

**SCHEME FOR
5 YEAR B.A.LL.B., DEGREE COURSE (TEN SEMESTERS) &
3YEAR LL.B DEGREE COURSE (SIX SEMESTERS)**

1/5 B.A.LL.B.,

I SEMESTER

1.1: GENERAL ENGLISH-I	100Marks
1.2: POLITICAL SCIENCE – I	100Marks
1.3: SOCIOLOGY-I	100Marks
1.4: TELUGU/HINDI	100Marks

II SEMESTER

2.1: GENERAL ENGLISH-II	100Marks
2.2: POLITICAL SCIENCE – II	100Marks
2.3: SOCIOLOGY-II	100Marks
2.4: HISTORY	100Marks

2/5 B.A.LL.B.,

III SEMESTER

3.1: POLITICAL SCIENCE-III	100Marks
3.2: ECONOMICS-I	100Marks
3.3: HISTORY OF COURTS, LEGISLATURE AND LEGAL PROFESSION IN INDIA-I	100Marks
3.4: HISTORY AND INDIAN CULTURE	100Marks

IV SEMESTER

4.1: HISTORY OF COURTS, LEGISLATURE AND LEGAL PROFESSION IN INDIA-I	100Marks
4.2: ECONOMICS-II	100Marks
4.3: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LAW	100 Marks
4.4: PSYCHOLOGY	100Marks

1/3 LL.B., & 3/5 B.A.LL.B.,

I SEMESTER

1.1: LAW OF CONTRACTS-I	100Marks
1.2: LAW OF CONTRACTS-II	100Marks
1.3: LAW OF TORTS & CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW	100Marks
1.4: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW	100Marks
1.5: LEGAL LANGUAGE AND LEGAL WRITING	100Marks

II SEMESTER

2.1: FAMILY LAW – I	100Marks
2.2: FAMILY LAW – II	100Marks
2.3: LAW OF CRIMES	100Marks
2.4: ENVIRONMENTAL LAW	100Marks
2.5: HUMAN RIGHTS & PRACTICE	100Marks

2/3 LL.B., & 4/5 B.A.LL.B.,

III SEMESTER

3.1: JURISPRUDENCE	100Marks
3.2: PROPERTY LAW INCLUDING TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT AND EASEMENT ACT	100Marks
3.3: ADMINISTRATIVE LAW	100Marks
3.4: COMPANY LAW	100Marks
3.5: PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	100Marks

IV SEMESTER

4.1: LABOUR LAWS	100Marks
4.2: INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES	100Marks
4.3: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS	100Marks
4.4: LAND LAWS INCLUDING LAND CEILING AND OTHER LOCAL LAWS	100Marks
4.5: BANKING LAW	100Marks

3/3 LL.B., & 5/5 B.A.LL.B.,

V SEMESTER

5.1: CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT	100Marks
5.2: CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT AND PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT	100Marks
5.3: LAW OF EVIDENCE	100Marks
5.4: ARBITRATION, CONCILIATION AND ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEM	100Marks
5.5: LAW OF INSURANCE	100Marks

VI SEMESTER

6.1: LAW OF TAXATION OR WOMEN AND THE LAW	100Marks
6.2: DRAFTING, PLEADING & CONVEYANCING	100Marks
6.3: PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, ACCOUNTANCY FOR LAWYERS AND BENCH-BAR RELATIONS	100Marks
6.4: MOOT COURT, PRE-TRIAL PREPARATION AND PARTICIPATION IN TRIAL PROCEEDINGS	100Marks
6.5: PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING, LEGAL AID AND PARALEGAL SERVICES	100Marks

SCHEME FOR 3YEAR LL.B DEGREE COURSE (SIX SEMESTERS)

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I SEMESTER

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6.5: PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING, LEGAL AID AND PARALEGAL SERVICES	100Marks

FIRST SEMESTER

PAPER-I

CONTRACTS - I (Including Specific Relief)

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF LAW OF CONTRACT:

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.1 Coercion - definition - essential elements - duress and coercion - various illustrations of coercion doctrine of economic duress - effect of coercion - evaluation of Sec.15. 6.2· Undue Influence - definition - essential elements - between which parties can it exist? who is to prove it? Illustrations of undue influence - independent advice - pardahanashin women- unconscionable bargains effect of undue influence. 6.3 Misrepresentation - definition - misrepresentation of law and of fact - their effects and illustration. 6.4 Fraud definition - essential elements - sugstio falsi-suppresio veri When does silence amounts to fraud? Active concealment of truth- importance of intention.

UNIT- 7: LEGALITY OF OBJECTS:

7.1 Void agreements - lawful and unlawful considerations, objects - void, voidable, illegal and unlawful agreements their effects. 7.2 Unlawful consideration and objects. 7.2.1 Forbidden by law 7.2.2 Defeating the provision of any law 7.2.3 Fraudulent 7.2.4 Injurious to person or property 7.2.5 Immoral 7.2.6 Against public policy 7.3 Void Agreements 7.3.1 Agreements without consideration 7.3.2 Agreements in restraint of marriage 7.3.3. Agreements in restraint of trade its exceptions- sale of good - will, Sec. 11 restrictions, under the Partnership Act, trade combinations exclusive dealing agreements, restraints on employees under agreements of service. 7.3.4 Agreements in restraint of legal proceedings its exceptions 7.3.5 Uncertain agreements 7.3.6 Wagering agreements - its exception

UNIT-8 DISCHARGE OF A CONTRACT AND ITS VARIOUS MODES;

8.1 By performance - conditions of valid tender of performance - how? By Whom? Where? When/In what manner? Performance of reciprocal promises - time essence of contract. 8.2 By breach - anticipatory breach and present breach 8.3 Impossibility of performance- specific grounds of frustration - application to leases - theories of frustration - effect of frustration - frustration and restitution. 8.4 By period of limitation B.5By agreement - rescission and alteration - their effect - remission and waiver of performance extension of time - accord and satisfaction.

Unit 9: QUASI-CONTRACTS OR CERTAIN RELATIONS RESEMBLING THOSE CREATED BY CONTRACT

UNIT-10 REMEDIES IN CONTRACTUAL RELATIONS

10.1 Damages - kinds - remoteness of damages ascertainment of damages. 10.2 Injunction - when granted and when refused - Why? 10.3 Refund and restitution 10.4 Specific performance - When? Why?

UNIT-11 SPECIFIC RELIEF (SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT, 1969)

11.1 Definition 11.2 Recovering possession of property 11.3 Specific performance of contracts 11.4 Rