. R. K. Bangia - The Law of Torts
2. Salmond and Heuston - Law of Torts
3. R. M. Vatsa - Consumer and the Law
4. Achuthan Pillai - The Law of Torts
5. D. N. Saraf - Law of Consumer Protection in India

COURSE 1.6

LEGAL METHODS AND RESEARCH

Course Objectives:

Legal research has undergone tremendous changes, leading to a better understanding of the role of law in society. The primary objective of this course is to develop research orientation among students and to acquaint them with legal methods and the fundamentals of research. The course equips students with basic research methods and report-writing skills, including modern research techniques. It is intended to train students in the fundamental principles of law, the interface between law and society, and the application and development of research skills using library and online sources.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Understand the history of legal education and legal systems of the world.
- Develop basic research skills and identify sources of legal materials
- Identify and apply authoritative principles of law from cases and other sources.
- Enhance basic moot skills and advocacy skills
- Improve legal writing and communication skills, including writing articles on legal and contemporary issues

Unit I

Introduction to Legal Education in India – Pre-Independence, Post-Independence, Present Scenario, and Challenges, **Legal Systems in the World** – civil law, common law, customary law, religious law, and hybrid or mixed legal systems, Structure of the Indian Legal System, Legal System and Its Key Players, Kinds of Law.

Unit II

Methods of Social Control through law: Penal technique, Grievance remedial Technique, Private arranging technique, Constitutive technique, Administrative regulatory technique, Fiscal technique, Conferral of social benefits technique, **Technology-based social control**, Interface between law and society.

Unit III

Law Library: How to find law using law library; Types of Legal Materials - **Primary resources:** Constitution, Legislation, Case laws, Parliamentary and Constituent Assembly Debates, Gazette Notifications, Commission and Committee Reports, Treaties and International Agreements, Law Reports, Digests; **Secondary resources:** Legal Encyclopedia, Law Dictionaries, Law Lexicons, Legal terms & maxims, Law Journals and Legal Periodicals, Dissertations and Research Works, Internet use-using online sources of law

Unit IV

Legal Research: Meaning and its objective, Stages of legal research, Types of Research: Doctrinal and Non- Doctrinal research, Socio Legal Research, Research Techniques, Report Writing – Style and Language, Size, Spacing and Numbering, Parts of a Research Report.

Unit V

Application of Research: Analysis of case laws, finding case laws, citation methods, moot court and research – meaning, components & stages of mooting, articles on contemporary legal issues,

essays, Interpretation of statutes, **Practical:** Article writing /field visit and submission of report.

Prescribed books:

1. G V Ajjappa and Sumeet Malik - Legal Method: An Introduction
2. William. J. Goode and Paul K. Hatt-Methods in Social Research.
3. M.Gandhi, L. Solomon Raja– Introduction to Legal Method and Legal Research.

Reference Books:

1. John.H.Farrar & Anthony.M. Dagdale-Introduction to Legal Method.
2. Glanville Williams- Learning the Law
3. David Pope & DanHill – Mooting and Advocacy Skills
4. John Knowles-Effective legal research
5. P. Ishwara Bhat-Idea and Method soft Legal Research
6. Victor Tunkell- Legal Research

SECOND SEMESTER
COURSE 2.1
ಕಾನೂನು ಕನ್ನಡ

ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು:

ಕಾನೂನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾವೀಣ್ಯತೆ ಸಾಧಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಭಾಷೆ, ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳು, ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳ ರಚನೆ, ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ ಶುದ್ಧತೆ ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಅನ್ಯ ದೇಶೀಯ ಕಾನೂನು ಪಾರಿಭಾಷಕ ಪದಗಳ ಬಗೆಗೂ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾಷಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಭಾಷಾಂತರದ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪತ್ರಗಳ, ಕಾನೂನು ಪತ್ರಗಳ ರಚನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ವರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ವಿಷಯದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ:

ಈ ವಿಷಯದ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ನಂತರ ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯು

- ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾರಿಭಾಷಕ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ
- ಕಾನೂನು ಪದಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾನೂನು ಸೂತ್ರಗಳ ಪರಿಚಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅರ್ಥವಿವರಣೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ
- ಕಾನೂನಿನ ನಿರ್ಣಯಿತ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಮರ್ಶಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ.
- ಕಾನೂನು ವ್ಯವಹಾರದ ಪತ್ರಗಳ ರಚನೆಯ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ.
- ಕಾನೂನು ದಾಖಲೆ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವತಃ ತಾನೆ ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ತರ್ಜುಮೆಯ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಅರಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ಘಟಕ - 1 ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪ :

ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳು, ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳು, ಅನ್ಯ ದೇಶೀಯ ಪದಗಳು (ಕಾನೂನಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಒತ್ತು ನೀಡುವುದು), ಪಾರಿಭಾಷಕ ಪದಗಳು, ಆಡು-ನುಡಿ, ಹಾಗೂ ದಾಸ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಚನಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಬೆಳೆದು ಬಂದ ದಾರಿ.

ಘಟಕ - 2 ಕಾನೂನು ಪದಕೋಶ :

ಕಾನೂನು ಪದಗಳ ಅರ್ಥ, ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳ ರಚನೆ, ಪದಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಕೆಲವು ದೃಷ್ಟಾಂತಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಕಾನೂನು ಸೂತ್ರಗಳ (Latin Maxim) ಪರಿಚಯ, ಅರ್ಥ ವಿವರಣೆ.

ಘಟಕ - 3 ಕಾನೂನು ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ :

ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ನಿರ್ಣಯಿತ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಅವಲೋಕನ, ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ, ಅರ್ಥೈಸುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಿಧ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವಿಕೆ, 1. ಕೇಶವಾನಂದ ಭಾರತಿ ಪ್ರಕರಣ. 2. ಮನೇಕ ಗಾಂಧಿ ಪ್ರಕರಣ. 3. ಎಸ್ ಆರ್ ಬೊಮ್ಮಾಯಿ ಪ್ರಕರಣ. 4. ಎಲಕ್ಟೊರಲ್ ಬಾಂಡ್ ಪ್ರಕರಣ 5. ನವತೇಜಸಿಂಗ್ ಜೋಹರ್ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 10 ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಆಂಗ್ಲಭಾಷೆಯಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಕನ್ನಡದಿಂದ ಆಂಗ್ಲಭಾಷೆಗೆ ತರ್ಜುಮೆ ಮಾಡುವಿಕೆ.

ಘಟಕ - 4 ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಪತ್ರಗಳ ರಚನೆ :

ಪತ್ರಗಳ ವಿವಿಧ ಅಂಗಗಳು (ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಗಳು) ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಪತ್ರದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಶೈಲಿ, ರಚನೆ, ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಪತ್ರಗಳು, ವಿಮಾ ಕಂಪನಿಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಪತ್ರಗಳು, ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಪತ್ರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ, ಸಭೆಯ ನಡವಳಿಗಳು, ಸೂಚನಾ ಪತ್ರಗಳ ರಚನೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪತ್ರಗಳು, ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆ, ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಜ್ಞಾಪನ ಪತ್ರಗಳ ರಚನೆ.

ಘಟಕ - 5 ಕಾನೂನು ದಾಖಲೆ ಪತ್ರಗಳ ರಚನೆ :

ಹಕ್ಕು ಖುಲಾಸೆ ಪತ್ರ, ಕ್ರಯ ಪತ್ರ, ದಾನ ಪತ್ರ, ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಕರಾರು ಪತ್ರ, ಭೋಗ್ಯ ಪತ್ರ, ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ- ಆಧಾರ ಪತ್ರ, ಉಯಿಲು ಪತ್ರ, ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ (ಅಫಿಡವಿಟ್), ಮುಖ್ಯಾಂಯರ್ ನಾಮೆ ಪತ್ರಗಳ ರಚನೆ. ಪ್ರಥಮ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ವರದಿ (FIR) ವಾದಪತ್ರ ರಚನೆ (Plaint) ಪ್ರತಿವಾದ ಪತ್ರ ರಚನೆ (Written Statement) ದೂರಿನ ಮಾದರಿ (Complaint)

COURSE 2.1 KANNADA KALI

Course objectives:

JSSLC being a multicultural milieu encompasses vernacular language in its academic curriculum in order to establish a bond between the Kannada and non Kannada students. Further, it sets a strong grounding to the students when they appear in the local courts. The design of the curriculum aims at enabling the non-Kannada students to learn and use Kannada in their daily public life. The syllabus comprises learning of alphabets, spelling and writing skills as well.

Course Outcomes:

- The student will be confident in speaking Kannada.
- The student will be able to read and write basic Kannada.
- They will be exposed to the Social, Cultural and Historical, life of Karnataka.
- The student will be able to tell and understand legal terms.
- Differentiate between primary and secondary letters.

Unit I

Introduction to Primary letters and secondary symbols of vowels.

Group 1-10: Letters on the basis of shape similarity.

Introduction to secondary symbols of consonants

Homogeneous clusters.

Group 1: Symbols similar to the primary letters but smaller in size.

Group 2: Symbols which are little deviated from the primary letters.

Group 3: Symbols which are completely different in shape from the primary letters.

Heterogeneous clusters – all the three groups above.

Unit II

Lesson: 1. Introducing each other -1

Lesson: 2. Introducing each other -2

Lesson: 3. About a Cinema.

Lesson: 4. About the College Hostel

Unit III

Lesson: 5. In a Shop

Lesson: 6. Enquiring about Professor

Lesson: 7. In a Bank

Lesson: 8. To go to Hospital

Unit IV

Lesson: 9. In College

Lesson: 10. About Picnic

Lesson: 11. ದೈನಂದಿನ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯ (dainandina kelasa kaarya)

Lesson: 12. ದೂರಸಲ್ಲಿಕೆ (dooru sallike)

Unit V

Lesson: 13. ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಣೀಯ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳು (prekhsaneeya sthalagaLu)

Lesson:14. ಕಾನೂನುಸುಧ್ಧಿಗಳು (kaanoonu suddhigaLu)

Lesson:15. ಭಾರತದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ (bharathada samvidhana)

Lesson:16. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ (kannaDa bhashe)

Prescribed Book:

1. Kannada Kali: Dr. Sambamurthy.

COURSE 2.2
POLITICAL SCIENCE-III
(FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL OBLIGATIONS)

Course Objectives:

The concept of the State has prevailed because of obedience and duties on the part of the community. Theoretically, state can survive only on the basis of its legitimacy. Great political thinkers have propounded theories on the concepts of power, obligations, duty to obey etc., This course is an analysis of ideas of great thinkers and it will enable the students to comprehend the evolution of state and transformation of political system due to changes in ideas and thoughts.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Recall the key concepts such as Rights, Duties and Obligations; Appreciate the obligations of the Individual towards the State.
- Appraise the relationship with other individuals and the State by realizing the Rights and Duties.
- Interpret and execute Jurisprudence in a better way after studying views of Jeremy Bentham and J. S. Mill on Utilitarianism.
- Evaluate the relevance of Kautilya's views on State and Administration.
- Review the Judicial system and Court administration.

Unit I

Political Obligation: Meaning, Nature, Characteristics and Kinds, Difference between obligation and duties. **Theories of Political Obligation;** Consent theory, Natural Law theory (Aquinas, Rawls). Obligation of the individual towards the State, Grounds of Political Obligation, Limitations of Political Obligations.

Unit II

Concept of Power, Authority and Legitimacy:

Power: Meaning, Nature, Sources and Kinds. **Authority:** Meaning, Nature, Sources and Kinds of Authority. **Legitimacy of Power: Classical Approach,** Views of Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau. **Legitimacy of Power: Modern Approach-** Views of Max Weber, Karl Marx and Emile Durkheim.

Unit III

Theory of Utilitarianism; Meaning and Nature of Utilitarianism; Basic Doctrine of Jeremy Bentham; Basic Doctrine of John Stuart Mill.

Problems of Obedience to Unjust Laws, Safeguards towards Unjust laws. Obedience to unjust law- a legal obligation

Unit IV

State and Administration: Kautilya's views on State and Administration. Saptanga theory expounded by Kautilya. **Gandhian Views:** Satyagraha, Techniques of Satyagraha.

Sarvodaya: Meaning, Objective and Programs, **Hindu Concept of State:** Manusmriti- Great Epics.

Islamic Concept of State: Sovereignty of Allah, supremacy of Shariah

Unit V

Political Obligations and Administration

Bureaucracy: Meaning, and its role in Public Administration. Role of PMO and Cabinet Secretary.
District Administration: Composition, Role of District Commissioner. **Role of Human Resource in Judicial System-** Court staff administration, Independent Judiciary and Judicial Review.

Prescribed Books:

1. A.C. Kapoor - Principles of Political Science
2. J.C. Johari - Contemporary Political Theory
3. S.C. Singhal - Principles of Political Science
4. Prof. S.R. Myneni - Political Science to law students
5. A.S. Bhagyashree Mallikarjun - Foundations of Political Obligation

Reference Books:

1. S.P. Varma - Modern Political Theory
2. H. Finer - Theory and Practice of Modern Government
3. R.G. Gettell - History of Political Thought
4. Dunning - History of Political Thought
5. Brecht - Political Theory
6. T.H. Green - Lectures on Political Obligation
7. B.K. Gokhale - Political Science
8. R.C. Agarwal - Political Theory
9. L.S. Rathore and S.A. Hakki - Political Theory and Organization
10. Subba Rao and Dr. N. Srinivasa Shastri - Lectures on Political Science
11. V.D. Mahajan - Political Theory
12. R.L. Gupta - Political Theory

COURSE – 2.3
POLITICAL SCIENCE- IV
MAJOR WORLD GOVERNMENTS – MAJOR 1.4

Course Objectives:

The concept of government and Administration is becoming increasingly crucial in a complex and controversial world. Current cynicism about law, public leadership, politics need for responsive government. The knowledge of various governments facilitates the students of law to understand the system of administration, judicial system, practice related to participatory democracy, diverse approaches to study political administration.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Appraise various Governments and analyse the qualities of the best Governments.
- Recall the composition, system, powers and functions of various Governments and compare their system of administration.
- Evaluate public affairs, appraise international trade practice, appreciate diplomatic relations.
- Appreciate the role of judiciary and re-examine the independence of judiciary.
- Compare major world Governments and analyse the structure and composition of various Governments at Global level.

Unit I

U.K: A Brief history: Nature, Sources, And Features. Role of Conventions and Importance.

Executive: The Chief Executive; Monarchy, Role, Power and functions. Distinguish between King and the crown. **Legislature:** Bicameralism, Composition, Role, Power and functions.

Judiciary: Rule of Law: Composition, Organization. **Law lords:** Privy Council and its functions.

Political Parties: Organization, Major Political Parties.

Unit II

U.S.A.: Brief History- Declaration of Independence. Philadelphia Conventions. Features of Federal Constitution (Centre). **Federal System:** Division of Power, State Government in the federal system. **Amendment Procedures:** Separation of Power. Checks and Balances.

The Chief Executive: President, Vice President- Election, Impeachment, Veto Power. **Congress:** Composition, Powers and Functions. **Federal Judiciary:** Organization, Powers and Functions, Parallel Courts. **Political Parties.-** Role and Bi party system

Unit III

Switzerland: A brief history, Growth, Features. **Canton-** Meaning, Role and Functions. **Federal Executive:** Meaning, Role, Powers and functions. **Federal Council:** Composition, Powers and Functions. **Federal Legislature:** Bicameralism- Composition, Powers and functions. **Federal Judiciary:** Federal Tribunal, other courts-selection, tenure and functions. **Direct Democracy:** Meaning, methods, amendment of the constitutions, folk moot, Lands gemeinde.

Unit IV

France: Brief History. French Revolution, Democracy, First Republic. **The 'deGaville Constitution' (Fifth Republic); Unitary system:** Features. **Executive:** Chief Executive, Selections, Role and functions. Prime Minister and Council of Ministers. **Legislature:** Organization, Power and

Functions; **Federal Judiciary**: Features, Composition, Power and Functions, Droid Administratiff, Administrative laws and administrative courts.

Unit V

India: A brief history, Government of India Act-1935. Constituent Assembly and Its Role, Preamble, Features, amendment procedures, Landmark amendments. Quasi federal structure; Centre –State relations. **Executive**- Chief Executive, Selection, Role, Functions, Privileges and impeachment. **Legislature**: Bicameralism, Composition- Power and functions, impeachment. **Judiciary**: Organization, Power and Functions appointment and removal, jurisdiction. **Political Parties**: Organization, National and Regional Parties- Role and Prospects and problems.

Prescribed Books:

1. World Constitutions (Comparative study) by Vishnu Bhagawan, Vidya Bhushan, Vandana Mohla
2. Select Constitutions, Anup Chand Kapur K.K. Mishra

Reference Books:

1. Constitutional Development and National Movement of India, R.C. Agarwal
2. The constitution of India, Mahajan V.D.
3. American Constitutional Law, Laurence H. Tribe

COURSE 2.4
ECONOMICS-I
(PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS)- Minor 1.1

Course Objectives:

The course analyses the economic behavior of individuals, firms and markets. It is mainly concerned with the analytical faculty of the students, by highlighting an integrated approach to the conceptual and functioning aspects of the Economic Theory. The students will be informed of the basic terms in Economics. They will be made aware of the fundamental concepts such as Utility, Demand, Supply, Cost, Revenue, Market, Pricing, Business cycle and National Income. This course will enable the students to understand and interpret economic statutes in proper perspective.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- State the past, future and current models of economics and apply them to society, government, business and individuals.
- To understand the Consumer behaviour and Production Analysis.
- Analyze the economic way of thinking and the functioning of a modern market economy.
- Explain with the knowledge of Cost and Revenue.
- To interpret the macro-economic trends, such as Economic Fluctuation and economic growth.

Unit I

Economics: Introduction, Definitions, Nature and Scope of Economics.

Branches of Economics: Micro and Macro Economics-Meaning-Scope-Importance and limitations-Differences and Interdependence of Micro and Macro.

Methodology of Economics: Positive and Normative, Deductive and Inductive, Static and Dynamic, Partial and General Equilibrium. Production Possibilities Curve, Relation between Law and Economics.

Economic Offences and Economic Legislations. Economics as a basis of social justice.

Unit II

Utility Analysis: Concept of Utility, Marginal Utility and its assumptions.

Cardinal Utility: The Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility, The Law of Equi-marginal Utility, Consumer Surplus and their application.

Ordinal Utility: Meaning and Defects of Cardinal Utility.

Indifference Curve Analysis: Meaning, Assumptions, Indifference Map-Marginal Rate of Substitution and Properties of Indifference curve.

Unit III

Demand Analysis: Meaning, Types, Law of Demand, Factors Determining of Demand and its Exceptions.

Elasticity of Demand: Meaning, Types, Factors determining Price Elasticity of Demand **Supply:** Meaning, Law of Supply & Factors Affecting Supply.

Laws of Returns: Law of Diminishing, Increasing and Constant Returns to Scale and the application of Laws.

Unit IV

Production: Meaning, **Production Function:** Introduction, Short and Long run Production Function (**TP, AP and MP**).

Cost Concepts: Money, Real, Implicit, Explicit, Opportunity cost, Total, Average and Marginal Cost.

Revenue Concepts: Total, Average and Marginal Revenue.

Market Structure: Meaning, Classification, Price and Output determination under Perfect Competition, Monopoly, Monopolistic, Duopoly and Oligopoly Market, Cartels.

Unit V

Economic Fluctuations: Meaning and phases of Trade Cycle, Policy for Control Trade Cycle: Monetary and Fiscal policy.

National Income: Definition, Concepts of National Income, Importance, Measurement method, Difficulties to Calculate National Income, Circular Flow of National Income.

International Financial Institutions: International Monetary Fund, World Bank, International Development Association and International Finance Corporation.

Prescribed Books:

1. Dewett K.K. - Modern Economic Theory.
2. Koutsotiannis A. - Modern Microeconomics, Macmillan, London.

Reference Books:

1. Paul A. Samuelson - Economics.
2. Sankaran. S - Economic Analysis.
3. Seth. M.L - Principles of Economics.
4. Stonier and Hague - A Text Book of Economic Theory.
5. Myneni. S.R - General Principles of Economics.
6. Surbhi Arora-Economics for Law Students, Central Law Publications
7. McConnell R. and Stanley I. Brue, Principles of Economics, Tata McGraw Hill Inc, New york (Latest Edition)
8. Ackley Gaedner, Macroeconomics: Theory and Policy, Macmillan, New York.

COURSE 2.5
CONTRACT - II
(SPECIAL CONTRACTS)

Course Objectives:

In the society wherein all major ventures are getting corporatized, a law student should acquaint himself with the knowledge of special contracts apart from equipping himself with general principles of contract. The student is enabled to comprehend several legislations apart from the Indian Contract Act. The practical business in day-to-day life requires the legal provisions relating to agency, indemnity, bailment, pledge, partnership and limited liability partnership.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Recall Contract of Indemnity and its associated liability including the rights and liabilities of Surety.
- Interpret the aspects of Contract of Bailment, Pledge and Agency.
- Explain sale of goods and its legal implications.
- Appraise all concepts of Partnership, from its formation to dissolution.
- Gain comprehensive understanding of Limited Liability Partnership, its nature, formation, roles and liabilities of partners and its management.

Unit I

Indemnity: Definition, Nature and Extent of liability of the Indemnifier, Commencement of liability of the Indemnifier.

Guarantee: Definition of Guarantee-as distinguished from Indemnity, Continuing Guarantee, Nature of Surety's Liability, Duration and termination of such liability, Rights of surety, Extent of Sureties liability, Discharge of Liability of Sureties.

Bailment: Definition of Bailment, Features of Bailment, Duties of Bailor and Bailee towards each other, Rights of Bailor and Bailee.

Pledge: Definition of pledge, Comparison with Bailment; Rights of the Pawnor and Pawnee, Pledge by certain specified persons.

Unit II

Contract of Agency: Definition of Agent and Principal. Kinds of agents and Essentials of agency. Distinction between Agent and Servant. Various methods of Creation of Agency, Rights, Duties and Liabilities of Principal and Agent, Scope and Limitation. Ratification and Revocation of Authority. Termination of Agency, Liability of the Principal and Agent before and after such termination.

Unit III

The Sale of Goods Act, 1930:

Formation of Contract of Sale - Concept of goods, Sale and Agreement, Features of Contract of Sale, Statutory Transactions, Contract of Works & Labour. Conditions and Warranties: Stipulation as to time, Implied conditions and warranties as to title, quality, fitness etc., Sale by description and by Sample, Treating conditions as warranties, Doctrine of Caveat Emptor.

Effects of the Contract: Transfer of Property, Doctrine of nemo dat quad non habet, Sale by a person other than the owner, by joint owner, mercantile agent, seller or buyer in possession after sale, Estoppels.

Performance of Contracts: Duties of Seller and Buyer, Rules relating to delivery of goods.

Rights of Unpaid Seller: Unpaid seller's Rights – Right of Lien, Rights of Stoppage in Transit, Resale. Transfer of goods by Buyer and Seller.

Suit for Breach of Contract: For price, Non delivery, Non acceptance, Damages for breach of conditions and warranties, Repudiation of Contract, Payment of damages and special damages. Auction Sale.

Unit IV

Indian Partnership Act, 1932: Nature of Partnership – Definition of Partnership, Essentials of Partnership. Partnership not created by Status, Mode of determining existence of partnership, Partnership at Will, Particular partnership, Partnership and Private Limited Company, Advantages and Disadvantages.

Mutual Relations: Rights and Duties of Partners, Incoming and Outgoing Partners, Dissolution of Firm, Registration of Firms.

Unit V

Limited Liability of Partnership (LLP)

The Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008: Concept and nature of Limited Liabilities Partnerships, Distinction between LLP and a Company, Incorporation of LLPs, Effects of registration, Partners and their relations, Liabilities of LLP and its partners, Holding Out, Protection to whistle blowers, Investigation.

Prescribed Books:

1. Pollock and Mulla - Indian Contract Act
2. Anson - Law of Contract
3. Avtar Singh - Law of Contract
4. Avtar Singh –Law of Partnership
5. Avtar Singh - Sale of Goods Act

Reference Books:

1. J. P. Verma - The Law of Partnership in India
2. Saharay. H. K - Indian Partnership and Sale of Goods Act
3. Krishnan Nair - Law of Contract
4. Pollock and Mulla - Indian Contract Act
5. Avtar Singh - Sale of Goods Act
6. Mulla - Sale of Goods Act
7. S. D. Singh and S. P. Gupta - Law of Partnership
8. Rajagopalachari - Partnership Act

COURSE 2.6 (a)
PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND YOGA (Value Added Course)

Course Objectives:

The study of Physical education & yoga is a health related subject. Physical education objectives to make people healthy, i.e. healthy in body, mind and looks to the maximum development of the child's potentialities and such qualities like perseverance, team spirit, leadership, obedience to rules, and all it prepares a complete man. It also facilitates Lifestyle, Food & Nutrition.

Course Outcomes:

After completion of the course the student would be able to:

- Inculcate Physical Education & Physical Fitness.
- Develop the qualities of good sportsmanship.
- Maintains Health, Wellness & Lifestyle.
- Become aware about food and nutrition and balance diet along use of first aid during sports injury.
- Demonstrate correct postures for yoga, pranayama, meditation and practice ethical living.

Unit I

PHYSICAL EDUCATION, PHYSICAL FITNESS: Physical Education & Sports science: Meaning, Definition of Physical Education, Aim and objectives of Physical Education, Need for and Importance of Physical Education. **Physical Fitness:** Meaning, Need of Physical Fitness, Components of Physical Fitness.

Unit II

SPORTS & RECREATION: Sports: Meaning, Definition, and Importance. Qualities of Sports person. Recreation; Meaning, Types of Recreation, **Adventure Sports:** Meaning, objectives of Adventure Sports. Types of activities – Camping, Rock Climbing, Trekking and Mountaineering. **Ergogenic Aids:** Meaning, Definition, Types, Effects of Drugs on Sports performance, Harmful effects of Drug use, Laws Governing or pertaining to use abuse in Sports. **Sports injuries:** Types, causes, Treatment and prevention. **First Aid:** Meaning, Definition and Importance of First Aid in Physical Education and Sports.

Unit III

HEALTH, WELLNESS, LIFESTYLE; Health: Meaning, Definition, and Importance of Health. Different dimensions of Health & Personal hygiene. Objectives & Importance of Health Education. Meaning & Importance of wellness & Lifestyle, Components of Wellness, Components of Lifestyle, Dimensions of wellness and Dimensions of Lifestyle.

Unit IV

FOOD & NUTRITION: Meaning of Food and Nutrition, Objectives of Nutrition, Classification of Nutrition, Malnutrition: Types of Malnutrition, Functions of Food, Components of Food, **Balance Diet;** Meaning, Factors affecting Diet, Importance of Balance Diet.

Unit V

YOGA, PRANAYAMA & MEDITATION: Meaning & Importance of Yoga. Yoga as an Indian Heritage. Elements of Yoga. Introduction of Asanas, Pranayama & Meditation. Physiological

benefits of Asanas, Pranayama & Meditation. Prevention & management of common Lifestyle Disease: Obesity, Diabetes, Hyper –tension, Back Pain, Asthma.

Practical: 20 Marks

- a) Yoga –1). Soorya Namaskara -12 count,2). Standing asanas, 3). Seated asanas, 4). Prone laying asanas, 5). Supine Laying asanas.

- b) Pranayama-1). Anuloma –Viloma Pranayama 2). Shitali (beak – tongue Pranayama), 3). Shitkari (Hissing Breath), 4. Sadanta (Clenched – Teeth pranayama), 5). Bhramari Pranayama

- c) Meditation Techniques.

Reference Books:

1. Dr. Sanjay A. Rawat – History. Principles and foundation of Physical Education
2. A.K. Uppa – Physical Fitness – how to develop
3. Sport accord. Archived from the original on 7 May 2012
4. Gardiner, Norman E – The Olympic Festival in Greek Athletic Sports and festivals.
5. ‘Social issues in Sport’ by mike Sleaf
6. Catherine Moore, Psychologist – How to set and achieve life goals the right way, positive psychology, University of Melbourne.
7. W.W. Bauer, M.D., F.A.P.H.A. What is health education/ Volume 37, number 6, American Journal of public health and THE NATIONS HEALTH.
8. Ryan Corte, What is Wellness and why is it importance? Introwellness.
9. Ajmer singh, Jagar Singh Gill, Jagdis Bains and rachhpal Singh Brar, - Essentials of Physical Education, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, Hyderabad and Bengaluru.
10. Swaminathan, M (1977) Handbook of food and nutrition, Madras; Ganesh & Co.
11. Yoga: Its origin, history and development
12. BKS Iyengar – Light on yoga
13. BKS Iyengar – Light on Pranayama.

COURSE 2.6 (b)
COMPUTER APPLICATIONS (Value Added Course)

Course Objectives:

The aim of the course is to provide an opportunity for the students of Law in developing and understanding the basic operations in a computer system, and the use of application software. Training the students in practical aspects of office management software and Legal database.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Understand basic concepts of computers, peripheral devices, and their operation.
- Represent different types of memory and their functions.
- Functions of operating systems and networking concepts.
- Understand the emerging technology tools & Legal data base.
- Office automation tools.

Unit I

Introduction: Introduction to Computer system, Functions, Characteristics, Types & Generations of Computers. **Computer Architecture. Input and output devices.**

Unit II

Memory: Primary, Secondary, Auxiliary Memory, RAM, ROM, Cache Memory, Hard disks, Optical disks. **Representation of Data and Information,** Data Processing Types & Stages. **Introduction to Software:** Types of Software, Program vs Software, Computer Virus and Antivirus.

Unit III

Operating system: Introduction, Functions, Types of Operating System and Open Source Operating System. **Data Communication and Computer Network:** Introduction to Communication system, Modes of Communication. **Introduction to Computer Network:** Types, Networking Topologies, Transmission Media, BUS, Network Devices.

Unit IV

Overview of Emerging Technologies: AI Tools, IOT, Bluetooth, Cloud Computing, Big Data, Data Mining, Mobile computing, and embedded systems. **Use of Computers in Education and Research:** Data Analysis, Heterogeneous storage, e-Library, Google scholar. **Google Sites & Legal Data base:** Practical Approach.

Unit V

Advance Office Automation: Word Processing, Spread Sheet & PowerPoint Presentations Tools and Techniques. **Google Drive:** Practical Approach.

Reference Books:

1. Fundamentals of Computers – E. Balagurusamy
2. Mastering Google Drive and Docs – Saqib Khan E-book Kindle Edition

Website: www.tutorialspoint.com

THIRD SEMESTER
COURSE 3.1
SOCIOLOGY – I
PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY- Minor 2.1

Course Objectives:

The subject provides a broad overview of Sociology and how it applies to everyday life. Major theoretical perspectives and concepts are presented, including sociological imagination, culture, deviance, inequality, social change and social structure. Students also explore the influence of social class and social institutions, such as Religion, Education, Healthcare, Government, Economy and Environment. This paper is intended to familiarize the students with the social, political, economic and intellectual contexts in which sociology has emerged as a distinctive discipline. Its objective is to help students gain an understanding of some of the classical contributions in sociology and their continuing relevance to its contemporary concerns.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Identify and define basic terms and concepts in Sociology.
- State the contribution of the schools on various aspects of society's development.
- Develop a positive attitude towards life and society.
- Interpret and develop for Indian Art and Culture.
- Analyse the principles that are the foundation of brain-based learning.

Unit I

Sociology: Origin, nature, definition, scope, significance and Characteristics of sociology,

Theoretical perspective of Sociology: Auguste Comte (Laws of three stages) Émile Durkheim (Division of Society and Theory of Suicide) Karl Marx (Historical Materialism and communist manifesto) Sociology as a Science or Art.

Relationship between Sociology & other Social sciences: Economics, Anthropology, Psychology, Criminology.

Unit II

Basic concepts in Sociology: Society – Meaning, classification and salient features of society.

Race and Ethnicity: Meaning, features and types, elements and function.

Social Role and Social Status: Definition, characteristics, types of status, meaning and classification of role, Role Conflict, distinction between status and role.

Unit III

Social Institutions:

Family: Origin, meaning, functions and forms of family. Modern family, meaning, features and problems of the modern family.

Marriage: Meaning, Characteristics and Function. Forms of marriage: Exogamy & Endogamy.

The trend of divorce: Causes and measures

Significance and impact of Religion on Indian society

Unit IV

Social Stratification: Meaning, definition, features and forms of social stratification.

Social Class: Definition, characteristics, origin and development of class system

Social Caste: Definition, traditional features, positive and negative impact of the caste system in India.

Rural Society: Meaning, definition and characteristics of rural society.

Urban Society: Meaning, definition and characteristics of urban society. Factors influencing on urban and rural society – a) Impact of Industrialization, b) Urbanization, c) Globalization

Unit V

Visions of Social Changes in India: Meaning, definition, Factors and theories of social change, some legislations influencing on social changes.

Law as a instrument of Social Control: Meaning, definition, types. Formal and Informal social control, legislative examples of social control, social order and social stability.

Law as a Tool of avoiding social conflict: Meaning, causes and Kinds of conflict – positive and negative consequences of conflicts.

Social welfare and development: Meaning of social welfare and welfare state functions,

Social justice: Meaning, significance and relevance.

Prescribed Books:

1. S. R. Myneni - Sociology for Law Students.
2. Vidyabhushan and Sachdev - A Systematic Introduction to Sociology.

Reference Books:

1. U. S. Singh - Hand Book on Sociology
2. Mac Iver and Page - Society
3. Bottomore. T. E. - Sociology, a guide to problems and literature
4. Johnson. H - Sociology-A Systematic Introduction
5. R. N. Sharma - Introduction to Sociology

COURSE 3.2
POLITICAL SCIENCE- V
(INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS) Major – 1.5

Course Objectives:

The emphasis of this course is to encourage the student to develop the spirit of internationalism and world community. The approach is to understand the causes of hostile international relations and to search for the modes to create better relations among the states. The course aims at evolving and developing institutes of International Harmony. The course appraises Human Achievements via institutions to provide better conditions for bettering International Community life.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Recognize the significance of International Relations, its key concepts and theories of International Relations.
- Review Foreign affairs, ICJ, NGOs, and specialized agencies.
- Recall, evaluate and analyse India's relations with the other countries in building the international relations.
- Appraise and appreciate the role of UNO in establishing world peace through Dispute Settlement Mechanisms.
- Understand the role and importance of specialised agencies.

Unit I

Introduction to International Relations: Meaning, Nature and Importance of International Relations. International relations and International Law. **Multinational Corporations-** Advantages and disadvantages. **Non-governmental Organizations.** Meaning and importance. **National power:** Meaning and Elements of National Power. Limitations of National Power. **Major Sources of Conflict-** East & West, North & South.

Unit II

Foreign Policy: Meaning, Nature and Importance. Factors influencing the formulation of Foreign Policy. Foreign Policy of India in the Post Independent Era. Foreign Policy of US in the Post World War II. Impact of globalization on Foreign Policy

Unit III

Instruments of Foreign Policy:

Diplomacy- Meaning, Kinds and Functions of Diplomats. Trade diplomacy, Economic diplomacy. Pacific Settlement of International Disputes. **Alliances-** Objectives and Types. **War:** Causes, Effects and Remedies. **Disarmament:** Major Achievements in the field. **Collective Security System.** Regional Organizations-**BRICS**, **OAS**, **SAARC**, **EU**. Objectives and Role. **World government-** Arguments

Unit IV

UNO and its Principal Organs: Achievements - Political and Non-Political. Areas of UN's failure. **International Non-Governmental Organizations.** Significance and role. Paris agreement on climate change. India and UN rapport after 2019

Unit V

specialized Agencies: Types & Characteristics of Specialized Agencies. UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO, WHO, FAO, IBRD, IDA, IMF- Objectives, Importance and relevance.

Prescribed Books:

1. B.S. Murthy - International Relations and Organizations
2. H. T. Ramakrishna - International Relations
3. Palmer and Perkins - International Relations
4. Hans Morgenthau – Politics among Nations

Books for references:

1. Walter Lippmann - Public Opinion
2. U. Sharma - International Relations From 1945 to Present Day
3. V.K. Malhotra - International Relations
4. Dr N.C. Aparanji - International Relations
5. Hans J Morgenthau - Politics Among Nations
6. Quincy Wright - The Study of International Relations
7. Hass and Whiting - Dynamics of International Relations
8. Reynolds - Introduction to International Relations
9. Padelford and Lincoln - The Dynamics of International Politics
10. Nicolson - Diplomacy
11. Modelski - Principles of World Politics
12. V P Dutt, V N Khanna and Prakash Chandra - Foreign Policy of India
13. V D Mahajan - International Relations
14. R Jayapal - International Relations
15. Jaitley - International Politics
16. Sakthi Mukherjee - International Organization
17. Verman VanDyke - International Politics
18. Ghai - International Relations
19. Palmer and Perkins – International Relations and Organization.

COURSE 3.3
ECONOMICS-II
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA – Minor 1.2

Course Objectives:

The course on Economic Development in India equips students with a comprehensive understanding of India's post-independence growth trajectory, distinguishing between economic growth and development while analysing key sectors such as agriculture, industry, and services. It examines structural changes, poverty alleviation, unemployment, regional disparities, and the roles of planning and reforms in fostering inclusive growth. Through empirical data and policy debates, learners develop the skills to critically evaluate development challenges and propose evidence-based strategies. It also examines the critically appraise current economic problems in India.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Recall the economic growth and development including sustainable development of the Indian Economy.
- State the importance of Agricultural Development in India.
- Explain the Industrial Development and Government Policies of Indian Economy.
- Appraise development of Tertiary Sector of Indian Economy.
- Relate the New Economic Policy to the present situation.

Unit I

Concept of Economic Growth and Economic Development: Meaning, distinction between growth and development. The new view of Economic Development: Development as a Multi-dimensional process. Present features of the Indian Economy.

Sustainable Development: Meaning, objectives.

Major issues of Indian Economic Development: Population, Poverty and Unemployment. Government Measures.

Sectoral Profile of Indian Economy: Trends in the distribution of agriculture, industry and service sector in the economy.

Unit II

Agricultural Development: Role and trends of agricultural productivity, causes of Low agricultural productivity and Remedial measures.

Land Reforms: Meaning, objectives, achievements and shortcomings.

Rural Credit: NABARD, MGNREGA, VB-G RAM and other Agricultural & Rural development schemes.

Agriculture Market: Introduction, Problems, National Agricultural policy, Agricultural Subsidies.

Unit III

Industrial Development: New Industrial Policy, Features and evaluation. Role of Public and private sector industries and economic development.

MSMEs: Role, problems and the role of MUDRA Bank.

Large Scale Industries: Progress, problems and Government policy of the growth of Iron and Steel, Cotton and Textile Industries. Recent trends in Industrial growth. Special Economic Zone(SEZs), Disinvestment. NITI Aayog.

Unit IV

Development of Tertiary Sector: Transport and development. Land, Air and Sea.

Co-ordination between Railways and Roadways.

Development services: Banking, Insurance, Tourism Industry.

Communication revolution: The impact of Globalization on various sectors. Export and Import policy, Export promotion and Import substitution. Balance of Payments.

Unit V

New Economic Policy (NEP): Features and Evaluation. Capital formation and FDI. New trends in Speculative Market-Stock Market.

Challenges in reducing Inequalities: Extent, causes and effects, measures to reduce economic inequalities.

The challenges of Parallel economy.

Planning for perspective development: Objectives and achievements of 12th Five year plan.

Various new schemas for Economic Development: JAN-DHAN Yojana, Make in India, Smart City Concepts, E-Administration & M-Administration.

Prescribed Books:

1. Ruddar Dutt and K.P.M. Sundaram, Indian Economy.

Reference Books:

1. A.N. Agarawal, Indian Economy, Problems of Development and Planning.
2. Uma Kapila, Indian Economy.
3. Myneni, S.R. Indian Economics.

Periodical:

1. Economic and political weekly.

Reports: (Please refer to the Latest Edition)

1. Government of India, Various Issues of the Economic Survey, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi
2. Reserve Bank of India, All India Rural Credit Review Committee Report, Mumbai

COURSE 3.4
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I
(CONSTITUTIONAL FEATURES AND PRINCIPLES)

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to acquaint students with the normative character and structural framework of the Indian Constitution. The course seeks to emphasise the supremacy of the Constitution, the rule of law, and its vision of justice, equity and liberty. It aims to develop a comprehensive understanding of Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, and Constitutional Remedies through detailed study of constitutional provisions and judicial interpretations. Further, the course facilitates the development of analytical and interpretative skills necessary to apply constitutional principles to contemporary legal and societal issues.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- To examine the evolution of the Indian Constitution, the influence of pre-independence constitutional developments, to understand the significance of the Preamble, constitutional values, and federalism as practiced in India.
- Interpret constitutional provisions relating to citizenship, including legislative changes, and apply the doctrine of equality and reasonable classification to factual and legal situations.
- Critically evaluate constitutional safeguards against discrimination and affirmative action policies, and assess the limitations on fundamental freedoms considering judicial standards
- Analyse constitutional protections of life and personal liberty and explain safeguards relating to religious freedom, secularism, and minority rights.
- Understand constitutional remedies and judicial review and assess the balance between Fundamental Rights and social welfare goals.

Unit I

Historical Background of the Indian Constitution: Meaning of Constitution, Constitutionalism, Kinds of Constitution, Framing of the Constitution. (Act of 1909, 1919 & 1935) Constitutional Assembly and Various Committees; Nature of the Indian Constitution, Federalism Principles as practiced in India. Features of Indian Constitution. Preamble: Objectives and Values.

Unit II

The Union and its Territories (Art. 1-4). **Citizenship** (Art.5-11) - Citizenship Act 1955, Citizenship Amendment Act, 2003, Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019, Overseas Citizenship. **Fundamental Rights:** The Concept of State. (Art.12) –Pre-Constitutional and Post-Constitutional Law, Art. 13; Right to Equality (Art. 14): New concept of Equality, Reasonable classifications.

Unit III

Prohibition of Discrimination (Art.15-16); Untouchability Art.17 and Abolition of Titles Art.18. Right to Freedom: (Art 19 (1) (a-g) Reasonable Restrictions. Art.19 (2-6)

Unit IV

Protection in respect of conviction of offences and personal liberty (Art.20-22): Rights of the Accused – Ex post facto law, Double Jeopardy, Self-incrimination. **Right to Life and Personal Liberty** – Scope and Limitation, Judicial Interpretation, Safeguards against arbitrary arrest and

Preventive Detention; **Right against Exploitation** (Art.23-24): Forced labour and child employment; **Freedom of Religion** (Art.25-28) Concept of Secularism (Judicial Interpretation); **Cultural and Educational Rights** (Art.29-30), Safeguards to Minorities Educational Institutions.

Unit V

Right to Property: Art. 31 A.B.C & Art. 300(A) and present situation in India. **Right to Constitutional Remedies:** Art. 32 & 226, Writs; Dynamic Approach – Public Interest Litigation. Fundamental Duties – Art.51A; Directive Principles of State Policy. Interrelationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles – Judicial Balancing.

Prescribed Books:

1. V.N. Shukla – Constitution of India
2. P. M Bakshi – Indian Constitution
3. D.D. Basu – Shorter Indian Constitutional Law

Reference Books:

1. F.C. Strong – Federalism
2. V.D. Mahajan – Modern Government
3. Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap – The Framing of India's Constitution
4. M.P. Jain – Indian Constitutional Law
5. H.M. Seervai – Constitution of India
6. J. N Pandey – Indian Constitutional Law

COURSE 3.5
INTERNATIONAL TRADE ECONOMICS (Hons. – I)

Course Objectives:

The major purpose of the course is to provide a thorough understanding of the principles that govern international trade theories, policies, laws, regulations, advantages and disadvantages. After the 1990s, the protectionist policies of states were replaced by liberalization and globalization. There is now a global market characterized by international competition. The survival of a country's economy depends upon its trade and balance of payments situation. This course enables students to become aware of the rules and regulations of international trade law and institutions, equipping them to face competition competently.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Describe the general law of international trade.
- Analyse the laws, rules and conventions on international sale of goods, carriage of goods by sea and other transport methods, marine cargo insurance, documentary credits and bills of exchange, international private law and dispute resolution.
- Reiterate the relevant law and to apply theoretical knowledge to commercial disputes.
- Demonstrate a thorough understanding of the legal principles of international trade transactions in general.
- Evaluate the laws and rules regulating international sale of goods, carriage of goods, marine cargo insurance, documentary credits & bills of exchange, and international private law and dispute resolution.

Unit I

Origin & Nature of International Trade: Internal & International Trade; Distinct features of International Trade.

International Trade Theories: David Ricardo's Comparative Cost Theory, Heckscher's Theory - Ohlin's Theory of International Trade.

International Trade: Advantages & Disadvantages, Balance of Payments in International Trade, importance of Balance of Payments; Protection of Free Trade, Trade Barriers.

Unit II

GATT- Historical Evolution, Objectives, Salient features, GATT Negotiation Rounds.

Evolution of World Trade Organization from 1947 to 1995: Organization, structure, powers and objectives of WTO, difference between GATT & WTO provisions. Most Favored Nation and National Treatment Clauses.

Unit III

WTO Agreements: Technical Barriers to Trade, Tariffs and Safeguards. Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary measures, Trade Related Investment Measures, Anti- dumping, Subsidies and Countervailing measures, Agriculture, Textiles, WTO Dispute Resolution Mechanism.

Unit IV

International Sale of Goods: Meaning, Uniform Law on the Formation of Contracts for International Sale of Goods, Types of Commercial Contracts, Frustration of Contracts.

UN Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG): UNCITRAL, Special Trade Terms in International Sale of Contracts (INCOTERMS).

International Chamber of Commerce: Origin, Organs of ICC, Functions, International Commercial Arbitration & Conciliation.

Unit V

Law Relating to International Carriage of Goods: Bill of Lading- Meaning, functions of bill of lading.

Conventions governing International Transport by Sea: Brussels Convention, Hague Rules, Hague- Visby Rules, Provisions under Hamburg Rules.

Conventions on Carriage by Air: The Warsaw Convention & Montreal Convention.

Convention on Carriage by land: CMR Convention.

Prescribed Books:

1. Clive M Schmitthoff- The Law and Practices of International Trade
2. Bhagirath Lal Das- World Trade Organization

Reference Books

1. S.R Myneni – International Trade Law
2. Indira Carr- International Trade Law
3. John H. Jackson- The World Trading System
4. Arun Goyal- WTO in the New Millennium
5. Mithani D M, International Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.

COURSE 3.6
LAW OF CRIMES – I
(BHRARATIYA NYAYA SANHITHA, 2023)

Course Objectives:

This course is designed to understand the meaning of crime, methods of controlling them and the essential principles of criminal liability by a study of a range of offences under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhitha. The study signifies that intention for a crime is vital for fixing criminal liability. The course will highlight the logical relationship between crime and punishment.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Understand and explain the concept and characteristics of crime and how it differs from civil wrongs and moral wrongs.
- Familiarize themselves with substantive offences under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.
- Develop an understanding of offences against the State, public tranquility, public justice and public servants.
- Impart knowledge of offences affecting public health, safety, decency, morals and religion, and to examine in detail offences against property.
- Develop competency to interpret and evaluate POCSO Act, POSH Act and Dowry Prohibition Act.

Unit I

Concept of Crime: Distinction between Crime and other wrongs under Common Law; Crime and Morality; State's responsibility to detect, control and punish crime; **Principles of Criminal Liability:** Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea; statutory offences; **Variations in liability:** Mistake, Intoxication, Compulsion, Legally abnormal persons; **Possible parties to the crime:** Principal in the I degree, Principal in the II degree, Accessories before the fact, Accessories after the fact.

BNS, 2023: Preliminary (S.1–3), Punishments (S.4–10), Solitary Confinement (S.11–12), General Exceptions (S.14–33), Right of Private Defence (S.34–44), Abetment (S.45–60), Criminal Conspiracy (S.61), Attempt (S.62).

Unit II

Offences Against Woman and Child: Sexual Offences (S.63–73), Criminal force and assault against woman (S.74–79), Offences Relating to Marriage (S.80–87), Causing Miscarriage, etc. (S.88–92), Offences Against Children (S.93–99). **Offences Affecting the Human Body:** Offences affecting life (S.100–113) [Culpable homicide, Murder, Culpable homicide by causing death of person other than person whose death was intended, Punishment for murder, Punishment for murder by life-convict, Punishment for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, Causing death by negligence, Abetment of suicide; Attempt to murder; Attempt to commit culpable homicide; Organised crime; Petty organised crime; Terrorist Act]; Hurt (S.114-125); Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement (S.126–127); Criminal Force and Assault (S.128–136); Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour (S.137–146).

Unit III

Offences Against the State (S.147–158); Offences Relating to the Army, Navy and Air Force (S.159–168); Offences Relating to Elections (S.169–177); Offences Relating to Coin, Currency-Notes, Bank-Notes, and Government Stamps (S.178–188). Offences Against the Public Tranquility (S.189–197); Offences by or Relating to Public Servants (S.198–205); Contempts of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants (S.206–226); False Evidence and Offences Against Public Justice (S.227–269).

Unit IV

Offences Affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals (270–297); Offences Relating to Religion (S.298–302). Offences Against Property: Theft (S.303–307), Extortion (S.308), Robbery and Dacoity (S.309–313), Criminal Misappropriation of Property (314–315); Criminal breach of trust (S.316), Receiving stolen property (S.317); Cheating (S.318–319); Fraudulent deeds and dispositions of property (S.320–323); Mischief (S.324–328); Criminal Trespass (S.329–334)

Unit V

Offences Relating to Documents and to Property Marks (S.335–350); Criminal Intimidation, Insult, Annoyance, Defamation, Etc. (S.351–357); Repeal and Savings (S.358).

Relevant Provisions of the following acts:

1. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961;
2. POCSO Act, 2012;
3. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

Prescribed Books:

1. J. W. Cecil Turner - Kenny's Outlines of Criminal Law (Selected Chapters)
2. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal - The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023

Reference Books:

1. K. D Gaur - Textbook on The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
2. Mulla - The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
3. Anjana Prakash & Anuj Prakaash - Concise Commentary on The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023

Relevant Bare Acts:

1. The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
2. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
3. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act)
4. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

Landmark Case Laws:

English Cases

- R v. Prince [(1875) LR 2 CCR 154]

- R v. Tolson [(1889) 23 QBD 168]
- R v. Dudley and Stephens [(1884) 14 QBD 273 (DC)]

Indian Cases

- State of Maharashtra v. Mayer Hans George [AIR 1965 SC 722]
- Mukesh & Anr v. State (NCT of Delhi) & Ors (Nirbhaya Case) [(2017) 6 SCC 1]
- Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan [(1997) 6 SCC 241]
- Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab [(1980) 2 SCC 684]
- Machhi Singh v. State of Punjab [(1983) 3 SCC 470]
- Mithu v. State of Punjab [(1983) 2 SCC 277]
- Reg v. Govinda [(1876) ILR 1 Bom 342]
- K.M. Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra [AIR 1962 SC 605]
- Mohd. Ajmal Amir Kasab v. State of Maharashtra [(2012) 9 SCC 1]
- M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Oleum Gas Leak Case) [(1987) 1 SCC 395]

FOURTH SEMESTER
COURSE 4.1
SOCIOLOGY-II
(INDIAN SOCIETY) - Minor 2.2

Course Objectives:

Indian civilization is, undoubtedly, the most ancient in the world. It has experienced innumerable invasions, interferences, intrusions and influences throughout the course of history. The process of acceptance and assimilation is continuous. Indian society has experienced exploitation and exposure due to the forces of class and caste. So, the present paper aims at analyzing the reforms and rehabilitation which have occurred in Indian society. This course looks at the directions and dimensions of our society in the areas of family, village community and the emerging urban build up. The course also aims at rectifying these limitations by presenting a comprehensive, integrated and empirically based profile of Indian society hoping that the sociological perspective on Indian society will also enable students to gain a better understanding of their own situation and region.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Analyze the social structure of education and society.
- Develop an understanding of the historical perspectives and reforms in Indian Society.
- State the Indian and Western philosophy and their influence on education.
- Relate modern trends in sociological developments.
- Understand the social phenomena and social reality.

Unit I

Unity and Diversity in Indian society:

Geographical, Linguistic, Religious, Cultural and Racial Diversity

Factors of Social Unity: Cultural, Linguistic, Religious, Education, Geographical and political unity of India.

Cultural values: Meaning, definition, elements and characteristics of Culture.

Unit II

Major Institution of Indian Society

Joint family system: Meaning, definition, structural features, advantages and disadvantages of joint family, Factors responsible for the disintegration of joint family.

Education and Sociology: The family values and school values in the upbringing of younger generations, The negative perception of single parenthood students.

Collective Behaviour: Meaning and Determinants of Collective Behaviour. Crowd, Public and Audience.

Unit III

Tribes in Indian Society: Meaning, definition, characteristics, Geographical distribution of tribes and tribal zone.

Tribal Movement: Measures for the upliftment of Scheduled Tribes, Tribal Panchasheela, Tribal Welfare programs and Projects.

Social process: Interaction, Cooperation, Competition, Assimilation, Accommodation and Isolation.

Social System: Origin, meaning, types and characteristics of social system

Leadership: Meaning, Techniques, nature and traits of leadership.

Unit IV

Impact of Science and Technology on Social Changes: Significance and role

Impact of Western influence on Indian Society: Education, Law, Social reformation. **Personality:** Meaning, types, features and causes.

Societal changes on Food: Food regulations in the modern world, Major factors impacting human food choices, problems, prospects and practices of food in Indian society.

Unit V

Modern trends in sociological Developments: Urbanisation and Sociological Problems. **Social Disorganisation: Meaning,** causes and characteristics.

Social Welfare in India: Social change, Communal harmony. Women, Children, Divyangjan, Senior Citizen and Transgender.

Role of Youth in Indian Society: Impact on culture, education, social values and nation.

Prescribed Books:

1. Romesh Thapper - Tribe, Caste and Religion in India
2. M. N. Srinivas – Study of Indian Society
3. C.N. Shankar Rao (S. Chand)– Sociology of Indian Society

Reference Books:

1. Peter Worsley - Introducing Sociology
2. R. Desai - Rural Sociology
3. M. N. Srinivas - Social change in modern India
4. D.M. Kapadia - Marriage and family in India
5. Kingsley Davis - Human Society
6. Mac Iver and Page - Society
7. Andre Beteille - The backward classes and the social order
8. M. N. Srinivas - Caste in Modern India

COURSE 4.2
SOCIOLOGY - III
(SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY – Minor 2.3)

Course Objectives:

Legal science is a social study dealing with human nature and behavior. Every legal system from time immemorial has been baffled by evil motives and violent behavior of human beings. The progress of the science of Psychology has created a better insight into the area of human mind. As there is an eternal necessity to comprehend criminal tendencies and consequences and to provide solutions and treat, Psychology of crimes is introduced in legal education. The study tries to analyze whether punishment is the only remedy or whether different constructive modes of dealing with Psychology of criminal behavior would be necessary.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- State the basics of criminology, factors of crime causation especially individualistic, biophysical, anthropological and psychiatric approaches.
- Identify the Sociological and Multiple Factors approach in crime causation.
- Evaluate the criminality due to mental disorders and interpret psychological theories.
- Examine and evaluate crime prevention methods both traditional and scientific, and the problems in crime prevention.
- Explain the origin, theories, and evolutionary trends in victim restorative justice.

Unit I

Overview of Crime; Schools of Criminology: Pre-Classical, Classical, Positive, Neo-classical, Clinical, Sociological and Other Schools; **Causation of Crime:** Heredity and Crime; Bio-Physical Factors and Criminality; Sheldon's views on Criminality; Freud's Theory of Criminal Behaviour; Glueck's Psychiatric Theory of Crime; Psychological Concept of Crime; Aristotle's Four Laws of Association; Conflict Theory of Crime (Thorsten Sellin, Vold G.B and Sutherland).

Unit II

Sociological Theory of Crime: Sociological Theory of Criminal Behavior; Theory of Differential Association. **Multiple Factor Approach to Crime Causation:** Mobility, Culture Conflicts, Family Background, Political Ideology, Religion and Crime, Economic Conditions, Ecology of Crime, Influence of Media. Crimes in Urban and Rural Areas. Neighbourhood Influences. **The sociology of Criminality:** Poverty and unemployment, Lower-Class Culture.

Unit III

Tentative Theory of Crime: Criminality as a part of Social Behavior; Cultural Transmission Theory; Socio-Cultural Patterns and Criminal Behaviour; Tribals Norms and Criminality; Social disorganization Theory of Crime. **Psychological Theories of Criminality:** Psychoanalysis and Criminality; The Normal Criminal Personality; Assessment of Dangerousness and Criminality. **Mental Disorder and Criminality:** Legal Ideas of Mental Disorder, Medical Ideas of Mental Illness, Psychopathy, Self-induced Mental Incapacity.

Unit IV

Crime Prevention: The Present Scenario; Distinction between Crime Prevention and Treatment; Prevention of Juvenile Crimes; Suggested changes in Criminal Law and Procedure; Problems involved in Crime Prevention. **Modern or New Penology:** Essentials of an Ideal Penal System;

Penal Policy in India. **Methods of Investigation -Traditional methods:** Use of Informers, Crime Charts/Maps, Criminal Intelligence, Interrogation of Suspects, Interviewing of Witness. **Modern methods:** Narco-analysis, Lie Detectors, Brain Mapping; Use of Media, Use of Information Technology (Video Conference), Computer Friendly Police, Internet, etc.; Police and Interpol; **Recidivism.**

Unit V

Victimology: Nature, Scope, Objectives and Development. Pioneers of Victimology; Victimological Theories; Classification of Victims; Factors of Victimization; Victim-Offender Relationship; Restitution and Compensation to Victims in India and Western Countries. **Victim Welfare Programs:** Government and NGOs.

Prescribed Books:

1. N.V. Paranjape - Criminology and Penology (including victimology)
2. Edwin H. Sutherland, Donald R. Cressey and David F. Luckenbill - Principles of Criminology

Reference Books:

1. Katherine S. Williams - Text Book on Criminology
2. S.M Afzal Qadri - Ahmad Siddique's Criminology, Penology and Victimology
3. Lawrence F. Travis, Martin D. Schwartz, Todd R. Clear - Corrections: An issue approach
4. Elmer H. Johnson - Crime, Correction and Society
5. Robert J. Wicks - Correctional Psychology
6. W. Lindsey Neustatter - Psychological Disorder and Crime
7. Rajendra Kumar Sharma - Criminology and Penology
8. P. Nataraj - Psychology (Part – I and II)
9. Walter Cade Reckless -The Crime Problem
10. Ram Ahuja - Criminology
11. Ph.D. Woods, Devere D., Jr. - O'Hara's Fundamentals of Criminal Investigation
12. V. N. Rajan - Victimology in India
13. R.F. Sparks - Surveying Victims

COURSE 4.3
ECONOMICS-III
MONEY AND PUBLIC FINANCE – Minor 1.3

Course Objectives:

The major purpose of the course is to enable the student to have an analytical understanding of various key issues of the money and public finance. It deals with the functions and evolution of money is essential. Money and public finance are the center around which all economic activities revolve. Hence, an understanding of the operations of money, control of inflation and public finance is an important skill, enabling economic legislation to be analysed and interpreted effectively. The course also aims to develop an understanding of public revenue mobilization, public expenditure, and the management of public debt and deficit financing.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- To apply the skill and knowledge of the basic concepts of money, finance and investments.
- It analyses the role of monetary standard in the economy.
- To understand the role of the government in the budgetary process and control of Inflation.
- Interpret public finance, state how the government collects money and spend for the well-being of the public
- Appraise country's economic security and public debt.

Unit-I

Background: The Evolution of Money. Definitions-functions and classification of Money. The Supply of and demand for Money. Role of Money in a Capitalist, Socialist and Modern Economies.

India's Present Monetary System: Significance and Evils of Money. Grasham's Law.

Unit-II

Monetary Standards: Gold Standard- Types, Causes of breakdown of the gold standard. **Paper Currency Standard:** Principles of Note-Issue, Standard Systems of Note-Issue- essentials of a sound currency system- Paper Currency System: Merits and Demerits.

Demonetization: Meaning, Effects.

Value of Money and its Measurement: Index Numbers - Meaning, methods of construction, simple and Weighted Price Index Numbers, difficulties in the construction, Uses of Index Numbers.

Unit-III

Inflation: Meaning and types, Demand-Pull and Cost-Push Inflation, Causes and control of Inflation.

Deflation: Meaning, Causes and control of deflation.

Public Finance: Nature and Scope, distinction between Public and Private Finance, Importance of Public Finance.

Budget: Types and preparation.

The Principle or Aim of Public Finance: Maximum Social Advantage, Least Aggregate Sacrifice and Principle of Maximum Social Benefit.

Unit-IV

Public Revenue: Tax: Meaning, features, Types of Tax, Adam smith's Canons of Taxation- Characteristics of a good Tax System.

Classification and choice of Taxes (Single, Multiple, Progressive, Proportional and Regressive Taxes) Role of Taxation in a developing economy.

Taxable Capacity: Impact and Incidence of Taxes.

GST (Goods and Services Tax): Introduction, Meaning, Features, Working and Impact of GST on economic growth.

Unit-V

Public Expenditure: Introduction, Objectives, Classification and Growth, Canons of Public Expenditure, Effects of Public Expenditure on Production, Distribution, level of Employment, Economic Stability and Economic Development and Growth.

Public Debt: Introduction, Objectives, Classification and Growth, Effects of Public Debt on the Economy, Limits of Public Debt.

Methods of Debt Redemption: Burden of Internal and External Public Debt.

Deficit Financing: Meaning, Importance, Effects.

Prescribed Books:

1. Dewett, K. K. Modern Economic Theory.
2. Jhingan, M.L. Money, Banking, International Trade and Public Finance.
3. Tyagi B. P. and H.P. Singh: Public Finance, Jayaprakashnath and company, Meerut, India

Reference Books:

1. Hajela, T.N. Money, Banking and Public Finance.
2. Bhatia, H.L. Public Finance, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.

Periodicals: Economic and Political Weekly, The Economic Times etc.

Reports: (Please refer to the Latest Edition)

1. Government of India, Annual Budget Reports, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi
2. Reserve Bank of India, RBI Bulletin, Mumbai
3. Reserve Bank of India, Report on Currency and Finance, Mumbai

COURSE 4.4
POLITICAL SCIENCE – VI
(LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT) - Major 1.6

Course Objectives:

This course is designed to understand the importance of Local Self Government. In a democratic system of Government, decentralisation of power plays a vital role in reaching grass root level. The course detailed below is intended to give a broad idea about the growth of Local Self-government its functioning, finance, Accounting & Auditing. Further this course enables the students to understand and analyse the dynamics of decentralised governance and to equip them with skills and practical exposure in different cross cutting areas.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Recognize the importance with the Delegation and Decentralization in a democratic setup.
- Revive the basic structure of the Local Governments and Local Self Governments.
- Identify the constitutional provisions for the Local Self Governments.
- Appraise the development of local bodies, local body elections, and to identify the beneficiaries, and encourage them to involve in the programmes and functions of Gram Sabha at the grass root level.
- Realize socio-economic equality and ensure social Justice.

Unit I

Local Self Government: Historical background of Local Self Government, Pre-Independence Era. Meaning, Scope and Importance of Local Self Government in India. **Constitutional Development:** Gandhian Principles under DPSP. Differences between Local Government and Local Self Government [U.K. U.S. India]

Unit II

Contribution of British Administration towards Local Self Government in India. **Gandhian view** – Grama Swaraj. Local Self Government under Federal System. Basic features of Local Self Government in India. Digitalization of Panchayats and recent developments.

Unit III

Community Development Program: Meaning and significance. **Recommendations of Various committees on Local Self Government-** Balavnathr Roy Mehtha-1957, Ashok Mehta Committee-1978, P.K. Thungan Committee-1984, G.V.K. Rao Committee-1985, L.M. Singhvi-committee-1986. Evaluation of Various Committees' Report. Rural Development and its impact on National Development.

Unit IV

Rural and Urban Development in Pre-Independence and Post-Independence Era. **Constitutional Amendment** -73rd and 74th amendment Act-Features and Limitations. **Rural Local Self Government-** Composition, Power and Functions. **Urban Local Self Government-** Composition, Power and Functions.

Unit V

Gram Sabha: Composition, Power and Functions. Role of Grama Sabha In selecting beneficiaries under various Programmes. **Ward Committee:** Composition, powers and functions. **Rural Finance: meaning,** audit and account. [Role of Micro finance in promoting Rural Development]. **Urban Finance:** Meaning, audit and account. **Fiscal Governance:** Role and importance. **RURBAN** – Objectives, significance and challenges

Prescribed Books:

1. M. Venkatarangaiya and M. Pattabhiram: Local Government in India, Allied Publishers.
2. SR Maheswari, Local Government in India: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal.
3. Bidyut Chakraborty and Rajendra Kumar Pandey, Modern Indian Political Thought: Text and Context, Sage, New Delhi.
4. Niraja Gopal Jayal and others, Local Governance in India: Decentralisation and Beyond, Oxford University Press.
5. Sachdeva, Pardeep: Local Government in India, Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.
6. Goel, S.L.: Public Financial Administration, Deep Publications, New Delhi.
7. Chand, S.N: Public Finance, Volume 2, Atlantic Publishers, Delhi.
8. Shah, Anwar: Local Governance in Developing Countries, World Bank Publications, Washington DC.

References Books:

1. Ghosh, Buddhadeb & Girish Kumar: State Politics and Panchayats in India New Delhi: Manohar Publishers.
2. Sudhakar, V.: New Panchayati Raj System: Local Self-Government Community Development: Jaipur: Mangal Deep Publications.
3. Biju, M.R.: Decentralisation: An Indian experience, Jaipur: National Publication.
4. Shah, Anwar: Local Public Financial Management, World Bank Publications, Washington DC.
5. Bhagwan, Jai. : Municipal Finance in the Metropolitan Cities of India: A Case Study Local Government in India: Shriram Maheswari .
6. Municipal Corporation in South India: T. Apparao.

COURSE 4.5
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II
(CONSTITUTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND DIMENSIONS)

Course Objectives:

This course is designed to impart a coherent and structured understanding of the Constitutional architecture of India, with special focus on the federal system and the distribution of legislative, executive, and financial powers between the Union and the States. It aims to elucidate the composition, powers, and working of the Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, and key Constitutional bodies within the Constitutional scheme. The course further seeks to familiarise students with fundamental constitutional doctrines, principles of interpretation, and the law-making process. It also provides insight into the role of civil services, tribunals, commissions, and institutions of local self-government in Constitutional governance. Finally, the course enables students to appreciate the significance of emergency provisions, Constitutional amendments, the doctrine of basic structure, official language policy, and special Constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Backward Classes.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Understand and articulate the foundational features of the Indian Constitution, with reference to the federal structure and the distribution of legislative, executive, and financial powers between the Union and the States.
- Demonstrate a clear understanding of the structure, powers, and operational dynamics of the Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, and other key constitutional bodies.
- Thoughtfully apply Constitutional doctrines, principles of interpretation, and legislative procedures to elementary constitutional and administrative situations.
- Critically analyse the role and relevance of public services, tribunals, commissions, and institutions of local self-government within the framework of Constitutional governance.
- Assess the Constitutional importance and implications of emergency provisions, the amendment process, the doctrine of basic structure, and protective measures for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Backward Classes.

Unit I

Federal System: Indian Federalism, Identification of Federal Features, challenges to Indian Federalism (Sarkaria Commission) Co-operative Federalism. **Distribution of Power between Centre and State Legislature:** Principles of Interpretation of Lists (Territorial nexus, Pith and Substances, Colourable Legislation, Harmonious construction). Administrative Powers: Financial Distribution (Finance Commission) Freedom of Trade and Commerce, Constitutional present status of Jammu and Kashmir.

Unit II

Centre and State Executive: President of India and Governor of State, Constitutional position and powers, Election, qualification tenure and impeachment, Bicameralism. Council of Ministers (Cabinet System): Parliament and State legislature, composition, election, qualifications, and tenure of members, collective responsibility and individual responsibility, Position of Prime Minister and Chief Minister. Privileges of the Legislatures: Art. 105 & Art.194 (Legislature v/s Judiciary).

Unit III

Speakers and Anti Defection Law. Powers and functions of Parliament and State Legislatures, process of law making, Ordinary Bills, Money Bills, Financial Bills and Appropriation Bills. **Judiciary:** Supreme Court—composition, appointment, jurisdiction, removal, etc. **High Court-** Composition, Appointment and Transfer, Jurisdiction, Independence of Judiciary. Subordinate Judiciary.

Unit IV

Services under the Centre and State – Doctrine of Pleasure, Constitutional Safeguards to Civil Servants. Administrative Tribunals. Public Service Commission: Powers and Functions. Election Commission: Powers and Functions. Code of Conduct. Tortious Liability and Government Contracts- Art. 299 and 300

Unit V

Local Self Government with special emphasis on 73rd and 74th Amendment. Emergency Provisions – Kinds of Emergencies, Effect of Emergency. **Amendment of the Constitution** – Doctrine of Basic Structure. Official Language. **Special Provisions relating to certain classes** - Art. 332 – 342. (Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribes, and Backward Classes)

Prescribed Books:

1. V.N. Shukla – Constitution of India
2. P. M Bakshi – Indian Constitution
3. D.D. Basu – Shorter Indian Constitutional Law
4. M.P. Jain – Indian Constitutional Law

Reference Books:

1. F.C. Strong – Federalism
2. V.D. Mahajan – Modern Government
3. Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap – The Framing of India's Constitution
4. H.M. Seervai – Constitution of India
5. J. N Pandey – Indian Constitutional Law.

COURSE 4.6 COMPANY LAW (CORPORATE LAW)

Course Objectives:

The course is designed to understand the formation, management and other activities of the companies, in view of the important developments that have taken place in the corporate sector. Important regulations pertaining to the issue of shares and the capital raising have come into force. This course aims to impart to the students the idea of the corporate management, control, possible abuses, the remedies and government regulation of corporate business and winding up of companies.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Describe the history and promotion of company.
- Critique the important documents to form a company.
- Inspect the position of directors and to know the importance of meeting.
- Appraise securities market in India.
- Analyze corporate restructuring, winding up process and FEMA

Unit I

The Concept of Corporate Personality: Advantages and Disadvantages, History of Company Legislation (England and India), **Modes of Business Organization.** Differences between Modes of Business Organization, Classification of Companies, Concept of Corporate Personality, lifting of corporate veil. **Companies Act, 1956/2013.** Classification of Companies. **Promoters** – Definition, Legal position of Promoter, Duties and Liabilities, Remedies available to the Company against the Promoter.

Unit II

Registration & Incorporation - Important steps. Preliminary Contracts, Pre-incorporation Contracts. **Memorandum of Association:** Nature, Purpose, Form, Contents, Registration, Doctrine of Ultravires, Alteration of MOA. **Articles of Association:** Nature, Purpose, Form, Contents, Registration, Distinction between MOA and AOA, Legal effects of MOA and AOA, Doctrine of Constructive Notice, Doctrine of Indoor Management, its exceptions. **Prospectus-** Meaning and Definition, Statement in lieu of Prospectus, Contents/Disclosures of prospectus, Types of prospectus, Criminal Liability for Mis-statement in Prospectus, Remedies for Misrepresentation in prospectus, against directors and promoters.

Unit III

Directors: Concept, Definition, Types, Legal position, Qualifications, Number of Directors, Appointment of Directors, Removal, Retirement, Resignation, Vacation of office, Remuneration, Office or place of profit, Liabilities and Duties, Responsibilities, Criminal Liability, Managing director, Executive director/whole-time director, Manager, Chairman. **Meetings:** Meaning, Kinds, Requisites of a valid meeting, Notice, Venue, Agenda, Quorum, Proxy, Duties and role of Chairman, Resolutions, Minutes of proceedings of meetings, Registration of Resolutions and Agreements. Role of Company Secretary. **Corporate Social responsibility.**

Unit IV

Financial structure: Meaning of the term 'Capital', Sources of Capital, Equity Capital, Shares: Meaning, Nature, Kinds, Issue of shares, Dividends, Alteration of share capital, Debt Capital,

Debentures and its kinds, deposits, Procedure for allotment of shares and debentures. Rights and Privileges of shareholders, majority rule and minority protection, prevention of oppression and Mis-management. **Securities Market in India:** Primary and Secondary Market. **Regulatory Mechanism:** SEBI, ROC, Ministry of Company Affairs, Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, Clause 49 of Listing Agreement on Corporate Governance.

Unit V

Corporate Restructuring: Laws relating to Mergers and Acquisitions. **Winding up of companies:** Different Modes. **FEMA, 1999:** Objectives, Regulations and Management of Foreign Exchange, Contravention and penalty provisions, Adjudication and Appeal, Enforcement of Appeal Orders.

Prescribed Books:

1. A.K. Majumdar - Taxman's Corporate Laws
2. Avtar Singh - Company Law

Reference Books:

1. Ramaiah- Company's Act, PART I and II
2. K. C. Anantharaman – Lectures on Company Law
3. Taxman's Company Law
4. Dr. H.K. Saharai – Company Law
5. Datta. C. R. - Company Law
6. Bhandari. M. C. – Guide to Company Law Procedures.
7. S. C. Kuchal – Corporation Finance: Principles and problems.
8. V. G. Kulkarni - Corporate Finance.
9. Y. D. Kulshreshta – Government regulation of financial management of private corporate sector in India.
10. S. K. Roy - Corporate Image in India
11. Tone Hosmer - Ethics in Management
12. Gower - Company Law
13. Datta - Company Law
14. Sen – New Horizons in Company Law
15. D. L. Majumdar - Towards a philosophy of Modern Corporation.
16. Pennington - Company Law
17. Rajiv Jain - Guide on foreign collaboration – Policies & Procedures.
18. C. Singhania – Foreign collaborations and Investments in India – Law and procedures.
19. Joyant M Thakur – Comparative Analysis of FEMA – FEMA Act, 1999 with FERA
20. S. M. Dugar – Law of Monopolistic, Restrictive and unfair Trade Practices.
21. Sanjiv Agarwal - Bharat's guide to Indian capital.
22. Study materials of ICSI – Corporate Law and Secretarial Practice
23. Internet study material – LPO and BPO's

Journals:

Journal of Indian Law Institute, Journal of Business Law, Company Secretary, Company Law Journal.

Relevant Bare Acts

**FIFTH SEMESTER
COURSE 5.1
FAMILY LAW-I
(HINDU LAW)**

Course Objectives:

India is a country of various religion and faith. The Constitution of India has guaranteed the right of religion. So, there are different sets of laws, secular and personal. Hindu law is a personal law applied to Hindus for their personal and family rights and obligations. Hindu law focuses on achieving gender equality, social justice and modernizing family structure. It is moving beyond traditional constraints by ensuring equal property rights for daughters. It also introduces divorce by mutual consent, mandating monogamy and protecting women/children through maintenance and guardianship laws, aligning personal laws with constitutional principles of human rights and equality in a present scenario.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Interpret the concept of Hindu Philosophy and sources.
- Recall the existence of Joint Hindu Family and coparcenary.
- Explain the concept of Marriage and Matrimonial relief and present scenario.
- Discuss the provisions relating to succession and inheritance.
- Explicate the significance of Law of Adoption, Maintenance and Guardianship.

Unit I

Introduction: Concept of Dharma, Hindu Philosophy & Social Structure. Modern and Ancient sources of Hindu Law, schools of Hindu law. Mitakshara and Dayabhaga. Application of Hindu law.

Unit II

Hindu Joint Family: Mitakshara Joint Family & Coparcenary- Formation and Incidents. Dayabhaga Joint Family & Coparcenary Property under schools. **Kartha:** Position, Powers, Privileges and Obligations. Alienation of Property-Separate and Coparcenary. **Debts:** Doctrine of Pious Obligation. **Partition:** Modes, Shares & Re-union.

Unit III

Evolution of the Institution of Marriage: Concept of Marriage, forms, essential conditions of marriage, ceremonies and registration. **Hindu Marriage Act, 1955:** Nullity of marriage, Restitution of Conjugal Rights, Judicial Separation, Theories of Divorce, Grounds, Matrimonial Reliefs & Remedies. **Maintenance and Alimony. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.**

Unit IV

Inheritance and Succession: Intestate Succession, A detailed study of Hindu Succession Act, 1956, Succession to the property of Hindu male & female, recent state and central amendments to Hindu Succession Act, disqualifications.

Stridhan & Women's Estate, enlargement of limited estate of women into their absolute estate.

Gifts & Wills: Testamentary Succession, Formalities & subject matter, Restriction & Revocation.

Unit V

Concept of Adoption: Scope and Significance. **Law of Maintenance:** Concept and Significance.

Law of Guardianship: Hindu Minority & Guardianship Act, 1956, Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956. Maintenance of neglected wives, divorced wives, minor children, disabled children & parents who are unable to support themselves under S. 144 of BNSS, 2023.

Prescribed Books:

1. Paras Diwan – Modern Hindu Law
2. R. K. Agarwal - Hindu law

Reference Books:

1. Mulla – Principles of Hindu Law
2. Venkataraman – Treatise on Hindu Law
3. N. R. Raghavachariyar – Principles of Hindu Law
4. Paras Diwan – Law of Adoption, Ministry Guardianship's custody
5. Basu .N. D – Law of Succession
6. A. M. Bhattachargee – Hindu Law's Constitution
7. T. R. Desai – Introduction to Hindu Law
8. J. D. M. Derrett – Hindu Law – Past and Present

COURSE 5.2 JURISPRUDENCE

Course Objectives:

Any academic discipline, worthy of the name, must develop in the student, the capacity for critical thought. This course in Jurisprudence is designed, primarily, to provide students with an understanding of the meaning, nature, and scope of jurisprudence as the philosophical foundation of law. It familiarises students with the major schools of jurisprudence and their contribution to legal thought. The course develops an understanding of the authority, purpose, and administration of law, including the concept of justice. It also introduces the sources of law and fundamental legal concepts such as rights, duties, legal personality, and liability.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Explain the meaning, nature, purpose, and value of jurisprudence and identify the major schools of jurisprudence.
- Understand the authority and purpose of law, the concepts of justice, and the basic structure and functions of courts.
- Identify and explain the sources of law, including legislation, precedent, custom, and equity.
- Apply the concepts of rights, duties, possession, ownership, and legal personality in the present scenario.
- Understand the principles of liability, including wrongful acts, negligence, strict liability, and vicarious liability.

Unit I

Introduction: Meaning and nature of 'Jurisprudence', Purpose and value of Jurisprudence.

Schools of Jurisprudence: Natural law Theory: The Greek notion. Analytical Positivism-Critical Approach, The Historical School: Savigny's concept of Law, The Comparative School of Law, Sociological School of Law, American Realism-Holmes and Frank-The rule Skeptics and Facts Skeptics.

Unit II

The Authority of Law: Function and Purpose of law, the territorial nature of law, dimensions of international law. **The concept of Justice:** Corrective and Distributive Justice.

Administration of Justice: Civil and Criminal Justice, Primary and Secondary functions of Courts.

Unit III

Sources of law: Legislation: The process, Importance of legislation in modern days. Subordinate legislation and its kinds. **Precedent:** Common law system, Doctrine of Stare decisis, Nature of Precedent, kinds of Precedent: The doctrines of Ratio-decidenti and Obiter dicta, the authority of Precedent and its exceptions. **Customs:** Legal and Historical customs.

Stages in the formation of customs, the characteristics of legal customs. **Equity:** Evolution and its Application.

Unit IV

Right and Duty: Kinds, Meaning of Right in its wider sense. Possession, Idea of Ownership, kinds of Ownership, Difference between Possession and Ownership, Nature of Personality, Status of the Unborn, Minor, Lunatic, Drunken and Dead Persons, Legal status of lower animals, Idol, Corporate and Corporate Personality.

Unit V

Liability: Conditions for imposing liability, Wrongful act, Damnum Sine injuria, Injuria sine Damnum, causation, mens rea, intention, malice, negligence and recklessness, strict liability, vicarious liability. **Obligation. Evidence.**

Prescribed Books:

- 1 Fitzgerald – Salmond on Jurisprudence
- 2 R. W. M. Dias – Jurisprudence
- 3 Rupert Cross- Concept of Precedent

Reference Books:

1. W. Friedman – Legal Theory
2. V. D. Mahajan – Jurisprudence and Legal Theory
3. Paton – Jurisprudence
4. Edgar Bodenheimer – Jurisprudence

COURSE 5.3 BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY LAWS (Optional – I)

Course Objectives:

The course aims to provide an understanding of the evolution and framework of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Laws in India, with emphasis on the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. It examines the provisions of law, procedures, and institutional mechanisms governing CIRP, liquidation, and insolvency of individuals and partnership firms, along with the roles of key stakeholders under the IBC. The course also develops the ability to apply insolvency law through case laws and to critically assess its impact on credit markets, distressed assets, business rescue, and the overall economy.

Course Outcomes:

- Understand the core structure, legal objectives, and operational mechanics of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016.
- Apply legal mechanisms for corporate resolution, liquidation, and individual insolvency to real-world practical scenarios.
- Analyse judicial precedents and regulatory updates to navigate complex legal disputes and administrative issues.
- Assess how insolvency processes balance business recovery and creditor protection to maintain overall economic stability.
- Develop the expertise required to provide strategic counsel to debtors, creditors, and resolution professionals while addressing reform challenges.

Unit I: Introduction & Institutional Framework:

Concepts and Evolution of Insolvency & Bankruptcy Law: Historical Background. Committees for Insolvency and Bankruptcy Law Reforms in India (Tiwari Committee, Eradi Committee, Bankruptcy Law Reforms Committee and their recommendations.) – Justification of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Laws, Financial failure and Social Reform, Need for IBC, 2016. Overall Scheme of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. Important Definitions under IBC. **Pillars of IBC:** Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI), Insolvency Professionals (IP), Insolvency Professional Agencies (IPA), Information Utilities (IU). Institutions under IBC, 2016. UNCITRAL Legislative Guide & Model Law.

Unit II: Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP):

Provisions and Procedure for Initiation of CIRP: Applicability and Time Period, Creditor in possession v Debtors in possession, Role of Directors/ Manager/ Partner, Business Judgement Rule v Pierce the corporate Veil. Documentation, Submission and Admission of Application. Role, powers and functions of IRP and RP. **Committee of Creditors:** Role, powers and functions of (CoC). **Resolution Plan:** Submission, Evaluation and Approval. Resolution Strategies- Restructuring of Equity & Debt, Compromise & Arrangement, Acquisition, Takeover, Change of Management, Sale of Assets. **Fast Track Insolvency Process:** Pre-Packaged Insolvency Resolution Process (PIRP) – Framework, Eligibility, Approval and Closure.

Unit III: Liquidation, Individual & Partnership Firm Insolvency:

Liquidation of Corporate Persons: Initiation of Liquidation- Liquidation Estate. Distribution of Assets – Waterfall Mechanism (Section 53, IBC), Priority of Claims, Voluntary Liquidation – Procedure. Appointment, Remuneration, Powers and Duties of Liquidator. Completion and Dissolution. IBBI (Liquidation of Corporate Persons) Regulations and IBBI (Voluntary Liquidation)

Regulations. **Individual & Partnership Firm Insolvency:** Insolvency Resolution for Individuals and Partnership Firms – Application, Process and Procedural Aspects. Bankruptcy Process for Individuals and Partnership Firms. Role of Adjudicating Authority (DRT) and Appeals. Discharge Order. Fresh Start Process. Meeting of Creditors – Conduct and Voting. Resolution Applicant and Disqualification. Dealing with Secured and Unsecured Claims.

Unit IV: Debt Recovery, Winding Up & Professional Practice:

Debt Recovery and Securitization: Non-Performing Assets (NPAs), Asset Reconstruction Companies, SARFAESI Act, 2002. Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules, 2002. DRT Proceedings. **Winding Up by Tribunal under Companies Act, 2013:** Limited to extent not covered by IBC (excluding inability to pay debts except Section 271(1)(a)). **Avoidable Transactions under IBC:** Preferential, Undervalued, Fraudulent and Extortionate Transactions –Criminal Liability under Section 66. Strike Off and Restoration of Companies & LLPs. Suo Motu Applications. Appeals to NCLT/NCLAT. Professional and Ethical Practices for Insolvency Professionals – Responsibility, Accountability, Code of Conduct, Case Studies.

Unit V: Group & Cross-Border Insolvency:

Group Insolvency: Concept, Framework, Issues and Challenges in India. Holding and Subsidiary Companies – Impact of insolvency on subsidiary companies and vice-versa. Consolidated Insolvency Process. Cross-Border Insolvency: Evolution and Need. **UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency:** Universalism, Territorialism and Hybrid Approach – Modified Universalism vs Cooperative Territorialism. Foreign Main Proceedings and Foreign Non-Main Proceedings. Centre of Main Interests (COMI). Forum Shopping. **International Perspective:** UK, USA, Singapore, UAE., World Bank and Asian Development Bank, Principles for Effective Insolvency and Creditor Rights.

Prescribed Books:

1. Justice L Nageswara Rao & Avinash Krishnan Ravi, Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process and Liquidation under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, LexisNexis
2. Mulla, The Law of Insolvency in India, LexisNexis
3. Wadhwa Guide to The Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code with Procedures (2 Vol Set), Wadhwa Law Chambers

Reference Books

1. Prof. R.M. Goode - Principles of Corporate Insolvency Laws, Sweet & Maxwell
2. Rebecca Parry, Corporate Rescue, Sweet & Maxwell
3. Vanessa Finch & David Milman, Corporate Insolvency Law: Perspectives and Principles, Cambridge University Press
4. Epstein, Markell, Nickles & Ponoroff, Bankruptcy: Dealing with Financial Failure for Individuals and Businesses, West Academic Publishing, American Casebook Series

COURSE 5.4
PUBLIC HEALTH LAW (Hons.-II)

Course Objectives:

In modern times, particularly after the advent of globalization and liberalization, science and technology are having great impact on the community. Along with traditional legal subjects, there is a need to incorporate emerging sectors in legal education. This subject should be viewed as one of the measures of welfare legislation. At the same time the control and regulation of medicines and drugs are vital. Therefore, a comprehensive legal study of different dimensions of medical area is introduced for the purpose of determining the liabilities and distribution of medical benefits to the public at large, and to achieve the Constitutional goal of right to Health and Environment.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Underscore the concept and significance of public health.
- Trace out the various Health Care Levels and Regulatory Authorities in India.
- Analyse the legal and ethical issues in the field of medical sciences.
- Develop an understanding of health management, hospital regulation and disaster preparedness and medical negligence.
- Appraise the public health insurance schemes in India and emerging legal and ethical issues of public health in the AI and technology driven era.

Unit I

Introduction to Health, Health Policies and Constitutional initiatives

Introduction to Public Health: Meaning, Concept and Significance of Health.

Factors influencing health. Factors affecting public health. Maintenance of public health and public sanitation, water management and waste management. Causes for ill health in rural India.

Health Policies in India: National Health Committees, National Health Policies

Various forms of Medical Profession: Allopathic and Alternative Medical Systems - Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Unani, Naturopathy, Sidda, Sowa Rigpa or Amichi, Reiki and Yoga.

Health as a Fundamental Right: Constitutional initiatives: Role and responsibilities of the State for improving the community health in a welfare state; The Right to Health emerging from Parts III and IV of the Constitution of India. Samaritan Law. WHO-dimensions of health. International initiatives aftermath of Covid -19 pandemic situations.

Unit II

Health Care: Administration and Regulatory Mechanisms.

Public Health Administration in India: Nature and Scope of Public Health Administration. **Health Care Levels:** Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Health care and its administration.

Rural Health Care: Primary health center. The model of National Health Service (NHS) in Great Britain. The Clinical Establishments Act, 2010.

Regulating the Public Health Care Systems: Legal organization of public hospitals, Medico-legal cases. Duties and liability for medical negligence in public hospitals. Mental Health Care in Public Hospitals: Duties and Liabilities.

Regulatory Authorities in India: National Medical Commission, Pharmacy Council, Dental Council of India, Indian Nursing Council, Rehabilitation Council of India, National Commission for Allied and Healthcare Professions Act, 2021 and other Statutory Bodies.

Unit III

Law and Medicine: Legal Issues

Law and Medicine: Drug laws in relation to India: Regulation of Pharmaceutical Industry, Drugs and Cosmetics Act, Case laws relating to the violation of the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules.

Regulation of research development, Patenting of Drugs and Medicines. Blood as a drug and regulating the blood banks.

Multinational Drug Industry in India: Patent law aspects and dumping of unsafe drugs. Drug as an essential commodity, Generic drugs.

Regulation of Drug Testing Procedures in India: Clinical Trials. Constitution and Functions of the Ethical Committee. Informed Consent.

Scientific advancement in medical Science and its legal issues: Euthanasia, Artificial Reproductive Techniques, Surrogacy, Genetic Engineering and Human cloning, Test Tube baby, Transplantation of Human organs and Stem Cell Research and Banking, Body Donation.

Unit IV

Health and Management:

Health Hazards and its Control: Major Industrial Accidents causing health hazards, Bhopal Gas tragedy and its aftermath development. Epidemics and its control. Natural calamities causing health problems. Health of workers and occupational hazards. Disablement and Health Care.

Hospital Management: Regulating the Hospitals, Services and Control. Bio-Medical Waste Management.

National Disasters Management Authority: Role and Functions of the NDMA.

Hospitals and Disasters: Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Medical Preparedness, Awareness generation for Hospital Safety.

Medical Negligence: Consumer Protection Act and Common Law Remedies.

Compulsory Medical Service at Rural Places. Protection to Medicare Service Personnel and Medicare Service Institutions. Professional Indemnity Insurance.

Unit V

Health Delivery Systems in India:

Public Health Insurance Schemes and Community Welfare: Major Public Health Insurance Schemes of State and Central Governments. Health Care and Vulnerable Sections of the Society.

International health hazards and control programmes: Control of Contagious and Communicable diseases. International Health Hazards, Control Programmes and the Regulations. Public Health Laws in the Developed Nations. Health Awareness Programmes.

Recent Trends: Telemedicine and E-medicine: Its Legal and Ethical Implications. Electronic Health Record (EHR) Standards for India.

Prescribed Books:

1. Law and Medicine by: Nanditha Adikari
2. Public Health Policy and Administration by: S.L. Goel
3. Law and Medicine by: Lilly Srivastava
4. Reflection on Medical Laws and Ethics in India by: Sandeepa Bhat
5. Law and Medicine: Module-1 &7 prepared by: NLSIU, Bangalore

References:

1. Medicine and Law by: K. Kannan, Oxford, 2014
2. The New Public Health Law – A transdisciplinary approach to practice and advocacy, By: Scott Burris & et. al, Oxford publication - 2018

3. Medical Law and Ethics, by: Shaun D. Patterson Sweet & Maxwell, South Asian Edition,2013
4. Medical Negligence and Law by: Dr. Avtar Singh
5. Health Law by: Ishita Chatterjee ,Central Law Publishers, 2019
6. Medical Jurisprudence & Toxicology by: Joshi
7. Guide to Medical laws. Edited by M.L. Bhargava
8. The Alma Ata Declaration, 1978.
9. National Health Committees.
10. National Health Policies 1983, 2002, 2017.
11. The ICH- GCP Guidelines-1996
12. Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules 1945 and its amendments.
13. EHR Standards for India.
14. Labour Welfare Code - 2019 (Special focus to Occupational Safety, Health and working conditions)

COURSE 5.5

LAND LAWS (Optional-II)

Course Objectives:

Land Laws is the form of Law that deals with the rights to use, alienate, or exclude others from land. This course is an integral part of the Law course, as they socially enforce groups of individuals' rights to own land in concurrence with the Land Laws of a nation. Land Laws addresses the legal mandates set forth by a country in regards to land ownership. It intends to be a systematic and practical guide to the basic features of modern Land Legislations.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Extrapolate the fundamental and legal principles relating to land laws.
- Formulate the spectrum of Land Acquisition in India.
- Inculcate critical thinking to carry out research objectively.
- Estimate effective scientific technical communication in Land Laws.
- Demonstrate sophisticated cognitive and creative skills.

Unit I

Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964:

Historical development of Land Laws, Pre-Independence & Post-Independence scenario, KLR Act, 1964: Definitions, Constitution and Powers of the Revenue Officers & Karnataka Revenue Appellate Tribunal, Land and Land Revenue - Grant, use and relinquishment of un-alienated land, Revenue Survey - Record of Rights, boundaries and boundary marks - Realisation of Revenue and other Public Demands, Land Grant Rules.

Unit II

The Registration Act, 1908: Definitions, Registration Establishment, Registrable Documents, Time of Presentation, Place of Registration, Enforcing the Appearance of Executants and Witnesses, Deposit of Wills, Effects of Registration and Non-Registration, Duties and Powers of Registering Officers, Refusal to Register, Fees for Registration, Searches and Copies, Penalties.

Unit III

Karnataka Rent Act, 1999: Definitions, Regulation of Rent, Deposit of Rent, Registration of Middlemen or Estate Agents, Controllers: Their Powers and Procedure, Regulation of Eviction, Special Obligations of Landlords and Tenants.

Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Act 1966-Special features.

Unit IV

Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act, 2013- Features To be read with Previous Land Acquisition Act.

Application of Act, Definitions, Determination of Social Impact and Public Purpose, Special Provision to Safeguard Food Security, Notification and Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award, Procedure and Manner of Rehabilitation and Resettlement, National Monitoring Committee for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, Establishment of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority, Apportionment of Compensation, Payment, Temporary Occupation of Land, Offences and Penalties, miscellaneous.

Unit V

Indian Stamp Act, 1899:

Definitions, Stamp Duties, Adjudication as to Stamps, Instruments not duly stamped, Allowances for Stamps in certain cases, Reference and Revision, Criminal Offences and Procedure, Supplemental Provisions.

With reference to recent Amendments and Landmark Judgements

Prescribed Books:

1. T. S. Nagarajan - Karnataka Land Revenue Act
2. Karnataka Rent Act
3. Sirohi - Indian Registration Act
4. Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Act
5. Indian Stamp Act

Reference Books:

1. M. R. Achar and T. Venkanna - Karnataka Land Revenue Act.
2. Srishaila - Karnataka Land Revenue Act, Rules relating to Land Grants.
3. Karnataka Land Reforms Act.
4. D. F. Mulla - Indian Registration Act.

COURSE 5.6
WHITE COLLAR CRIMES
[ECONOMIC OFFENCES – (Hons – III)]

Course Objectives:

This course focuses on the criminality of the privileged classes – the wielders of all forms of State and social power. The course focuses on the relation between privilege, power and deviant behaviour. The traditional approach of criminology is inadequate to deal with white collar offences, socio-economic offences or crimes of the powerful. The dimension of deviance associated with the bureaucracy, the new rich religious leaders and organisations, professional classes are to be focused. In teaching this course, current developments in deviants reflected in press and media, law reports and legislative proceedings are to be considered.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Sketch the criminality of privileged class and analyze deviances.
- Express the genesis of economic crimes, principles of legality, new legislative thinking and apply economic theories.
- Critically analyze the contributions made by various committees and commissions.
- Interpret and evaluate western thoughts on White Collar Crimes.
- Review the various special enactments to counter the socio-economic offences.

Unit I

Background of Schools of Criminology; Genesis of Socio-Economic Crimes: Origin of Law. Criminal Law and its Purpose. Emergence of Socio-Economic Crimes. Nullum Crimen Sine Lege. New Legislative Thinking. Welfare State and Socio-Economic Crimes. Courts and Socio-Economic Crimes. World War II and Socio-Economic Crimes. Marxist Theory, Bonger's Economic Theory of Criminality (Criticisms). Limitations of Economic Explanation of Crime.

Unit II

Crime and Economic Conditions: Relationship between Economic Structure and Crimes. **Socio-Economic Crimes in India:** Penal Laws of India. New Legislative Deal. The Santhanam Committee, The Wanchoo Committee, Lentin Commission Report, N.N Vohra Committee Report. **Introduction to Deviances:** Parliamentary, Bureaucratic, Judicial and Other deviances. **Anti-corruption laws in India**– An overview.

Unit III

Nature and Scope of Socio-Economic Crimes: White Collar Crime: Definition, Sutherland's Theory of White-Collar Crime. Contributing Factors. White Collar Crime in India. White Collar Crime in Certain Professions & Business Deals. White Collar Crime is distinguished from Traditional Crime. Favoritism and Nepotism. Corruption and Bribery – Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988; The Lokpal Act, 2013; Whistle Blower's Protection Act, 2014.

Unit IV

Socio-Economic Crimes (Types): Racketeering, Profiteering, Black Marketing and Hoarding; Smuggling, under invoicing, over invoicing and other violations of Foreign Exchange Regulations; Violations of Rationing and Price Control Orders; Trafficking in Licenses, Permits and Quotas; Violations of Specifications in Public Contracts; Theft, Misappropriation and Frauds relating to Public Property; **Corporate Crimes:** Embezzlement, Misappropriation, Frauds and other

Malpractices including Share Pushing and Monopolistic Controls in the administration of Corporate and other Companies. **Money Laundering:** FEMA, 1999&PMLA, 2002 and Amendments. Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018. Illicit Trafficking in Arms & Explosives (Arms Act, Explosives Act & Explosive Substances Act).

Unit V

Evasion & Avoidance of Tax: (Income Tax Act, 1961) and Black Money: (The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015). Demonetization; Introduction to GST. **Illicit Trafficking in Contraband Goods & Drugs:** (Customs Act, 1962; NDPS Act, 1985& COFEPOSA, 1974). Bootlegging and Violation of Anti-Narcotic Legislation; **Racketeering in False Travel Documents** (Passport Act, 1967). Human Trafficking (The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956). Trade in Human Body Parts (Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994). **Terrorist Activities** (BNS, 2023 provisions & Related Acts). Overview of Cyber Crimes.

Prescribed Books:

1. Chandra Mahesh - Socio-Economic Crimes
2. N.V. Paranjape - Criminology and Penology

Reference Books:

1. Kritika, Mansha Sharma, K.P. Singh - White Collar Crimes
2. Dr. Manju Koolwal- White Collar Crimes [Indian and Aboard]
3. S.R Myneni - Law of White Collar Crimes
4. Susanah Naushad, Mohammed Riaz - White-Collar Crimes in India
5. Dr. K. Prasad - Pillai White Collar Crime
6. Prof. (Dr.) Upendra Baxi - Law & Poverty: Critical Essays
7. P.V Ramakrishna -A Treatise on Anti-Corruption Laws in India
8. Forty Seventh Report, Law Commission of India
9. Relevant Treatise on Socio-Economic Offences

SIXTH SEMESTER
COURSE 6.1
FAMILY LAW-II
(MOHAMMEDAN LAW AND INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT)

Course Objectives:

This course deals with the laws which are applicable to Mohammedans in India. Muslims in India are governed by their personal law contained in Shariat Act. Personal laws of Muslims are protected by the Constitution. This course analyzes the Islamic laws related to marriage and divorce, gifts and wills, maintenance and inheritance which create rights and obligations of individual Muslims etc., Indian Succession Act creates rights and obligations of Non Hindus in relation to their Personal laws.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Identify the various sources and Analyze the concept of marriage for the matrimonial remedies.
- Respond how to exercise their rights for waqf, gifts and pre-emption of the property.
- Categorize the kinds of Domicile for the succession.
- To understand the importance of Probate, Letters of Administration and Succession Certificate.
- To inculcate procedural aspects of The Family Courts Act.

Unit I

Advent of Islam and Development of Muslim Law: History, origin, **Shariat Act, 1937**; Definition of 'Muslim'; Sources of Muslim law; Primary Sources and Secondary sources; **Conversion to Islam. Marriage:** Definition, object, nature; Essential requirements of a Muslim marriage, classification of marriage, legal effects of valid, void and irregular marriages. **Muta marriage. Dower:** Definition, nature and objects, classification, enforcement of dower and wife's rights of retention. **Divorce:** Classification, **Talaq:** Talaq-e-tafweez, Khula, Ila, Mubarat, Zihar, Lian, Faskh, Formalities of Talaq, Judicial divorce. Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939.

Unit II

Parentage: Legitimacy and Acknowledgements, Establishment of Paternity and Maternity, special rules regarding presumption of legitimacy, conditions of valid acknowledgement. **Guardianship:** Kinds and duties of Guardians. **Maintenance :** Traditional and present law, Gifts, Pre-emption, Wakf, Will and Gift made in death or illness, limitation on testamentary disposition, Muslim Law of Inheritance.

Unit III

Indian Succession Act: Preliminary; Domicile (Sec. 1-19) and Consanguinity (Sec.23-28, **Intestate Succession** (Sec.29-56): Intestacy, Intestate other than Parsis, Special rules for Parsis, Testamentary Succession (Sec. 57 –191): **Wills:** Essentials of Wills, Kinds of wills, Execution of wills, and Revocation of wills.

Unit IV

Void wills: residuary legatees. **Kinds of legacies:** lapsing of legacies, Ademption of legacies, Void Bequests. **Protection of property of the deceased** (Sec 192 – 210): Procedure for obtaining relief against wrongful possession, Curator.

Probate, Letters of Administration: Powers and Duties of administrators and executors and administration of the assets of the deceased (Sec. 217-369), **Succession Certificate** (Sec. 370 – 390).

UNIT V

The Special Marriage Act, 1954: Solemnization Of Special Marriages, Registration Of Marriages Celebrated In Other Forms, Restitution Of Conjugal Rights And Judicial Separation, Miscellaneous Provisions Under Special Marriage Act.

The Family Courts Act, 1984: Family Courts, Jurisdictions, Procedure, Appeals and Revision.

Prescribed Books:

1. Mulla - Principles of Mohammadan Law
2. B.B. Mitra - Indian Succession Act
3. Fyzee - Outlines of Mohammadan Law
4. The Special Marriage Act, 1954- Bare Act
5. The Family Courts Act, 1984- Bare Act

Reference Books:

1. Aquil Ahmad- Mohammedan Law
2. Paruck- Indian Succession Act
3. Basu -Indian Succession Act

COURSE 6.2 SPORTS LAW

Course Objectives:

The Course is intended to provide a broad understanding of the origin, development, and regulation of sports and sports law in India and across the world. It seeks to familiarize students with the legal framework governing sports institutions, the role of the State and international bodies, and major legal issues such as doping, betting including online, corruption, and ethical concerns. The Course also aims to develop an understanding of athletes' rights and liabilities, dispute resolution mechanisms in sports, and the impact of commercialization and governance on the sports industry.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Analyze the Sports industry in the manner expected by a competent lawyer.
- Quantify Sports culture in India.
- Criticize doping and its repercussions in sports aspects.
- Demonstrate Central and State schemes relating to sports achievers.
- Theorize various aspects pertaining to sports injuries and related problems.

Unit I

Historical Development of Sports: Introduction to Sports, Definition of Sports, History of sports, Origin and development of Individual sports, **Sports Law** – Identity Crisis, Sports Culture in India, **Classification of Sports.** Role of State and Sports law, Sports Ethics.

Unit II

International Law and Sports: International agencies regulating Sports and their constitution, powers and functions, Legal Regulation of Drugs in Sports, Doping – **Anti-Doping**, World Anti-Doping Code, World and National Anti-Doping Agencies. **Dispute resolution in Sports** – Arbitration and other ADR Methods, International Disciplinary procedures, enforcement of awards and sanctions.

Unit III

Indian Law and Sports: Sports and Indian Constitution, Role of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and National Sports Federations. The National Sports Policy, 2001 and Draft Sports Policy, 2007. **National Sports Governance Act, 2025** – objectives, regulatory framework and impact on sports administration. Central and State schemes for Sports achievers. Judicial contribution to the development of Sports Law in India.

Unit IV

Gender Discrimination and Model Agreements: Gender Discrimination – Women and sports, The International Olympic Committee, Gender testing and Human Rights. **Commercialization of Sports** – Labour and Contractual Issues – Participation Agreement, Standard Sponsorship Agreement, Model Agreement between clubs and players, Sports Broadcasting.

Unit V

Sports and Special Issues: Betting – Meaning, legalization of Betting in India including Online Betting, Betting in Cricket and other sports. **Violence in Sports and Sports Injuries** – Meaning,

Criminal and Civil Liability, Liability of officials and organizers. Sports Injuries, Taxation and Sports.

Prescribed Books:

1. Mudgal Mukul – Law and Sports in India: Developments, issues and Challenges, Lexis Nexis-Butterworth's Publication, Wadhwa Nagpur, 2015.

Reference Books:

1. Anderson Jock– Modern Sports Law, Hart Publication, 2010.
2. Goel- Encyclopaedia of Sports & Games, 2013.
3. Dorling Kindersley- The Sports Book: The Sports. The Rules. The Tactics. The Techniques, DK Publication, 2016.
4. Anujaya Krishna– Sports Law, Universal Publication, New Delhi,.2014.

COURSE 6.3
LAW AND AGRICULTURE (Hons. – IV)

Course Objectives:

India is an agricultural economy. Agriculture plays a dominant role in the field of food, employment, industrial development, trade and commerce. The course intends to provide exposure to the Laws and Policies relating to agriculture. It also focuses on the current agricultural policies and welfare measures undertaken by the Government. It also emphasizes on a holistic approach towards the overall development of agriculture and its allied sectors in India.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Trace and evaluate the institutional reforms in agrarian systems and familiarize with the kinds of farming.
- Review the special laws on agriculture at national and state level.
- Relate the agricultural input legislations to the present scenario.
- Analyze the socio-agricultural legislations pertaining to agricultural marketing.
- Explain the technological advancements in agriculture and appraise the need for conservation of traditional crops and plant genetic resources.

Unit I

Introduction: Historical perspective of agriculture in India. Gandhian concept of agriculture. Indian agriculture during British regime. Farmers movements. Constitutional provisions relating to agriculture, Abolition of Zamindari systems and agrarian reforms in India. National Agricultural Policy. Green Revolution and its impact. Five years plan relating to agriculture. Agriculture and Rural Development – National Initiatives. Kinds of agriculture.

Unit II

Special Laws on Agriculture: Protection of Forest Dwellers and Rights of the Vulnerable sections. The Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961. The Karnataka Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1968. The National Food Security Act, 2013.

Unit III

Agricultural input Legislations: Fertilizer Control Order, The Insecticides Act, 1968. The Seeds Act, 1966. Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Act, 2001. The Traditional Rights of Farmers - Geographical indication of Goods Act, 1999. Plant Quarantine Rules.

Unit IV

Socio-Agricultural Legislations: AGMARK, Agricultural Marketing. Agricultural Credit Policy. Agricultural Co-operative Societies. Fair Price Policy. Contract farming. eNAM. The status of farmers aftermath of GATT/WTO.

Unit V

Agriculture and Development: Role of ICAR (Indian Council of Agriculture Research) Conserving plant Genetic Resources in India. Issues relating to GMOs (Genetically Modified Organisms). Agriculture & Technology: Promotion of Traditional Crops (like millets) & natural farming. Agricultural Insurance. Agricultural Banks: Role of NABARD. Role of LSGs (Panchayat Raj Institutions).

Prescribed Books:

1. Sukhbir Bhatnagar - Agricultural Law, Mittal Publishers.

Reference Books:

1. A.K. Vyas and Rishi Raj-Introduction to Agriculture
2. S.S. Acharya and N.L. Agarwal-Agricultural Marketing in India
3. S.R. Reddy - Principles of Agronomy, Kalyani Publishers
4. R.L. Arya, Sonam Arya, Rena Arya, Janardhan Kumar-Fundamentals of Agriculture
5. Indian Economy – Gaurav Datt, Ashwani Mahajan, S. Chand & Co Ltd, New Delhi (72e) Datt& Sundaram
6. Indian Economy – Misra. Puri, 28th Revised Edition, Himalaya Publishing House
7. Arun Katyayan - Fundamentals of Agriculture – Vol I

Bare Acts:

- Seeds Act,1966; Insecticides Act,1968; Food Security Act, 2013 Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006; Fertilizers Control Order, 1985, The West Bengal Land Reforms Act,1955; The Agrarian Reforms Act, 1976; the Schedule Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006; The Karnataka Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act,1968; The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006; The Model Contract Farming Act, 2018; The Model Agricultural Produce and Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2003; The Model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2017; the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order 2003; NABARD Act, 1981;

COURSE 6.4

LAW ON INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT (Hons. – V)

Course Objectives:

This course is designed to discuss the legal issues involved in infrastructure development, to examine the working of regulators in general and specific to sectors. It aims to study PPP contractual agreement and its related documents. It develops an understanding of the Model Concession Agreements of the Planning Commission and deals with other statutes that affect infrastructure sector. It also enlightens other statutes relating to infrastructure.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Demonstrate how the private sector can make a difference in ways that can serve societal needs and contribute to improved living conditions that are essential to sustainability imperatives.
- Evaluate the challenges to devise new strategies, new technologies, new business models, and new financing techniques.
- Label the public private partnership provisions.
- Appraise the existing issues and challenges, and propose new business opportunities in public private partnership.
- Explain the Electricity Act, SEZ Act and RERA Act.
- Investigate the consequences of urban growth on the demand for infrastructure from the global perspective.

Unit I

Concept of Infrastructure: Introduction, Meaning, Characteristics, Need of Infrastructure development for economic development, Stages of implementation for Infrastructure development Projects, Stakeholders in regulating Infrastructure. **General Legal Framework:** Telecom, Airport, Railways, Roads and National Highways, Water. FDI: Different route, FDI restrictions in the infrastructure, Regulatory aspects and liaison with Government agencies, such as, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotions, Foreign Investment Promotion Board.

Unit II

Public Private Partnership: Meaning, Characteristics and benefits of PPP, Importance of PPP Nature of, PPP project Structuring, procurement process. Sectoral issues: in roads and national highways, airports, power, railways, special economic zones, telecom. Challenges of PPP projects. Dispute resolution mechanisms in PPP and Applicability of RTI in PPP.

Unit III

PPP project documents such as Expression of Interests, Procurement Documents including Request for Proposal/ Request for Quotations, Bid and Tender Documents, Memorandum of Agreement, Joint Bidding Agreements, Concession Agreements, Power Purchase Agreements, Shareholders' Agreement, Fee-Sharing Agreements, Engineering Procurement & Construction Contracts, Supply Agreements, Service and Equipment Supply Contracts, Operation & Management Contracts. Risk: Concept, Identification of Risk, Specific categories of Risk, Allocation and Management of Risks, Risk from the perspective of Lender, Developer and Government.

Unit IV

The Electricity Act, 2003. Definitions, National Electricity Policy and Plan, Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electricity, Licensing and Tariff, Central Electricity Authority and Regulatory Commissions, Offences and Penalties. **The Special Economic Zones Act, 2005,** Definitions, Establishment of Special Economic Zone, Constitution of Board of Approval, Development Commissioner, Single Window Clearance, Special Fiscal Provisions for Special Economic Zones, Special Economic Zone Authority

Unit V

The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016: Definition, Registration of real estate projects and registration of real estate agents, Functions and duties of promoter, rights and duties of allottees, real estate regulatory authority, central advisory council, real estate appellate tribunal, offences and adjudication, Finance, accounts, audits and reports, Miscellaneous provisions. **Smart Cities: Key features of smart cities, smart cities mission in India Infrastructure in Urban areas.**

Prescribed Books:

1. Piyush Joshi, Law Relating to Infrastructure Projects, 2nd Edition, 2003.

Reference Books:

1. N Brega, Marcos, Trenn, Infrastructure in Emerging Markets, LAP Lambert Academic Publishing.
2. Sameer Kochhar, Deepak B Phatak , H Krishnamurthy ,Gursharan Dhanjal, Infrastructure and Governance Publication Year : 2008 First Edition
3. Anup Chatterjee, K Narindar Jetli, Industry and Infrastructure Development in India Publication Year: 2009
4. Judith – Anne Mackenzie, “Text book on Land Law”, (2004), Oxford University Press, U.K.
5. R. N. Joshi, Public Private Partnership in Infrastructure Perspectives, Principles, Practices.
6. Kendemadward Digby, “An introduction to the history of the law of real property” (2005), the law book exchange Ltd. UK.
7. V.G. Ramachandran, “Law of land acquisition & compensation, 8th edition, 2000, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
8. K.C. Gopalakrishnan, “Legal Economics (Interactional Dimensions of economics and Law), (1998) reprinted (2005), Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
9. N. Mani, Smart Cities & Urban Development in India, New Century Publications.
10. Sairam Bhat, Public Private Partnership in India, A Sectoral Analysis, NLSIU Book Series. (Newly added book).

Relevant Bare Acts: Electricity Act 2003, Special Economic Zone Act 2003, Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016.

COURSE 6.5
LAW OF BANKING (Optional – III)

Course Objectives:

Banking Institutions have become important players in the present-day economy. They play pivotal role in the growth of trade, commerce and industry. Several policy initiatives and legislative amendments have changed the role of Banks from being mere economic institutions into agents of social change. To appreciate the importance, the Government has enacted several laws to direct, regulate and control the banks and banking operations through Reserve Bank of India and Ministry of Finance. The course is designed to primarily acquaint the learners with operational parameters of banking law and the general principles of banking law.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Describe the origin and evolution of Banking Law and Practice.
- Demonstrate the basic terminology and its usage in Banking.
- Employ laws relating to negotiable instruments, foreign exchange across the globe.
- Compare the various services offered by banks, bank loans and advances.
- Understand the fundamental concepts in e-banking/mobile banking technologies.

Unit I

Institution of Banking in India: Evolution of banking law & Banking Institutions, Development of British Banking & Bank of England, Nationalization of Banks in India, (Main provisions of the Nationalization Act). **The Banking (Regulation) Act, 1949:** Applicability, Objects and Main provisions. **Reserve Bank of India and its Role:** Functions, Organization and Controlling powers.

Unit II

Commercial Banks: Functions (Subsidiary services, General Utility services & Special Banking services), **Banker and Customer:** Definition of Banker and Customer, General relationship & Special relationship. Banker's Book Evidence Act, 1891. **Opening of New Accounts:** Savings bank account, Current account, Recurring deposit account & Fixed deposit account. **Special Types of Customers.** Precautions required to be taken by a banker to open an account in case of administrators, clubs, societies and charitable institutions, (Minors, Joint stock companies, Partnership firm, Joint accounts etc.) **Ancillary Services:** (General, DD, MT, TT, Travelers' cheques, bank orders, credit card, debit/smart cards, safe deposit vaults, gift cheques, stock invest).

Unit III

Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881: Negotiable Instruments, Bills in Sets, Crossing of Cheques, Holder & Holder in Due Course, Parties, Endorsements, Negotiation, Assignment, Liability of parties, Obligations of Paying banker, Collecting banker & Customers' Account (NI Act). Presentment, Discharge from liability, Material Alteration, Noting & Protest, Reasonable time for giving Notice of dishonour, Compensation, Special rules of Evidence, Acceptance and Payment for Honour and Reference in case of need. Dishonour of Cheques. Penal provisions (Section 138-142)

Unit IV

E-Banking: Definition, Internet banking, Mobile banking, ATM banking, and computerized Banking (NEFT, RTGS etc); E-banking services: retail services, wholesale services and E- **cheque**– authentication, Cyber Evidence, Banking Ombudsman Scheme, Debt Recovery Tribunal

Unit V

Employment of Funds: Important factors governing Cash Reserve, Profitable uses of Funds, Investments in Government and other stock exchange securities. **Loans & Advances:** General principles and forms. New concept of bank lending (Credit Agencies), Fund Flow Analysis, Working Capital Finance, Term Loans; Precautions to be taken by a banker in discounting of bills, Recovery of advances.

Prescribed Books:

1. M. L. Tannan - Law of Banking
2. Khergamvala - Negotiable Instruments Act – M. S. Parthasarathy (Ed.)

Reference Books:

1. Avtar Singh – Negotiable Instruments Act.
2. Basu - Review of current banking theory and practice, Macmillan.
3. Pagets Law of Banking - Butterworths, London.
4. L. C. Goyle – The Law of Banking and Bankers – Eastern Book Co.
5. K. Subramanyan – Banking Reforms in India
6. R. K. Talavar- Report of working group on customer service in Banks
7. S. N. Gupta - The Banking law in theory & practice.
8. G. S. N. Tripathi (Ed.) Sethi's commentaries on Banking Regulation Act 1949 and allied Banking Laws.
9. Bashyam and Adiga – The Negotiable Instruments Act.
10. Mukherjee. T. K. - Banking Law and practice.
11. Chorley – Law of Banking
12. Paget – Law of Banking
13. Information System for Banks - Taxmann
14. Vasantha Desai and Joshi - Managing Indian Banks.
15. Justice Bhaghabati Prasad Banerjee- Guide to Securitisation and Reconstruction of financial assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002

Relevant provisions of Information Technology Act, 2000

COURSE 6.6
LAW OF INSURANCE (Optional – IV)

Course Objectives:

The idea of insurance is an old institution of transactional trade. Insurance is a method of transferring risk to capable people and bodies to bear the loss. Recently insurance is growing enormously as a service in India. This course deals with the concepts of insurable interests and the different types of insurance. The course is designed to incorporate the changing trends in insurance contracts based on improvement in science, technology and transport.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Recall the historical background and underlying principles of insurance laws.
- Explain the various aspects of life insurance.
- Interpret the laws and principles of fire insurance.
- Discuss marine insurance and related matters.
- Interpret motor vehicle insurance and other types of insurances.

Unit I

History of Insurance: Definition, development of Insurance in India. **Insurance Regulatory Authority Act, 1999:** Composition, Powers and Functions. Registration of Insurance companies. Classification of Contract of Insurance. **General Principles of Contract of Insurance.** Uberimefides-utmost good faith, Contract of Indemnity, Insurable interest, causa proxima.

Unit II

Life Insurance: Nature and scope of Life Insurance. The formation of a life insurance contract. Parties to the contract, Insurable Interest, free consent, misrepresentation, consideration and legal object (coparcener in a Hindu Joint Family) Meaning and scope of risk. Premium- mode of payment-days of grace. Event insured against Life Insurance contract, circumstances affecting the risk, amount recoverable under the Life Policy, settlement of claim and payment of money, assignment of life Insurance.

Unit III

Fire Insurance: Nature and scope of Fire Insurance, Basic Principles and Kinds of policies. Standard Fire Policy, Conditions & Warranties, Right & Duties of Parties, Claims, Reinsurance, Double Insurance, Insurable Interest in Fire Insurance. **Special doctrines:** Doctrine of Subrogation, Contribution and Reinstatement.

Unit IV

Marine Insurance: Nature and Scope, Classification of Marine policies, Insurable interest, Insurable values, Conditions and warranties, Voyage deviation, Perils of the sea. **Loss:** Kinds of Loss.

Unit V

Motor Vehicle Insurance and other Miscellaneous Insurance: Introduction, Third party or compulsory insurance, Claims Tribunal, Public Liability Insurance, coverage of third-party risk. Surveyors and Loss Assessors. Application of Res Ipsa Loquitur principle. Health Insurance, Insurance of Livestock. Cyber Insurance.

Prescribed Books:

1. E. R. Hardy Ivamy - General Principles of Insurance Law, relevant Chapters.
2. K. S. N. Murthy and K. V. S. Sharma - Modern Law of Insurance in India
3. M. N. Srinivasan - Principles of Insurance Law
4. J.V.N Jaiswal – Law of Insurance

Reference Books:

1. Insurance Principles and Practice- M.N. Mishra & S.B. Mishra.
2. Insurance Act, 1938
3. The Marine Insurance Act, 1963
4. General Insurance (Business) (Nationalization) Act, 1972
5. The Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956
6. Motor Vehicle Act, 1988
7. Handbook of Insurance Law- Rangarajan.

COURSE 7.1
LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW – PAPER-1
(INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS CODE-2020 AND CODE ON WAGES)

Course Objectives:

The study of the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 is to consolidate major industrial laws into a single code. It promotes industrial harmony and to build a very good rapport between employer and employee. This Code regulates trade unions and collective bargaining, and provides mechanisms for prevention and settlement of industrial disputes. The Code on Wages, 2019 is a comprehensive code which comprises four existing labour laws. This code simplifies and modernises labour legislations removing ambiguity and overlaps that had prevailed in earlier laws.

Course Outcomes:

After successful completion of this course, the student will be able to:

- The said codes facilitate the students to gain insight on how various reforms influence on labour rights
- It helps the students of law to gain knowledge to practice in Tribunals, and it also helps them to arbitration, conciliation through which they can address the grievances of employers and employees.
- The study ensures to promote and strengthen the labour force to settle the disputes amicably.
- Understand the various meaning of wages and ensures industrial harmony and fair wages.
- Students of law can apply practical knowledge to resolve the industrial conflicts and problems.

Unit I

Industrial Relations Code 2020: Historical evolution of Industrial code in India. Consolidation of code-Trade Unions Act 1926, Industrial Employment(Standing Orders) Act 1946, Industrial dispute Act 1947. Scope, Objectives and Significance of Code. **Definitions**-Industry, worker, employer, Appropriate government, Industrial dispute, Individual dispute, Trade Union, Public utility Services, Standing Orders. **Works committee**- composition, powers and functions. **Grievance Redressal committee:** Scope Significance and Procedure.

Unit II

Trade Unions under Industrial Relations code 2020: Composition, Appointment of registrar, Criteria for registration, Constitutional provisions, Responsibilities of registrar and their powers and functions. Negotiating union and Negotiating Council. General Fund and Separate Fund. Immunity in Civil suits in certain cases. Qualifications and disqualification of office bearers of trade union. Adjudication of disputes and amalgamation. Role of Central government in issuing in model Standing Orders and issue of certificates.

Unit III

Appellate authorities- Role, powers and functions. Notice of change, Procedure and implications. Voluntary reference to arbitration. Immunity and privileges of employers and workers. **Adjudicatory mechanisms**- Conciliation officers, Industrial tribunal. **National tribunal:** powers and functions. Special provisions for mines and Railways under section 88 and 89. **Strikes and lockouts:** Meaning, regulation and procedure. **Lay off, Retrenchment, and closure:** Meaning,

Procedure and compensation. **Workers Re-skilling Fund**- Employers' contribution. **Unfair labour practices**: Offences, penalties and remedies.

Unit IV

Code on wages- 2019: A brief historical background, meaning of minimum wages, fixation of minimum wages, criteria for fixing minimum wages, power of Central government to fix floor wages, Hours of work, Wages for overtime work, Revision of wages. **Payment of wages**; Mode of payment of wages, time limit for payment of wages, Mode of deduction etc.

Unit V

Equal remuneration and Bonus: Introduction, Prohibition of gender discrimination , Equal wages for same and similar works, Enforcement mechanism, applicability and penalties. **Bonus**: Concept of Bonus, Provisions relating to payment of bonus, Applicability, calculation, time limit, disqualification, offences and penalties.

Prescribed Books

- S.N. Mishra- Labour and industrial law
- S.C. Srivastav- Industrial relations and labour laws

Reference Books:

- O.P. Malhotra- The law of Industrial Disputes
- Taxman's- New Industrial Code 2020.
- Dr. V.G. Goswami- Labour and Industrial laws
- Memoria& Memoria- Dynamics of Industrial Relations

COURSE 7.2 CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to provide students with a clear and systematic understanding of the principles, structure, and functioning of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, along with allied procedural laws. The course aims to familiarize learners with the institution and conduct of civil suits, jurisdiction of civil courts, pleadings, trial processes, judgment and execution of decrees, and special procedures applicable to particular categories of suits. It seeks to develop the ability to apply procedural rules to practical civil litigation situations, understand the significance of interim reliefs and appellate remedies, and appreciate the role of limitation and commercial courts in modern civil justice administration. Overall, the course is designed to equip students with foundational procedural competence essential for legal practice, judicial services, and advanced study in civil law.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Describe the historical development, scope, applicability, and fundamental concepts of the Civil Procedure Code and related procedural laws.
- Explain the rules relating to jurisdiction, institution of suits, pleadings, parties to a suit, and trial procedures under the Civil Procedure Code.
- Apply procedural provisions governing suits, interim orders, execution of decrees, and limitation to practical civil law situations.
- Analyse procedural doctrines such as res judicata, res sub judice, foreign judgments, and appellate remedies in civil litigation.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of civil procedural mechanisms in achieving timely, fair, and efficient resolution of civil and commercial disputes.

Unit I

Civil Procedure Code: Introduction, History of the code, extent and its application, Civil rules of Practice, Definition, Suits: Jurisdiction of the civil courts, Kinds of jurisdiction, Bar on suits, Suits of civil nature (Sec.9). Doctrine of Res sub judice and Res judicata (Sec. 10, 11 and 12), Foreign Judgement (Sec. 13, 14). Place of Suits (Sec. 15 to 20). Transfer of Cases (Sec. 22 to 25).

Unit II

Institution of Suits and Summons: (Sec. 26, O. IV and Sec. 27, 28, 31 and O. V). Interest and Costs (Sec. 34, 35, 35A, B). Pleading: Fundamental rules of pleadings, Complaint and written statement, Return and rejection of complaint, Defences, Set off- Counter claim. Parties to the suit (O.I), Joinder, misjoinder and non-joinder of parties, Misjoinder of causes of action, Multifariousness.

Unit III

Appearance and examination of parties (O.IX, & XVIII): Discovery, inspection and production of documents (O.XI & XIII), First hearing and framing of issues (O.X & XIV), Admission and affidavit (O.XII & XIX), Adjournment (O.XVII), Death, marriage, Insolvency of the parties (O.XXII), Withdrawal and compromise of suits (O.XXIII)- Judgement and Decree (O.XX). **Execution** (Sec. 30 to 74, O.XXI):

General Principle of Execution: Power of executing court, Transfer of decrees for execution.

Mode of execution: a) Arrest and detention, b) Attachment, c) Sale.

Unit IV

Suits in particular cases: Suits by or against Governments (Sec. 79 to 82 O.XXVII), Suits by aliens and by or against foreign rulers, ambassadors (Sec. 85 to 87), Suits relating to public matters (Sec. 91 to 93), Suits by or against firms (O.XXX), Suits by or against minors and unsound persons (O.XXXII), Suits by indigent persons (O.XXXIII), Inter-pleader suits (Sec. 88, O.XXXV). Interim Orders. Commissions (Sec. 75, O.XXVI). Arrest before judgement and attachments before judgement (O.XXXVIII). Temporary injunctions (O.XXXIX). Appointment of receivers (O.XL).

Appeals (Sec. 90 to 109, O.XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLV). Reference- Review and Revision (Sec. 113, 114, 115, O.XLVI). Caveat (Sec. 144.A), Inherent powers of the court (Sec. 148, 149, 151)

Unit V

The Indian Limitation Act, 1963. The Commercial Courts Act, 2015: An Overview.

Prescribed Books:

1. Mulla - Civil Procedure Code
2. C. K. Takwani - Civil Procedure Code
3. Sanjiwa Rao - Civil Procedure Code
4. Mitra. B - Limitation Act

Reference Books:

1. P. M. Bakshi - Civil Procedure Code.

COURSE 7.3 PROPERTY LAW

Course Objectives:

The focus of this course is on the study of the concept of Property, the nature of property rights and the general principles governing the transfer of property. A detailed study of the substantive law relating to particular transfers, such as sale, mortgage, lease, exchange and gift will also be undertaken. The course also deals with the law of Trust.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Integrate the etymological aspect of property by integrating its various types.
- Demarcate the differences between different types of transfers.
- Analyse the rights, duties, and liabilities of parties involved in property transactions.
- State the importance of trust and its laws.
- Review logical legal arguments by exhibiting the ability to research skill.

Unit I

Transfer of Property: General principles, Concept and meaning of immovable property, Transferable Immovable Property, Persons Competent to transfer, Operation of Transfer, Conditions restraining alienation and restrictions repugnant to the interest created. Transfer for the benefit of unborn person. Rule against perpetuity and its exceptions. Direction for Accumulation. Vested interest and contingent interest.

Unit II

Doctrine of Election: Transfer by ostensible and Co-owner.

Apportionment: Priority of rights, Rent paid to holder under defective title. Improvements made by bonafide holder.

Unit III

Doctrine of Lis pendens. Fraudulent transfer and Part-performance. **Sale:** Rights and liabilities of seller and buyer before and after completion of sale. Difference between sale and contract for sale. **Mortgage:** Definition, Kinds and its features, rights and liabilities of mortgagor and mortgagee, priority of securities, marshalling and contribution. **Charges.**

Unit IV

Lease: Definition, creation, rights and liabilities of lessor and lessee, Determination and holding over. **Exchange:** Definition and Mode. Actionable Claims. **Gift:** Scope, meaning, mode of transfer, universal gifts and onerous gifts. The Indian Easements Act, 1882.

Unit-V

Law of Trusts with Fiduciary Relations: The Indian Trusts Act, 1882, Definitions of Trust and its comparison with other relationships like Debt, Ownership, Bailment, Agency and Contract, Kinds of Trusts. Creation of Trust: Appointment of Trustees, Duties and Liabilities of Trustees, Rights and Powers of Trustees, Disabilities of Trustee, Rights and Liabilities of the Beneficiary, Vacating the office of trustee and Extinction of Trusts.

Prescribed Books

1. Mulla – Transfer of Property Act, 1882

2. Dr. Tripathi- The Transfer of Property Act

Reference Books:

1. Subbarao – Transfer of Property
2. Shah – Principles of the Law of Property
3. Shukla – Transfer of Property Act
4. Menon – Property Law
5. M. P. Tandon – Indian Trust Act.

COURSE 7.4 EMPLOYMENT LAW

Course Objectives:

This course gives an overview of various laws and regulations that determine the rights and obligations of employees and employers in government and private sector. Topics covered include nature of the employment relationship in different sectors and common law principles, prohibitions against discrimination, employment contracts, employee benefits, hiring, termination and employee grievance redressal. It also focuses on modern employment contracts in public and private sector.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Gain an understanding of modern employment law, forms of employment, formation of contract of employment and confidentiality obligations of employee.
- Interpret penalties, employee grievance redressal CCS (CCA) Rules and interpret the role of administrative tribunals and judicial review in service matters.
- Understand contract of employment, labour relations, employee grievance redressal and forms of termination of employment.
- Appraise employee benefits and all process from recruitment to termination.
- Explain concept of departmental enquiry including its nature, principles and enquiry procedure.

Unit I

Modern Employment Law-Ideological Conflict, formation of the contract of employment in public and private sector. Forms and classification of employment - Permanent, fixed term, probationary, contract labour, casual or seasonal, part time, gig and platform worker, including any emerging forms of employment in modern employment landscape. Confidentiality in employment – Legal basis of confidentiality in employment, employee know-how, employee personal data and employer confidential data, confidentiality after termination, remedies for breach.

Unit II

CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965: Review, revision, and appeal, penalties and procedure for imposing penalties. Administrative Tribunals - Jurisdiction, scope and procedure, remedies under Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985, Articles 323A and 323B, exclusion of judicial review, judicial review of service matters, limited jurisdiction of judicial review against disciplinary proceedings, jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Courts.

Unit III

Collective labour relations and individual employment relationship. Contract of employment, terms and conditions of contract of employment, statutory and contractual terms. Legal machinery for resolving employment claims in public and private sector. Legal framework governing dismissal, discharge, retrenchment, resignation and superannuation.

Unit IV

The Employment Relationship - The process of hiring employees, probationary period, evaluating performance, types of evaluation, employee compensation and benefits, taxes, leave policies,

workplace safety, discrimination, disabilities, legal Issues governing employment termination in India, grounds for termination.

Unit V

Departmental Enquiry – Nature and object of departmental enquiry, grounds for disciplinary action, principles of natural justice in departmental enquiry, conduct of departmental enquiry-preliminary enquiry, charge-sheet, reply to charge-sheet, enquiry committee and appointment of enquiry officer, enquiry report, imposition of penalty, appeal and judicial review.

Prescribed Books:

1. Labour & Industrial Laws by S. N. Misra, Central Law Publication, Thirtieth Edition, 2024.
2. Central Civil Services Rules, Dr. Awasthi, Skyline Publications, 2020.
3. Administrative Law, I.P. Massey, Tenth Edition, Lexis Nexis, 2023
4. Employment Covenants and Confidential Information: Law, Practice and Technique, Brearley & Bloch

Reference Books:

1. CCS CCA Rules, Muthuswamy, Brinda and Sanjeev, Swamy Publishers(P) Ltd, Chennai, Forty Fifth Edition, 2021
2. Labour and Industrial Law, P.K. Padhi, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., 2024
3. The Realm of India's Employment Law and The Indian Constitution, Dr. Amitava Ghosh, Epitome Publishing, 2021
4. Lectures on Administrative Law, C.K. Takwani, Eighth Edition, 2024
5. Principles of Employment Law, Peggie R. Smith, West Academic Press, 2009

COURSE 7.5
MEDIA AND LAW (Hons. – VI)

Course Objectives:

Media plays a crucial role in shaping a healthy democracy. It creates awareness on socio-economic and political activities happening around the world. It is an interface between the common man and the Government, a powerful tool with the ability to make or break the opinion of people. This course intends to provide insights into freedom of the press as enshrined in the Constitution and the reasonable restrictions on them including journalistic ethics. It also focuses on the major regulatory mechanisms relating to the print, electronic, social media. It encompasses the entire gamut of media jurisprudence in India.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Recall the scope and importance of freedom of speech and expression.
- Interpret the legal dimensions of media regulation.
- Apply the self-restraints and legal controls on various issues relating to Media.
- Analyze the concept of advertisement.
- Appraise the suitable regulatory mechanisms for the effective functioning of media.

Unit I

Introduction to Media Laws: Concept of Media, Characteristics, Kinds, Impact of Media - Broadcasting and Print Media; Historical perspective of mass media in India

Comparison of Media Laws with UK and US: Media Legislations in Sweden, UK and USA comparison with Indian Context

Constitutional Framework: Freedom of Speech and Expression under the Constitution, Constitutional Status of Media in India, Constitutional Restrictions on Freedom of Speech and Expression

Unit II

Legal Dimension:

Regulation of Press: An overview of Laws relating to Press in India British to present; The Press Council Act, 1978, **Press and Registration of Periodicals (PRP) Act, 2023.**

Regulation of Broadcast Sector: Evolution of Broadcast Sector-Films, Radio and Television, Airwaves and Government control, Ownership patterns, Licensing issues in Broadcast Sector, Cinematography Act, 1952; The Prasar Bharati Act, 1990; The Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995; **The Broadcasting Services (Regulation) Bill, 2023**

Convergence and Media: The evolution of internet as new media, regulating the internet under Information Technology Act, 2000; **Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021; The Telecommunications Act, 2023**

Unit III

Self-regulation and other Issues: Media and Ethics, Self-regulation Vs Legal regulation, Media & Human Rights, Media and Legislature Privileges of the Legislature, Reporting of Judicial Proceedings- Open Justice Rule, Media and Journalists, Issues of Privacy- Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 & Right to Information, Statutory and Self-regulatory bodies regulating media in India, Issues relating to entry of Foreign Print Media

Unit IV

Media and Advertisement: The concept of advertisement, Types and techniques of Advertising, Misleading advertisements.

Statutory regulation of Advertising: The Indecent Representation (Prohibition) Act, 1986; The Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, 1956; Advertisement and ethics/Self-regulation.

Taxation- Power to legislate on media under Article 246 read with the Seventh Schedule- Central and the State Governments power to impose tax on circulation, sale, on purchase of newspapers and Advertisements, Power to tax Cinema

Unit V

Welfare Legislations:

Welfare measures to working journalists - The Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955; The Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act, 1958;

Cine-workers welfare & Employment regulation laws - The Cine-Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1981; Cine Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981

Prescribed Books:

1. D.D Basu. 2002. Law of the Press, New Delhi Prentice Hall.
2. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, 1991
3. C K N Raja, Freedom of Speech and Expression, Karnataka University Dharwad.
4. M.P. Jain, Constitutional Law of India, 1994

Reference Books:

1. John B. Howard, the Social Accountability of Public Enterprises, 1980
2. P The Press - Press Institute of India
3. Soli Sorabjee, Law of Press, Censorship in India.
4. S.R. Myneni , Media Law, Asia Law House, 1st edition,2013
5. Rajeev Dhavan, On the Law of the Press in India, 26 JILI 288 (1984)
6. Soli Sorabjee, Law of Press Censorship in India, 1976
7. Justice E.S. Venkaramiah, Freedom of Press: Some Recent Trends, 1984
8. D.D. Basu, The Law of Press of India, 1980
9. Rajeeve Dhavan, Legitimizing Government Rhetoric: Reflections on Some Aspects of the Second Press Commission, 26 JILI 391, 1984
10. P.K. Ravindranath Press Laws and Ethics of Journalism, Author Press, New Delhi
11. R.K. Ravindrana Press in the Indian Constitution.
12. K.S. Venkateshwaran Mass Media Laws and Regulations in India, Published by Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre, Distributed by N M Tripathi Pvt. Ltd. Bombay.
13. Dr. Amrish Saxena Freedom of Press and Right to Information in India, Kanishka Publication, New Delhi.
14. Principles & Ethics of Journalism Dr. Jan R Hakemuldar, Dr. Fay AC de Jouge, P P Singh
15. Media Ethics and Laws –Jan R Hakemulder, Fay A.C. de Jonge, PP Singh. Bare Acts: The Cine-workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment)Act ,1981, The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act,1955, Copy Right Act, 1957, Official Secrets Act, 1923, Cinematograph Act, 1952, Information Technology Act, 2000, Convergence Bill, Cyber Laws.

COURSE 7.6 COMPETITION LAW

Course Objectives:

The course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the legal framework governing competition and market regulation in India. It seeks to examine the evolution of competition law in response to economic liberalisation and changing market structures. The course focuses on analysing anti-competitive agreements, abuse of dominant position, and combinations, with particular emphasis on promoting consumer welfare and economic efficiency. Further, the course intends to explore the interaction between competition law and intellectual property rights, sectoral regulations, and international competition law, enabling students to appreciate its relevance in the context of globalisation and the challenges faced by developing economies.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this course, the student would be able to:

- **Explain** the historical development, policy rationale, and need for competition law in India, including the transition from the MRTP regime to the modern competition law framework.
- **Analyze** anti-competitive agreements and cartelization in the context of freedom of contract, constitutional principles, and comparative antitrust laws in the U.K., U.S.A., and European Union.
- **Evaluate** the impact of globalization and international trade on Indian competition policy, including the influence of WTO principles and the interface between competition law, IPR, and anti-dumping regulations.
- **Apply** the substantive provisions of the Competition Act, 2002 to identify abuse of dominant position, anti-competitive agreements, and combinations, using Indian and comparative perspectives.
- **Understand and assess** the institutional and procedural mechanisms of competition law enforcement, including the powers and functions of the Competition Commission of India, case disposal, remedies, and emerging challenges in competition law practice

Unit I

Competition Law in India: Introduction, Indian Industrial Policy, Economic Reforms- Historical Background, Competition Policy and Law, Competition, Advantages and Disadvantages, Need for Competition Regulations, Shortcomings of Monopolistic and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, Monopolistic Trade Practices, Restrictive Trade Practices, Unfair Trade Practices, SVS Raghavan Committee Report on Competition Law.

Unit II

Anti-competition Agreements and the Freedom of Contract (S.23&27), Constitutional initiatives in the Protection from Monopolistic Activities. Competition laws in U.K., U.S.A and European Union and other countries, Cartel system and law.

Anti-trust Laws: Introduction, the Sherman Act, Clayton Act, and Federal Trade Commission Act, Relevant provisions of the said laws with comparative analysis.

Unit III

Globalization and Competition Policy in India, Monopoly and the new change. Consumer Protection under Competition Act, 2002, International position on competition.

The influence of WTO on Indian markets and international developments
Anti-Dumping, Competition Law & International Trade, Competition Law & IPR.

Unit IV

The Competition Act, 2002: Objectives, preliminary and definitions of technical terms.

Competition Laws -Core issues, The Prohibition of anti-competitive agreements, Dominant Position and its abuses, appreciable adverse effect on competition, Combinations and Regulations of Combination-Merger between enterprises - Factors considered in merger assessment, gun jumping, Accommodative approach and protection of people from anti-competitive agreements.

Unit V

Authorities, Composition, Duties of Director General, Powers, Functions and Jurisdiction of Competition Commission of India. **Appellate and Review Mechanism** Disposal of cases and remedies through the Commission and supreme court, **Study and analysis of leading case laws of the CCI and the Supreme Court, Cross-border enforcement challenges.** Competition Law Practice & Procedure.

Prescribed Books:

1. T. Ramappa - Competition Law in India
2. D.P Mittal - Taxmann's Competition Law & Practice, Taxmann's Publications (P) Ltd, 3rd Edition

Reference Books:

1. V.K Agarwal - Competition Act, 2002,
2. P. Satyanarayana Prasad - Competition Law-Emerging Trends
4. Competition Act, 2002.
5. Avtar Singh - Competition Law
6. Suzanne Ra - Indian Competition Law an Internal perspective CCH
7. Vinod Dhall - Competition Law Today
8. Suresh T. Vishwanathan - Competition Act, 2002- Law and Practice

EIGHTH SEMESTER
COURSE 8.1
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Course Objectives:

One of the perennial problems of civilized society is controlling the exercise of public power. Administrative Law is concerned with controlling the misuse of public power, by laying down general norms of administrative behaviour. This course will deal with the nature, scope and functions of Administrative Law, the nature and control of delegated legislative power, regulation of discretionary powers and general principles of administrative adjudication. The focus is on the role of the courts in protecting the rights of individuals against abuse of administration. In addition, adjudicatory powers of the administration and liability of administrative authorities are also studied in this course.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Evaluate the historical evolution, essential characteristics, and comprehensive scope of Administrative Law.
- Articulate the principles, mechanisms, and controls governing Delegated Legislation.
- Examine the exercise of adjudicatory authority by administrative bodies alongside the core tenets of natural justice.
- Assess administrative liability frameworks while recognizing the imperatives of accountability and transparency.
- Critically analyze governmental structures, operational dynamics, and the functions of associated agencies.

Unit I

Introduction: Evolution, Nature and Scope of Administrative Law. Relation with Constitutional Law. Theory of Separation of Powers and its application in India. Concept of Rule of law and its application in India. **The French Administrative Model:** Droit Administratif: Conseil d'Etat and Tribunal des Conflits. **Classification of Administrative Action:** Rule Making Action, Rule Decision Action, Rule Application Action, Ministerial Action.

Unit II

Legislative Power of the Administration (Quasi-Legislative Action/ Rule-Making Action/ Delegated Legislation): The need for Quasi-Legislative Action, Classification of Quasi-Legislative Action, Extent of Delegation, Constitutional validity of Quasi-Legislative Action. **Control over Delegated Legislation:** Parliamentary Control, Procedural Control, Judicial Control. **Sub-delegation.**

Unit III

Adjudicating Power of the Administration (Quasi-Judicial Action/ Rule-Decision Action): Characteristics of Quasi-Judicial power; Test for determining the Quasi-Judicial nature; Distinction between Quasi-Judicial power, Judicial power and Executive power. **Tribunals:** Need, Nature, Constitution, Jurisdiction and Procedure. **Principles of Natural Justice:** Meaning and Scope; Rule against Bias, Doctrine of Fair Hearing, Rule of Reasoned Decision; Effect of non-compliance with principles of Natural Justice; Exceptions to the Principles of Natural Justice.

Unit IV

Administrative Discretion: Meaning, Need, Principles for the exercise of Administrative Discretion; Judicial control of discretionary power. **Judicial Review:** Grounds, Modes of Judicial review: **Public Law review:** Writs: Principles and Procedure, Jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Courts. **Private Law review:** Ordinary remedies: Injunctions, Declarations, and Damages. Doctrine of Legitimate expectation, Doctrine of Accountability and Doctrine of Proportionality.

Unit V

Administrative Liability: Liability in Contract, Liability in Tort. Administrative Privileges and Immunities. Accountability and Transparency: Right to know. Public Corporations and Undertakings. Ombudsman – Lokpal and Lokayukta. Central Vigilance Commission. Central Bureau of Investigation. Anti-Corruption Bureau. Significance of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, Concept of Good Governance.

Prescribed Books:

1. Jain M.P. & Jain S.N. – Principles of Administrative Law
2. Massey I.P. – Administrative Law

Reference Books:

1. Takwani C.K. – Lectures on Administrative Law
2. Thakker C.K – Administrative Law
3. Upadhyay J.J.R – Administrative Law
4. Sathe S.P. – Administrative Law
5. Wade – Administrative Law
6. Desmith – Judicial Review of Administrative Action

Bare Acts:

1. The Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985
2. Right to Information Act, 2005
3. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013
4. The Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003
5. The Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (CBI)
6. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

COURSE 8.2
LAW OF TAXATION (PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW)

Course Objectives:

Taxation is a powerful incentive or disincentive to economic growth, a lever which can rise or depress savings and capital formation, and instrument of reducing income disparities. A student of taxation will have to make a detailed study of tax policy and tax laws in India. Our tax laws are said to be the most complicated ones in the world. An analysis of this aspect will have to be made so that the reasons for such complications can be known. The following course content has been designed to provide a comprehensive picture of taxation in India.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Restate the theory and practice of direct tax, importance of residential status.
- Compute tax liability.
- Explain the assessment procedure, functioning of income tax authorities and the appeal process.
- Interpret the indirect tax regime in a nutshell and evaluate the working of GST laws.
- Appraise Customs Law and its basic provisions.

Unit I

Concept of Tax: Nature and characteristics of taxes, Distinction between tax and fee, tax and cess. Direct and Indirect Taxes: Tax evasion and tax avoidance, Scope of taxing powers of Parliament, State Legislatures and Local bodies. Income Tax Act: Basic Concepts, Assessee, Assessment Year, Previous Year. Residential Status and Incidence and Impact of Tax, Capital and Revenue Receipts, Incomes Exempted from Tax.

Unit II

Income from Salary, Income from House Property, Income from Business or Profession, Income from other Sources. Deductions from Gross Total Income applicable for Individual Assessee. Income Tax Authorities, Jurisdiction, powers and functions. Advance Tax: Tax Deduction at Source, Provisions relating to Procedure for assessment/re-assessment, Appeals and Revision Provisions, Offences and Penalties.

Unit III

Indirect Tax Law Regime: Constitutional Background and Centre State Inter-relations, Concept of Goods and Services Tax, Salient features of GST, Benefits of GST, Overview of GST Acts, GST Council and its role, GSTIN, HSN code, Important Definitions, Supply: Types of supply (Taxable and non-taxable supply), Place of supply, Principal supply, Zero-rated supply, scope of supply, consideration, time of supply of goods and time of supply of services, supply under IGST (intra-state supply).

Unit IV

Registration Procedure under GST, Levy and collection of tax, Composition under GST, Tax Invoice, Credit and Debit Notes, Input tax credit, Payment of tax, Returns, Refunds, Assessment, Concept of e-waybill, Appeals and Revisions, Offences and Penalties, GST Practitioners.

Unit V

Customs Law: Introduction, Definition, GATT, WTO, Prohibition on Importation and Exportation of goods, levy, exemption and collection of customs duties and overview of law and procedure, clearance of goods from the port, including baggage, goods imported or exported by post and stores and goods in transit, duty drawback provisions.

Prescribed Books:

1. Dr. V. K Singhania - Students Guide to Income tax, Taxmann Publications.
2. V. S. Datey - Indirect taxes- Law and Practice, Taxmann Publications.

Reference Books:

1. Girish Ahuja and Ravi Gupta - Systematic Approach to Income – Tax and Sales –tax, Bharat Law House.
2. T. N. Manoharan- Students Handbook on Income Tax Law, Snowwhite Publications pvt. Ltd.
3. Dr. H. C Malhotra and Dr. S. P. Goyal- Direct taxes, Sahitya Bhawan, Agra.
4. P. L. Malik- Commentaries of Customs Act, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.

Relevant Acts and Rules

COURSE 8.3
LAW OF CRIMES – II
BHARATIYA NAGARIK SURAKSHA SANHITA, 2023

Course Objectives:

Fair procedural Law is a prerequisite for a just society. The course is designed to clarify how pre-trial; trial and the subsequent process are geared up to make the administration of criminal justice effective. The course will acquaint the student with organization of the functionaries under the Code, their power and functions at various stages and the procedure according to which these powers and functions are to be exercised. The students will also undertake the study of two cognate Acts as a part of this course viz.; Juvenile Justice Act and Probation of Offenders Act.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- **Understand and distinguish** between substantive and procedural criminal law and explain the **structure, objectives, and evolution of BNSS, 2023** replacing the Cr.P.C.
- **Identify and analyse** the hierarchy of criminal courts, powers of magistrates, police officers, and public prosecutors, and their role in the **administration of criminal justice**.
- **Apply procedural provisions** relating to arrest, investigation, maintenance, preventive justice, and public order to **practical and problem-based legal situations**.
- **Examine and evaluate** the stages of criminal proceedings including jurisdiction, cognizance, charge, trial procedures, plea bargaining, and sentencing mechanisms.
- **Interpret appellate, revisional, and post-trial processes**, including bail, probation, juvenile justice, and execution of sentences, with reference to **constitutional principles and judicial precedents**.

Unit I [S. 1-110]

Procedural and Substantive law, Introduction to Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhitha, 2023 (BNSS), History and Evolution (Cr.P.C); Definitions; Hierarchy of Criminal Courts, Public Prosecutors, Power of Courts, Power of Superior Officers of Police and Aid to Magistrates and Police, Arrest, Process to compel appearance and process to compel production of things.

Unit II [S. 111- 196]

Reciprocal Arrangements for assistance in certain matters and procedure for Attachment and Forfeiture of Property, Security for keeping peace and good behavior, Maintenance of Wives, Children and Parents, Maintenance of Public Order and Tranquility, Preventive action of Police, Information to Police and their Powers to Investigate.

Unit III [S. 197- 300]

Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts, Conditions requisite for initiation of proceedings, Complaints to Magistrates, Commencement of Proceedings before Magistrates, Charge, Trial before Court of Sessions, Trial of Warrant Cases by Magistrates, Trial of Summons Cases by Magistrates, Summary Trials, Plea Bargaining.

Unit IV [S. 301- 505]

Attendance of Persons confined in Prisons, Evidence in Inquiries and Trials, General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials, Provisions as to Accused persons with Mental Illness, Provisions as to offences affecting Administration of Justice, Submission of Death Sentence for Confirmation,

Appeals, Reference and Revision, Transfer of Cases, Execution, Suspension, Remission and Commutation of Sentences, Bails and Bonds, Disposal of Property.

Unit V [S. 506-531]

Irregular Proceedings, Limitation, Miscellaneous provisions, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.

Prescribed Books:

1. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal- Criminal Procedure Code

Reference Books:

1. Sohoni's - Criminal Procedure Code.
2. Batuk Lal's - Criminal Procedure Code.
3. R.V. Kelkar - Criminal Procedure Code.
4. Decided cases on Criminal Procedure Code.
5. Criminal Judicial System in India.
6. Rarest of rare cases.
7. Annual Digests.
8. Justice. Malimath' Committee on Reforms of Criminal Procedure Code.

Relevant Bare Acts.

COURSE 8.4
RIGHT TO INFORMATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LAWS
(Optional - V)

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to equip students with a comprehensive understanding of the Right to Information framework and the legal regulation of information technology in India. The course aims to explain the historical evolution, constitutional foundation, and democratic significance of the Right to Information, along with the institutional mechanisms, powers, and functioning of Information Commissions. It seeks to develop awareness of transparency, accountability, and good governance through the study of statutory obligations, landmark decisions, and best practices under the RTI Act. Simultaneously, the course introduces students to the legal dimensions of information technology, including data protection, cyber security, cyber offences, electronic governance, and emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence and blockchain. Overall, the course is designed to enable students to understand, apply, and critically assess legal frameworks governing access to information and digital technologies in contemporary society.

Course Outcomes:

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

- Explain the historical evolution, constitutional basis, and democratic significance of the Right to Information in India and comparative jurisdictions.
- Describe the structure, powers, and functions of Information Commissions and the procedural mechanisms for appeals and penalties under the RTI Act, 2005.
- Apply the provisions of the RTI Act to practical situations by identifying obligations of public authorities and analysing decisions of Information Commissions.
- Understand and analyse the legal framework governing information technology, data protection, cyber security, and cyber offences under Indian law.
- Evaluate the legal and ethical challenges posed by emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence and blockchain, including their impact on governance and the legal profession.

Unit I

Right to Information Act, 2005: Historical background: Colonial and Post Independent Scenario, British and American Experiences, Prominence of Information, Evolution of Access Law, Role of civil society, Significance of Right to Information in Democracy, Constitutional Basis, Supreme Court on Right to Information. **Other related laws:** The Official Secrets Act, 1923; The Public Records Act, 1993; The Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952.

Unit II

RTI Act, 2005: Definitions, Right to Information and Obligations of Public Authorities. Central Information Commission, State Information Commission, Powers and Functions of Information Commissions, Appeals and Penalties. **Best practices:** A study of decisions rendered by State Commissions and Central Commission in the following areas of: Police, Revenue, PWD, Irrigation, Secretariat, BSNL, Posts and Telegraphs, Scheduled Banks, CPWD, Income Tax Department, Central Excise Department, Local Authorities. Significant Decisions of Central and Karnataka State Information Commission.

Unit III

Information Technology: Evolution & growth, Privacy and Data Protection, Scope & Need for data protection, **The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023**, Cyber Security, Cyber-crimes & frauds, obscenity, defamation, hacking and cracking, spamming and phishing, cyber pornography, crime through mobile phones, Legal Issues of the Internet and its regulation, Consequential Amendments in various convention laws in India. **Artificial Intelligence (European Regulation on Artificial Intelligence) and Block-chain Technology:** Introduction, Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Legal Profession.

Unit IV

Information Technology Act, 2000: (Along with Rules & Regulations) Preliminary, digital signature and electronic signature, Electronic Governance, attribution, acknowledgment and dispatch, electronic records, secure electronic records and secure electronic signatures, Regulation of Certifying Authorities, Electronic signature certificates.

Unit V

Duties of Subscribers: Penalties, compensation and adjudication, Appellate Tribunal, Offences, Liabilities of Intermediaries, Electronic Evidence miscellaneous provisions and Amendments.

Prescribed Books:

1. J.H. Barowalia - Commentary on the Right to Information Act
2. Dr. Madabhushi Sridhar - Right to Information: Law & Practice
3. Dr. Karnika Seth, Computers, Internet and New Technology Laws
4. Dr. Jyothi Rattan - Cyber Laws & Information Technology

Reference Books:

1. S.V. Joga Rao - Law Relating to Right to Information
2. Ian J Lloyd - Information Technology law
3. Yatindra Singh - Cyber Laws
4. Vijay Kumar. Na - Cyber laws for every netizen in India
5. Vakul Sharma - Information Technology law and practice
6. Dr. Gupta & Agrawal, Information Technology Law and Practice

Relevant Bare Acts.

8.5 Intellectual Property Law / Penology and Victimology (Optional – VI)

COURSE 8.5
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW
(PATENT, TRADEMARK, COPYRIGHT, OTHER FORMS – CREATION AND REGISTRATION)
(Optional - VI)

Course Objectives:

This course seeks to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of intellectual property law as a legal framework for protecting innovation and creativity in a knowledge-based economy. It examines the statutory regimes governing various forms of intellectual property in India and aims to develop intellectual property awareness along with knowledge of documentation, registration, and administrative procedures for intellectual property protection. The course further seeks to critically examine contemporary challenges posed by technological and digital developments, thereby preparing students for effective professional and academic engagement in the field of intellectual property law.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Illustrate the concept, nature, forms, and international framework of intellectual property rights and explain their role in economic development.
- Analyse the law relating to patents, including acquisition, rights and obligations of patentees, infringement, remedies, and contemporary issues in patent protection.
- Examine the legal framework governing trademarks, including registration, ownership, infringement, passing off, and emerging forms of trademarks.
- Understand and apply the principles of copyright law relating to ownership, author's rights, infringement, fair use, and challenges in the digital environment.
- Identify and evaluate other forms of intellectual property such as confidential information, geographical indications, industrial designs, traditional knowledge, and their relevance to human rights and legal practice.

Unit I

Intellectual Property and Industrial property: Nature of Intellectual property, the main forms of Intellectual property, Rationale for Protection of rights. Intellectual Property and Economic Development. World Intellectual Property Organization. Major International Conventions: Paris convention, Berne convention, Patent Cooperation Treaty, TRIPS.

Unit II

Patents Act, 1970- Meaning, Historical evolution patent, Acquisition and loss of the right to the patentee, Grounds of opposition, Rights conferred by patents and obligation of patentee, Patents as chose in action, Duration of patent, Use and exercises of rights, right to secrecy, Abuse of patent rights, Compulsory licensing. Patent agents, Remedies. **“Standard Essential Patents and FRAND”**. Generative AI and IPR

Unit III

The Trademarks Act, 1999: Historical evolution of Trademarks Law: Definition, kinds of trademark, Registration, grounds of refusal, Rights conferred, Registered user, Assignment and transmission, Well-Known trademarks, **Non-Conventional Trademarks**, domain name, trademark agents, action for passing off and infringement of trademarks. Remedies.

Unit IV

Copyright Act, 1957: Historical evolution of Copyright law: Definition, works in which copyright subsist, neighbouring rights, Ownership of copyright, Assignment, Licensing, and Relinquishment, Author's Special rights, performers' rights Infringement-Fair use provisions. Remedies. Internet and Copyright.

Unit V

Confidential Information, Plant varieties protection. Utility models, Transfer of technology patents, Patenting Biotechnological Inventions, Industrial designs. Geographical Indications, Integrated Circuits, Protection of Traditional Knowledge. IPR and Human Rights. Legal Practice in IPR.

Prescribed Books

1. P. Narayanan - Intellectual Property Law
2. Dr. Ahuja- Intellectual Property Law

Reference Books:

1. B.L Wadhera- Intellectual Property
2. WIPO - Reading Material on Intellectual Property Law
3. Brainbridge, David – Cases and Materials in Intellectual Property Law
4. Cornish W.R - Cases and Materials in Intellectual Property Law
5. Dr. S.K Singh- Intellectual Property Rights Laws
6. Patents (Amendment) Act, 2002
7. Copy Right Act, 1957
8. Trade Marks Act, 1999.
9. The Biological Diversities Act, 2002
10. The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Right Act, 2001
11. Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

COURSE 8.6 INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

Course Objectives:

The course intends to provide an overview of laws, analysis and its interpretation. Language used will leave little or no room for interpretation or construction. But the experience of all those who have to bear and share the task of application of the law has been different. Courts and lawyers are busy in unfolding the meaning of ambiguous words and phrases and resolving inconsistencies. The statute is to be construed according to the intent of them that make it. To ascertain the true meaning, intent of the maker, numerous rules of interpretation have been formulated by courts. The objective of this course is to make the student familiar with various rules of interpretation.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Students can resolve vagueness or multiple meaning of the words.
- State the types of interpretation and its beneficial construction.
- Understand internal and external aids of construction.
- Interpret taxing statute and penal laws including remedial statutes.
- Adopt a new technological, social or economic perspectives of interpretation

Unit I

Introduction: The meaning and purpose of a Statute. Interpretation and construction of Statutes. Legislation and Kinds of legislations, brief introduction involved in the process of framing legislation, distinction between statute law and judicial law, advantages of statute law over case law. **Judicial Process:** Evaluation of Judicial Process as an instrument of Social Order. Public Law and Social Philosophy, Characteristics of Judicial Legislation, Judicial Process and Public Policy, Law and Public Policy.

Unit II

The basic principles of interpretation: Intention of the legislature, Statute must be read as a whole and in its context, construction to make it effective and workable, every word should be given a plain meaning irrespective of consequence, appraisal of plain meaning rule.

General rules of interpretation: Basic methods of interpretation, Rule of Literal construction (Mischief and Golden rule). **Internal aids to construction:** Preamble, Heading, Marginal notes, Schedule, Punctuation, Illustration, Explanations, Definitions, and Proviso. **External aids of Construction:** Parliamentary history, historical facts, reports of committees and commissions, International Conventions, and Contemporanea expositio, Dictionaries.

Unit III

Subsidiary Rules of Interpretation: Conjunctive and disjunctive words, same word, same meaning, Use of different words, Rule of last antecedent, non-obstante clause, Legal fiction- Mandatory and directory provisions, use of "or" & "and".

Construction of general words: General Principles, Rule of Ejusdem Generis, words of rank, Redendo Singula Singulus, Bonam Partem, Causus Omnisus. Doctrine of Noscitur a Sociis, Contemporanea expositio, Understanding associated words in a common sense and the expositiounius Rule.

Unit IV

Statutes affecting jurisdiction of Courts: Extent of exclusion, territorial application, Exclusion of jurisdiction, Jurisdiction of Superior Courts.

Interpretation of Taxing Statutes: Principle of construction of a fiscal Statute. Strict construction of Taxing statutes, evasion of Taxing statutes, **Interpretation of the Constitution:** General Principles

Unit V

Operation of the Statutes: Retrospective Operation, Liberal construction of Remedial Statutes, Strict Construction of Penal Statutes, Mens rea in statutory offences. **The General Clauses Act, 1897:** The purpose of General Clauses Act and general definitions, (Special Emphasis on S. 5 to 13, 14 to 19, 20, 24, and 28).

Prescribed Books:

1. G. P. Singh – Principles of Statutory Interpretation.
2. Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes

Reference Books:

1. V. P. Sarathi - Interpretation of Statutes
2. Bindra - Interpretation of Statutes
3. General Clauses Act, 1897
4. Avtar Singh - Interpretation of Statutes

NINTH SEMESTER
COURSE 9.1
LAW OF ENVIRONMENT

Course Objectives:

Environmental problems have attained alarming proportions. It is essential to sensitise the students to environmental issues and the laws. The important principles in the field such as inter-generation equity, carrying capacity, sustainable development and precautionary, polluter pays principles are to be appreciated. The law in practice is to be analysed and evaluated. The recent development relating to the compliance towards international environment conventions and its initiatives, particularly by imposing the Corporate Social Responsibility on various sectors and its measures to implement are the challenging issues in the protection of environment and management. The course is designed towards these objectives.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Relate the environmental issues and interpret the various approaches.
- Examine the role of government and judiciary in protecting environment and reiterate the evolutionary trend in right based approach to right to environment.
- State the international efforts in environment management and evaluate the redressal mechanisms under common law, BNS, CPC and BNSS.
- Critically appraise major pollution preventions laws, conservation laws, and animal welfare laws.
- Summarize the transition of environment protection to environment management.

Unit I

Concept of Ecology and Environment: The basic concepts of ecology and ecosystem, Biosphere and Biomes. Kinds of pollution: Air, Water, Soil. Causes and Effects of pollution: Greenhouse effect-ozon layer depletion, acid rain. Ancient Indian approach to Environment, Traditional approach. Natural and Biological Sciences. **Conflicting dimensions:** Anthropogenic V. Anthropocentric approaches - recent issues relating to Environment, Environment and sustainable development – National and International Perspectives, Population and Developmental impact on environment. **SEZ, Land Acquisition Policy, Rehabilitation & Resettlement.**

Unit II

Environmental Law and Policy: An over view of Environmental Policy during Pre and Post Independence era, present policy. The Role of Central and State Governments - Five-year Plans – Implementation of the policies. Forest Policy - Conservation strategy, National Water Policy, National Environment Policy-Conservation of Natural Resources and its Management. **Indian Constitution and Environment:** Right to Environment, Constitutional provisions on Environment and its Protection, Role of Judiciary on Environmental issues, evolving of new Principles, Absolute Liability, Polluter Pays Principle, Precautionary Principle and Public Trust Doctrine.

Unit III

International Law and Environmental Protection: International Conventions in the development of Environmental Laws and its Policy - From Stockholm to recent Conventions (Special Emphasis on Major conventions and Protocols) Brown and Green Agreements-Multilateral environmental agreements- Outcomes from Doha Climate Change Conference, Carbon Credit, Corporate Social

Responsibility. Control on Marine Pollution. **Common Law aspects of Environmental Protection:** Riparian rights and Prior-appropriation. Relevant Provisions, BNS, CPC and BNSS for preventing pollution.

Unit IV

The Pollution Prevention Laws: Prevention and Control of Pollution through Scientific methods, prevention of Water pollution- Ground water conservation. Legal Control of Water and Air Pollution, The Water Act, 1974; The Air Act, 1981. **Pollution Controlling Mechanisms-** Modalities of control, Noise Pollution control order. Laws on waste disposal and its control - Trans-boundary Pollution hazards and Regulation on Bio-Medical Waste. **Laws relating to Conservation of Flora and Fauna:** Bio-diversity and Legal regulation - Authorities under Biological Diversity Act, 2002 - Utilization of flora and fauna. Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. **Problems in legal regulation of Medicinal Plants:** Objectives of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001, Wildlife Protection Act 1972, Symbiotic relationship and tribal people- Rights of Tribal- Forest Dwellers. Animal welfare laws, Experimentation on animals, Legal and Ethical issues. **Wetland Conservation and Law.**

Unit V

Environment Protection and Legal Remedies: Environment Protection Act, 1986 including Environment Protection Rules. Major Notifications: Coastal Zone Management, ECO-Mark, Environment Impact Assessment, Environmental Audit, Public Participation in Environmental decision making, Environment information, public hearing. **Legal remedies for environmental problems:** Environmental Disputes and its Redressal agencies, Green Benches, National Environment Appellate Authority, Environmental Tribunals; National Green Tribunal, Public liability Insurance and Environment Relief Fund and remedies under other Laws. **Environment awareness & UN initiatives:** Civil society and environment, Role of NGO's (National and International level) and voluntary organizations, Funding agencies. Complex problems in administration of Environmental Justice. **Environmental Protection to Environmental Management.**

Prescribed Books:

1. S. Diwan and A. Rosencranz - Environmental Law and Policy in India
2. S. Shantha Kumar - Introduction to Environmental Law

Reference Books:

1. Simon Ball & Stuart Bell - Environmental Law.
2. Sanjay Upadhyay and Videh Upadhyay - Handbook on Environmental Laws
3. P. Leelakrishan- Environmental Law in India, Butterworths Kladhira (2008)
4. P.S. Jaswal - Environmental Law (Pioneer Publications)
5. S. Lal – Commentaries on Water, Air and Environmental Pollution
6. D.S. Senegar - Environmental Law.
7. S.K. Nanda - Environmental Law, 2007
8. Relevant Bare Acts/Notifications

COURSE 9.2
LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW – PAPER II
(LABOUR WELFARE CODES)

Course Objectives:

This course aims to provide with a comprehensive understanding of labour welfare jurisprudence, the constitutional and international foundations of labour protection. It seeks to familiarise students with the objectives, scope, and structure of the Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020. To develop a clear understanding of social security measures, occupational safety standards, and welfare provisions applicable to organized, unorganized, gig, and platform workers. The course also aims to examine the rights and obligations of employers, employees, and the State. To understand institutional and enforcement mechanisms under the Codes, and the role of the judiciary in interpreting labour welfare legislations, while encouraging critical evaluation of contemporary labour law reforms in light of socio-economic realities and principles of social justice.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- To look over the evolution, objectives, and constitutional basis of labour welfare legislation in India with reference to the Labour Codes, 2020.
- Analyze welfare measures and protections available to organised, unorganised, gig, and platform workers under the social security framework.
- Understand and apply legal standards relating to occupational safety, health, and working conditions under the OSHWC Code, 2020.
- Evaluate enforcement, inspection, and dispute resolution mechanisms, including the role of Inspector-cum-Facilitator and adjudicatory authorities.
- Critically assess abolition of bonded labour system in India and the problems of call center employees.

Unit I

The Concept of Welfare State: Evolution and Functions, Social Welfare, its types and Social Security, Constitutional aspirations of social welfare. Labour welfare, its types and International Scenario: **ILO-Objectives**, Constitution, Organs, impact of ILO on Indian Labor Legislations.

Code on Social Security, 2020. Objectives, scopes and applicability of the code. **Definitions** : appropriate government, central board, corporation, dependants, employee, wages, employer, employment injury, establishment, **Employees Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance Corporation.**

Unit II

Code on Social Security, 2020. Definitions: medical termination of pregnancy, woman, miscarriage, permanent partial disablement, permanent total disablement, gig workers, unorganized sector, unorganized worker, platform worker. **Gratuity. Maternity benefits. Employees compensation. Social Security in respect of building and construction workers. Social security for unorganized workers, gig workers, platform workers. Authorities, assessment, compliance and recovery. Offences and penalties.**

Unit III

Occupational Safety Health and Working Condition Code,2020. Objectives, scopes and applicability of the code. **Definitions:** adolescents, adult, appropriate government, employee,

employer, establishment. **Duties of employer and employees etc. occupational safety and health. Safety, health and working conditions. welfare provisions. Hours of Work and annual leave with wages. Inspector cum facilitator and other authority. Special provisions relating to employment of women.**

Unit IV

Occupational Safety Health and Working Condition Code,2020. Definitions: audio-visual workers, building worker, contract labor, contractor. Special provisions relating to **contract labour. Interstate migrant workers, audio- visual workers, building or other workers.**

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986: Object and Scope, **Definitions:** Child, Family, Workshop, Prohibition of Employment of children in certain occupations and processes, regulation of conditions of work of adolescents.

Unit V

Occupational Safety Health and Working Condition Code,2020. Definitions: Factory, family. **Provisions pertaining to factories. Offences and penalties .Social Security Fund . The Bonded Labor System (Abolition) Act,1976:** Aims, Objects and Operation, **Definitions:** Abolition of Bonded Labor System, Extinguishment of liability to repay bonded debt, Implementing Authorities, Vigilance Committee. Issues of employees in Call Centers and Out Sourcing Centers.

Prescribed Book:

1. Surya Narayan Misra - Labour and Industrial Laws
2. S.N. Mishra- Labour and Industrial Laws
3. [Bhagyashree A Deshpande](#) -Textbook on New Labour and Industrial Laws

Reference Books:

1. Dr.Goswami, V.G. - Labor and Industrial laws
2. Jivitesh Kumar Singh - Labor Economics- Principles, problems and practices
3. Srivastava, S.C. - Treaties on Social Security and Labor Laws
4. Meenu Paul - Labor and Industrial Law.
5. Taxmann's New Labour and Industrial Laws
6. New Labour and Industrial Code by Commercial Law Publishers(India) Pvt. Ltd.

COURSE 9.3
DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCE (CLINIC –I)

Course Objectives:

This course is designed to acquaint students with the practical aspects of litigation advocacy by bridging the gap between theoretical legal knowledge and real-world legal practice. It aims to develop essential advocacy skills, including legal drafting, pleading, and oral argumentation, through structured moot court exercises. The course seeks to familiarise students with courtroom procedures and the functioning of civil and criminal courts by mandating systematic trial observations. It also focuses on building professional competencies in client interviewing and counselling, with due emphasis on legal ethics, confidentiality, and professional responsibility. Overall, the course intends to enhance students' analytical, communication, and problem-solving abilities, thereby preparing them for effective and responsible participation in legal practice.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Recall and explain the stages of civil and criminal litigation, including filing, trial, evidence, and arguments.
- Draft basic pleadings, applications, and memorials in accordance with procedural and substantive legal requirement
- Demonstrate effective oral advocacy skills by presenting arguments, responding to judicial queries, and observing court decorum during moot courts.
- Analyse courtroom proceedings by systematically observing trials and recording procedural steps followed in civil and criminal courts and Conduct client interviews and counselling sessions by identifying legal issues, gathering relevant facts, and suggesting lawful remedies in an ethical manner.
- Integrate legal knowledge, advocacy skills, and professional ethics to function effectively as a responsible entry-level legal practitioner.

Drafting, Pleadings and Conveyancing:

- a. General Principles of Drafting
- b. Pleadings

I. Civil Cases:

- a. Plaint
- b. Written Statement
- c. Interlocutory Application
- d. Affidavit
- e. Original Petition
- f. Execution Petition
- g. Memorandum of Appeal, Revision
- h. Petitions under Article 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India
- i. Issue of notices of demand/and statutory notices under section 138 of NI Act, Sec.80 of CPC and under Rent Act, Caveat under section 148-A of CPC

II. Criminal Cases:

1. Complaints
2. Criminal Miscellaneous petition
3. Bail Application
4. Memorandum of Appeal and Revision
5. Application for release of property
6. Application for exemption from personal appearance
7. Advancement, recall of warrant

III. Conveyance:

- a. Sale Agreement
- b. Sale Deed
- c. Lease Deed
- d. Mortgage Deed
- e. Gift Deed
- f. Release Deed
- g. Partition Deed
- h. Adoption Deed
- i. Power of Attorney
- j. Trust Deed
- k. Partnership Deed
- l. Will

Note: - Test shall be conducted once in a week, i.e., for every 5 hours of teaching, the sixth hour will be for the test.

Assignment shall be given for every topic and it shall be valued by the subject teacher.

Prescribed Books:

1. Moga's Indian Conveyance
2. Bindra's – Pleading and Practice

Reference Books:

1. P.K. Majumdar – Guide to the Deeds
2. R.K. Gupta – Deeds
3. D'Souza's – Law and Practice of Conveyancing, Deeds and Documents
4. Shiva Gopal – Conveyancing precedents and forms

COURSE 9.4
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM
(CLINIC – II)

Course Objectives:

The legal profession is inherently noble in character. The Bar is therefore expected to uphold exemplary ethical standards and adhere to them with utmost integrity. The confidence reposed in the legal profession by society must be vigilantly protected, and the Bar must consistently meet these societal expectations. This course is designed to instill in students these fundamental values that form the foundation of the profession, enabling them to live up to the high standards traditionally associated with it.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Recall the Bar and Bench relations.
- Appraise the dignity of the profession.
- Apply the professional standards and etiquette.
- Explain the duties towards various stakeholders.
- Practice book-keeping and employ professional skills.

Unit I

Development of Legal Profession in India; Classes, Admission, Enrolment & Rights of Advocate; Bar Councils; BCI's Rule Making Powers; Standards of Professional Ethics and Etiquette; Professional or other Misconduct; The legal profession and its responsibilities.

Unit II

The equipment of the lawyer: Conduct in court; Professional conduct in general; Privileges of a lawyer; Salient features of the Advocates Act, 1961. **Duties of an Advocate:** Duty to the Court; Duty to the Profession; Duty to the opponent; Duty to the client; Duty to the self; Duty to the Public and the State.

Unit III

Contempt of Court: Origin & Development; Constitutional Aspects; Object, Meaning and Kinds; Basis and Extent of contempt jurisdiction; Contempt by Lawyers, Judges, State and Corporate Bodies; **Contempt proceedings:** Procedure; Exceptions & Defences; Remedies & Penalties; Contempt of Court Act, 1972.

Selected major judgments of the Supreme Court of India:

1. In the matter of D, An Advocate, [AIR 1956 SC 102]
2. P.J. Ratnam v. D. Kanikaram, [AIR1964 SC 244]
3. N.B. Mirzan v. The disciplinary committee of Bar Council of Maharashtra and Anr, [AIR 1972SC 46]
4. Bar Council of Maharashtra v. M.V. Dabholkar, etc., [AIR 1976 SC 242]
5. V.C. Rangadurai v. D. Gopalan and others, [AIR 1979 SC 201]
6. Chandra Shekhar Soni v. Bar Council of Rajasthan and Others, [AIR 1983 SC 1012]
7. In Re an Advocate, [AIR 1989 SC 245]
8. In Re Vinay Chandra Mishra, [1995 (Vol-I) IBR 118]
9. Supreme Court Bar Association v. Union of India, [AIR 1998 SC 1895]
10. Ex-Capt. Harish Uppal v. Union of India, [AIR 2003 SC 739]

Unit IV

Selected opinions of the Bar council of India:

1.	DC Appeal No. 16/93	1998	(Vol.1)	IBR 135
2.	BCI Tr. Case No.40/91	1998	(Vol.1)	IBR139
3.	DC Appeal No. 8/94	1998	(Vol. 1)	IBR 153
4.	DC Appeal No. 20/94	1997	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 193
5.	BCI Tr. Case No. 76/95	1997	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 201
6.	DC Appeal No.43/96	1997	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 207
7.	DC Appeal No.18/91	1997	(Vol. 1 & 2)	IBR 271
8.	DC Appeal No.24/90	1996	(Vol.1)	IBR 135
9.	DC Appeal No.19/93	1996	(Vol.1)	IBR 152
10.	BCI Tr. Case No.104/90	1996	(Vol.1)	IBR 155
11.	BCI Tr. Case No.52/89	1994	(Vol.1)	IBR 187
12.	BCI Tr. Case No.127/88	1992	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 125
13.	BCI Tr. Case No.39/87	1992	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 147
14.	BCI Tr. Case No.39/89	1992	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 149
15.	BCI Tr. Case No.16/88	1989	(Vol.1)	IBR 99
16.	BCI Tr. Case No.2/88	1989	(Vol.1)	IBR 102
17.	BCI Tr. Case No.52/88	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 110
18.	DC Appeal No.41/87	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 122
19.	BCI Tr. Case No.29/81	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 245
20.	DC Appeal No.14/88	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 258
21.	BCI Tr. Case No.14/80	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 264
22.	DC Appeal No.24/87	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 273
23.	DC Appeal No.46/86	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 280
24.	DC Appeal No.3/88	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 285
25.	BCI Tr. Case No.2/80	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 289
26.	BCI Tr. Case No.10/86	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 520
27.	BCI Tr. Case No.101/88	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 524
28.	DC Appeal No.23/88	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 532
29.	DC Appeal No.35/87	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 536
30.	BCI Tr. Case No.27/88	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 542
31.	BCI Tr. Case No.6/84	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 560
32.	BCI Tr. Case No.24/86	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 563
33.	DC Appeal No.10/88	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 572
34.	DC Appeal No.45/74	1988	(Vol. 1 &2)	IBR 182
35.	DC Appeal No.23/87	1989	(Vol.1& 2)	IBR 187
36.	DC Appeal No.6/81	1988	(Vol.1& 2)	IBR 193
37.	BCI Tr. Case No.16/86	1988	(Vol.1& 2)	IBR 197
38.	DC Appeal No.41/86	1988	(Vol.1& 2)	IBR 200
39.	DC Appeal No.33/86	1988	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 354
40.	DC Appeal No.21/85	1988	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 359
41.	BCI Tr. Case No.43/82	1988	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 364
42.	DC Appeal No.28/86	1988	(Vol.3& 4)	IBR 374
43.	DC Appeal No.64/74	1987	(Vol.2)	IBR 314
44.	DC Appeal No.30/84	1987	(Vol.2)	IBR 319
45.	DC Appeal No.40/86	1987	(Vol.3)	IBR 488

46	DC Appeal No.10/86 &10A/86	1987	(Vol.3)	IBR 491
47	DC Appeal No.7/86	1987	(Vol.3)	IBR 496
48	DC Appeal No.7/81	1987	(Vol.4)	IBR 735
49	DC Appeal No.12/86	1987	(Vol.4)	IBR 745
50	BCI Tr. Case No.57/87	1987	(Vol.4)	IBR 753

Unit V

Accountancy for lawyers: Need for maintenance of accounts; Books of accounts that need to be maintained- Cash Book, Journal and Ledger; **Elementary aspects of bookkeeping:** Meaning, Object, Journal, Double entry system, Closing of accounts; The cash and bulk transaction. **The Cash book:** Journal proper' especially with reference to client's accounts - Ledger, Trial balance and final accounts; Commercial mathematics.

The scheme of evaluation will be as under:

Division of marks:

Total Marks=100

▪ **Tests =80 Marks**

(There shall be two tests for 40 marks each, one at the end of 8th week and the other at the end of the Semester)

▪ **Case Analysis/Assignment =10 Marks**

▪ **Viva=10 Marks**

Prescribed Books:

1. Dr.Kailash Rai- Legal Ethics, Accountability for Lawyers & Bar-bench Relations.
2. Sirohi. JPS- Legal Ethics, Accountability for Lawyers, Bench-Bar Relations.
3. Myneni SR- Professional Ethics, Accountability for Lawyers, Bench-Bar Relations.
4. Gupta SP- Professional Ethics, Accountability for Lawyers, Bench-Bar Relations.
5. Dr.B. Malik, (Ed.)- Art of Lawyer (New Delhi, Universal Book Agency,1999)- Relevant articles
6. Pre-University textbooks on Accountancy

Reference Books:

1. Krishnaswami Aiyar-Professional Conduct and Advocacy, Oxford Publication.
2. N.R. Madhava Menon,(ed.)- Clinical Legal Education(1998), Code of Ethics for Advocates published in the Appendix-II and other relevant articles
3. Judgments of Supreme Court on professional ethics
4. Decisions of the Disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India reports in the Indian Bar Review.
5. Bar Council of India-Selected Judgments on Professional Ethics Vol. I & II

Acts & Rules:

1. The Advocates Act, 1961
2. TheAdvocatesWelfareFundAct,2001
3. The Bar Council of India Rules 1961
4. Notaries Act, 1952.
5. The Notaries Rules1956
6. Contempt of Court Act, 1971
7. The Contempt of Courts (CAT) Rules1992.

COURSE 9.5
PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING (HONS – VIII)

Course Objectives:

Legislation plays an important role in controlling human behaviour. In the democratic country people are not directly involved in the process of drafting of Legislation. It is essential for the Law students to acquire the skills & techniques of legislative drafting. In this course, the students are trained to gain knowledge of legislative drafting by way of studying principles, theories, process of drafting through theory and practical classes.

Course Outcomes:

After the successful completion of this Course, the student would be able to

- Understand the conceptual background and various principles of legislative drafting and the evolution of legal system and the various parts of a bill
- Analyze the various kinds of legislative instruments with ideals of legislative drafting
- Explicate the general rules of legislative drafting
- Extrapolate the stages in legislative drafting and various provisions of law and the impertinence of translation of statutes from its original language to the targeted language
- Draft the bill on the selected subjects and submit the same for evaluation.

Unit I

Conceptual background on legislative drafting: Definition and meaning of Legislation, Kinds of Legislation, Evolution of Legislation and Principles of Legislation- Early Laws, Twelve Tables, Medieval Laws, Modern Laws, Contribution of Jurists. Bentham's Theory of Legislation. **Principles of Legislative Drafting:** Principles, parts of a Bill, sentence, structure and other grammatical issues.

Unit II

Principles of Legislative Drafting: Legislative Documents: Bills, Acts, Orders, Rules, Schedules, Related Provisions, Case Laws. **Principles of Legislative Instruments:** As a tool of power, Object to Civil & Criminal Legislation, anticipated goals, Limitations of Legislation as a tool for change in relation to Religion, Morality and Tradition, Factors which influence decision of the legislator, Co-relation between Public Opinion and Legislative formulation, major problems and trends in legislative formulation in a modern welfare State. **Ideals of Drafting:** Simplicity, Preciseness, Consistency, Alignment with Existing Laws, Brevity & bibliography sources.

Unit III

Process and Preparation of Legislative Drafting: General rules, words selection, syntax, style, punctuation, reference of other related Laws and existing Laws, relevancy with Constitutional Provisions, required instructions for legislative drafting. **Other requirements:** punctuation, marginal notes, provisions, illustrations, presumptions, use of non- obstante clause, retrospective effect, exceptions, fictions, explanations, classification of Statutes, Amending, consolidating and codifying Statutes: Subordinate Legislations.

Unit IV

Stages in Legislative Drafting: Provisions: Preliminary, substantive, administrative, supplementary, penal. **Translation of Statutes:** Basic requirement of regional languages and English, Use of glossary and vocabulary, Translation from one language to the other.

Unit V

Practical (Project & Viva): Each student must scrutinize one Bill and has to prepare a Draft Bill on a subject assigned. The work will be evaluated for 15 Marks.

Prescribed books:

1. Reed Dickerson: Fundamentals of Legal Drafting
2. Robert C Dick: Legal Drafting
3. Bentham: Theory of Legislation

Reference Books:

1. Allen, Law in the making: Sweet and Max Well
2. Indian Law Institute: The Drafting of Laws (1980)
3. Thornton G.C.: Legislative Drafting, Butterworths, London.
4. W. Friedman: Law in a Changing Society (1970)
5. Zander M.: The Law-Making Process, Widenfeld & Icholson, England
6. Bentham : Principles of Legislation
7. Indian Law : The Drafting of Laws
8. P.M. Bakshi : Legislative Drafting
9. Dicey : Law and Public Opinion
10. Rathnaswamy : Legislation Principles and Practice

TENTH SEMESTER
COURSE 10.1
PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Course objectives:

This course seeks to evaluate the foundational theories and evolving sources of international law, examining whether it functions as “true law” while navigating the tension between traditional state sovereignty and the rise of non-state actors and “soft law.” It aims to equip students with the analytical tools to resolve complex jurisdictional disputes involving territorial sovereignty, diplomatic immunities, and the law of the sea, particularly within the context of the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court. Furthermore, the curriculum addresses modern legal frontiers by analysing the intersection of international norms with digital sovereignty, AI governance and the contemporary legal frameworks governing the use of force and global human rights.

Course Outcome:

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

- Know that the international law draws authority from treaties and customary practices, while soft law guides state behavior without binding force.
- The Monist systems apply international law directly, whereas dualist systems require domestic incorporation.
- Statehood is based on territory, population, government, and recognition, and sovereignty entails international responsibility.
- Territorial acquisition, diplomatic immunity, and the status of non-state actors are resolved through established legal principles adapted to digital contexts.
- Modern challenges such as cyber warfare attribution, climate change enforcement, and use of force are governed primarily by the UN Charter.

Unit I

Foundations and the Evolving Nature of International Law the Nature of International Law: Is it true law? The Legal realism and positivism. Natural Law Theory, Positivism, Consent Theory, Auto Limitation Theory, Pacta Sunt Servanda, Theory of Fundamental Rights. Difference between Public & Private International Law, Codification of International Law. **Sources of International Law:** Article 38 of the ICJ Statute; International Conventions and Treaties, International Customs, General Principles of Law recognized by Civilized Nations, Decisions of Judicial or Arbitral Tribunals, Juristic Works, Decisions of the organs of International Institutions. The rise of “Soft Law” and the role of UN General Assembly resolutions. Relationship between **International and Municipal Law:** Monism & Dualism.

Unit II

Territory, Sovereignty: Statehood and Recognition-Theories of recognition (Declaratory& Constitutive); the legal status of De Facto& De Jure states in modern geopolitics. **Territorial Sovereignty:** Acquisition and loss of territory; the principle of Uti Possidetis Juries. Extra-territorial Jurisdiction, International Servitudes, **State and Individual:** Nationality, Extradition, Asylum, Diplomatic & Consular Privileges and Immunities. **Subjects of International Law:** Beyond the State; the legal personality of International Organizations, Individuals, and Non-State Actors.

Unit III

International Responsibility and Dispute Resolution. State Responsibility- Jus Cogens obligations and Erga Omnes breaches. **The International Court of Justice (ICJ):** Jurisdiction, Advisory Opinions, and the binding nature of provisional measures & a Special emphasis **International Criminal Court (ICC).** **Alternative Dispute Resolution:** The Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) and International Investment Arbitration.

Unit IV

The Digital Frontier and Law of the Sea (UNCLOS): Cyber Sovereignty: Do traditional borders apply to the internet? **State Responsibility in Cyberspace:** Attribution of state-sponsored hacking and “gray-zone warfare”. **AI Governance:** Emerging international norms for Artificial Intelligence. **Law of the Sea:** Territorial waters, EEZs, and the “High Seas”; legal disputes including the Arctic sovereignty and South China Sea. Continental Shelf, International Seabed Authority, International Tribunal for Law of the Sea and Sea-Bed Dispute Chamber. **International Treaties:** Formation, Termination, Interpretation, Amendment and Modification of treaties.

Unit V

Peace, Security, Law of Armed Conflict and Human Rights: International Human Rights: Charter of UN **Article 2**, The “Right to Self-defence”, in the age of non-state actors, **Articles 33 to 38-** Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, Law of Armed Conflict-Military and Non-military measures **Articles- 39 to 50 of the UN Charter.**

Human Rights: International Bill of Human Rights, Enumeration of provision of rights in UDHR, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966, International Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights, 1966. Protection of Human Rights under Human Rights Act 1993.

Prescribed Books:

1. Rosalyn Higgins, Philippa Webb, Dapo Akande, **Oppenheim's International Law:** United Nations, Oxford University Press, 11th Edition, 2007.
2. I.A. Shearer, **Starke's International Law**, Oxford University Press, 2017.
3. Malcolm N. Shaw, **International Law**, Cambridge University Press, 8th Edition, 2017.
4. Michael Haas, International Human Rights: A Comprehensive Introduction, Routledge, 2nd Edition, 2014
5. Daniel Moeckli, Sangeeta Shah, Sandesh Sivakumaran, International Human Rights Law, Oxford University Press, 4th Edition, 2022
6. David Jordan, Understanding Modern Warfare, Cambridge University Press, 2nd Edition, 2016.
7. Edward N. Luttwak, The Art of Military Innovation, Harvard University Press, 2nd Edition, 2016.
8. Antonio Segura Serrano, Global Cybersecurity and International Law (Routledge Research in Information Technology and E-Commerce Law), Routledge, 1st Edition 2024.
9. Velliangiri Sarveshwaran, Artificial Intelligence and Cyber Security in Industry 4.0, Springer. 1st Edition, 2024.

Reference Books:

1. D. Harris & S. Sivakumaran, International Law: Cases and Materials, Sweet & Maxwell, 8th Edition, 2015.
2. S K Kapoor, International Law & Human Rights, Central Law Agency, 22nd Edition, 2021.
3. John H. Currie, Public International Law, Irwin Law, 2nd Edition, 2008.
4. Jyoti Rattan & Vijay Rattan, Public International Law (International Law 1), Bharat Law House, 8th Edition, 2024.

5. S. K. Verma, *An Introduction to Public International Law*, Prentice-Hall of India, Eastern Economy Edition, 1998.
6. Antonio Cassese, *International Law*, Oxford University Press, 2nd Edition, 2005.
7. Mayank Madhaw, *Singhal's Public International Law*, Singhal Law Publications, 4th Edition, 2023.
8. V. K. Ahuja, *Public International Law*, Lexis Nexis Publications, 2nd Edition, 2021.

COURSE 10.2
LAW OF EVIDENCE
(BHARATIYA SAKSHYA ADHINIYAM, 2023)

Course Objectives:

Evidence law, as the cardinal procedural framework for proving facts with precision and integrity, lays down the fundamental norms governing the admissibility of evidence. The Indian Evidence Act of 1872, now metamorphosed into the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, has stood the test of time and continues to provide the backbone of judicial truth-finding. This legislation unfolds the core principles of relevancy, proof, production, and the effect of evidence, ensuring that facts are established without blemish and justice is administered with fairness. The course provides for understanding the statutory framework of admissibility and relevancy of facts; analyze the rules governing proof and production of oral, documentary, and material evidence; evaluate the impact of evidence on judicial decision-making and truth discovery and develop practical skills in examination, cross-examination, and appreciation of evidence.

Course Outcomes:

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- Explain the nature of the law of evidence as adjective law and its role in operationalizing substantive and procedural laws.
- Analyse the fundamental concepts and principles that underpin evidentiary rules in judicial processes.
- Differentiate between oral, documentary, and material evidence, and identify their recognized sources.
- Apply techniques of examination-in-chief and cross-examination to evaluate witness testimony effectively and assess the shifting burden of proof and its practical implications in litigation.
- Critically evaluate oral and documentary evidence to determine credibility, reliability, and relevance in the pursuit of truth and integrate evidentiary principles into advocacy and adjudication, demonstrating practical courtroom skills.

Unit I : C. 1 – 32

- Definitions – C.1-2
- Relevancy C. 5-20
 - Closely connected facts
 - Admission
 - Statements by persons who cannot be called as witnesses
 - Statements made under special circumstances

Unit II: C. 33 – 73

- How much of a statement to be proved
- Judgements of courts when relevant
- Opinions of third persons when relevant
- Character when relevant
- Facts which need not be proved
- Oral Evidence
- Documentary Evidence

Unit III: Proof C. 74 – 103

- Public Documents
- Presumptions as to documents
- Of the exclusion of oral evidence by documentary evidence

Unit IV: C. 104 – 139

- Burden of proof
- Estoppel
- Of witnesses

Unit V: Examination of Witnesses C. 140 – 170

- Order of examination
- Impeaching credit of witness
- Judges power to put questions
- Improper Admission and Rejection of evidence

Prescribed Book:

1. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal - Law of Evidence (latest edition, Wadhwa, Nagpur)

Reference Books:

1. Sarkar and Manohar - Sarkar on Evidence (1999), Wadha & Co., Nagpur
2. Indian Evidence Act, (Amendment up to date)
3. Polein Murphy, Evidence (5th Edn. Reprint 2000), Universal, Delhi.
4. Albert S. Osborn - The Problem of Proof (First Indian Reprint 1998), Universal, Delhi.
5. Avtar Singh - Principles of the Law of Evidence (1992), Central Law Agency, New Delhi.
6. Vepa P. Sarathi - Law of Evidence (6th ed., 2006)
7. M. Monir - Law of Evidence (14th ed., 2006)

Relevant Bare Acts.

COURSE 10.3
ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEMS (CLINICAL - III)

Course Objectives:

Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems have gained significant importance at local, national, and international levels due to the increasing complexity of disputes and limitations of formal adjudication. Certain disputes are more effectively resolved through specific ADR mechanisms such as arbitration, conciliation, mediation, and negotiation, each involving distinct principles, procedures, and skill sets. This course aims to equip students with the necessary theoretical knowledge and practical skills for effective participation in ADR processes. The course teacher shall mandatorily administer practical and simulation-based exercises for each unit.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Understand the principles and importance of ADR mechanisms.
- Distinguish between adjudicatory and non-adjudicatory dispute resolution processes.
- Apply statutory provisions governing arbitration, conciliation, mediation, negotiation and Lok Adalat.
- Analyze the roles and functions of arbitrators, conciliators, mediators, and negotiators.
- Demonstrate practical skills in ADR processes through simulations and exercises.

Unit I

General Introduction to Dispute Resolution; Inquisitorial Method; Adversarial Method; Other methods—both formal and informal—such as Arbitration, Conciliation, Mediation, Negotiation and Lok Adalat (Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987). Advantages and disadvantages of the above methods; Need for ADRs; International commitments; Domestic needs; Suitability of ADRs to types of disputes; Civil Procedure Code, 1908 and ADRs.

Unit II

Arbitration: Meaning of arbitration; Attributes of arbitration; General principles of arbitration; Different kinds of arbitration; Qualities and qualifications of an arbitrator; Arbitration agreement and its drafting; Appointment of arbitrator; Principal steps in arbitration; Arbitral award; Arbitration under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

Unit III

Conciliation: Meaning and kinds of conciliation- facilitative, evaluative, court-annexed, voluntary and compulsory; Qualities of a conciliator; Duties of a conciliator; Role of a conciliator; Stages of conciliation; Procedure; Conciliation under statutes- Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; Family Courts Act, 1984; Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

Unit IV

Negotiation: Meaning; Different styles of negotiation; Different approaches to negotiation; Phases of negotiation; Qualities of a negotiator; Power and ethics in negotiation.

Unit V

Mediation: Meaning; Qualities and role of a mediator; Essential characteristics of the mediation process—voluntary, collaborative, controlled, confidential, informal, impartial, neutral and self-responsible; Different models of mediation; Code of conduct for mediators; Mediation under the Mediation Act, 2023.

Prescribed Books:

1. Sridhar Madabhushi- Alternative Dispute Resolution
2. P.C. Rao -The Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996

Reference Books:

1. Sampath D.K. -Mediation, National Law School, Bangalore
2. Rajan R.D. – A Primer on Alternative Dispute Resolution
3. Gold Neil, et.al., Learning Lawyers Skills (Chapter 7)
4. Michael Noone-Mediation, (Chapters 1,2&3)

COURSE 10.4
LITIGATION ADVOCACY AND INTERNSHIP (CLINIC – IV)

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to provide students with hands-on training in litigation practice by developing practical advocacy skills essential for legal profession. The course aims to familiarize students with moot court practice, trial court procedures, and professional methods of legal reasoning, drafting, and oral advocacy. It seeks to enhance students' abilities in client interviewing, counseling, pre-trial preparation, and court documentation through direct exposure to courts, advocates' chambers, and legal aid offices. The course also aims to inculcate professional ethics, courtroom discipline, and reflective learning through systematic observation, record-keeping, and viva-voce evaluation, thereby bridging the gap between theoretical legal education and practical legal practice.

Course Outcomes:

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

- Apply principles of substantive and procedural law through effective participation in moot court exercises, including drafting memorials and presenting oral arguments.
- Demonstrate practical understanding of civil and criminal trial procedures by observing court proceedings and systematically recording the stages of trial.
- Develop essential advocacy skills such as client interviewing, counseling, fact analysis, and professional communication in real court and legal aid settings.
- Prepare and analyses legal documents, pleadings, and court papers by observing pre-trial preparation, filing procedures, and internship-based legal work.
- Exhibit professional ethics, courtroom etiquette, and reflective learning through maintenance of diaries, records, and performance in viva-voce assessment.

Litigation Advocacy

Moot Court: The Paper will have following components of **30 marks** each:

1. Every student may be required to do at least three moot courts in a year. The moot court work will be on an assigned problem. **(10 marks)**
2. Observance of Trial in two cases, one Civil and one Criminal. Students may be required to attend two trials in the course of the final year of their LL.B. Programme. They will maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the courts assigned. **(10 Marks)**
3. Final Moot Examination: The Clinical Evaluation Committee shall evaluate Moot Court at the end of the semester. The problem for the Moot examination shall be notified at least 25 days before the date of examination. The moot problem given is common to all the batches. Students have to submit memorials in hand written form (along with Citation or supporting documents) for both the sides. **(10 Marks)**
4. **Client's interview and Counseling:** The student shall attend court proceedings for at least three days in a week. Each student shall maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the courts assigned. The course teacher shall evaluate this record for a maximum of twenty-five marks. **(25 Marks)**
5. **Pre-Trial Preparation and Internship:** Each student shall observe the interviewing sessions of events when they visit the Chambers of Advocates or legal aid offices and shall record the proceedings in a diary. The course teacher shall evaluate this record for fifteen marks. **(15 Marks)**

6. The student shall also observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the advocate and the procedure for filing of the suit or petition and shall record in the dairy. The course teacher shall evaluate this dairy for 10 marks along with internship diary for 10 marks. **(20 Marks)**
7. At the end of the course, Viva-Voce will be held for 10 marks. **(10 marks)**

**COURSE 10.5
SEMINAR
(PRINCIPLES OF RESEARCH)**

Course Objectives:

The paper on Seminar gives training to the students to develop inclination towards research. The students are encouraged to select to topics in which they have interest and curiosity. The students are trained in methods of data collection in both doctrinal and empirical research. They are guided in the preparation of questionnaire, surveying, sampling and interview. The students are encouraged in the preparation of reports and in the method of classifying and analysing the data. They are taught in the skills of presentation and assertion of ideas. This emphasizes constant and consistent supervision, control and direction in research pursuits.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- To devise the research and drafting skills
- To identify original thinking
- To appraise analytical skills
- To explore avenues in Masters programme
- To prepare oratory skills and articulation

Unit I

Concept of Research: Meaning, definition, objectives; Legal Research: Characteristics, Methods & Models, Qualities of a good Researcher; **Hypothesis:** Meaning, Characteristics, problems, stages, Types of good hypothesis. Experimental and Non Experimental Hypothesis. **Types of Research:** Doctrinal (Analytical, Historical, Philosophical, Comparative) & Non-doctrinal (Empirical, Qualitative, Quantitative).

Unit II

Major Steps involved in Legal research: Selection of Topic/Problem; Legal Research Design: Parts of design, Contents/features, characteristic, steps, types, Census method and Sampling method of Design; **Collection of Data in Legal Research:** Primary, Secondary and Tertiary resources. Interpretation of Data

Unit III

Research Techniques (Tools of Research): a. Observation: Participant and Non-participant, Controlled and uncontrolled observation, Structured and unstructured observation. b. Interview: Structured and unstructured interview. c. Questionnaire, Characteristics of a good questionnaire, Structured and unstructured questionnaire. d. Survey: Characteristics of a good survey, advantages and disadvantages of survey, Interview survey, Questionnaire Survey, Group survey. e. Case Study Method: Meaning, advantages and disadvantages of case study method.

Unit IV

Research Report: Meaning of Research report, Purpose, Steps, Formation, Style and Language. Pre-draft Preparation: Phase I: Formulation of Ideas; Phase II: Sketching the Outline or Synopsis. Preliminary, Text and Reference materials: Title Page, Declaration, Preface, Foreword, Acknowledgement, Table of Cases, Introduction, Texts, Conclusions & Suggestions, Bibliography, Appendix and Footnotes. c. Style and Language, Page, Size, Spacing and Numbering.

Unit V

Writing the Research Report or Thesis; Post-Draft Refinement: Other Forms of Research-Based Critical Legal Writing – Methodology of Drafting: Research Paper, Notes and Comments, Book Review. **Reference Guide to Major Citation Standards across the World:** ILI (Indian Law Institute), Bluebook, OSCOLA (Oxford University Standard for Citation of Legal Authorities, MLA (Modern Language Association)

Prescribed Books:

1. F. L. Whitney – Elements of Research
2. Goode and Hatt – Methods in Social Research
3. S. K. Verma and M. Afzal Wani (Edited) – Legal Research and Methodology., Indian Law Institute Publication

Reference Books:

1. Morris L. Cohen – Legal Research
2. N. Sadhu – Research Methodology in Social Sciences
3. Victor Tunkell – Legal Research
4. Dr. S. R. Mynenei – Legal Research and Methodology
5. B.A.V. Sharma – Research Methods in Social Sciences
6. Dr. H. N. Tewari – Research Methodology
7. Soloman Raja & Gandhi – Research Methodology
8. John H. Farrar & Anthony M. Dugdale – Introduction to Legal Method
9. Harvard Blue Book of Citation (19th& 21st Edition)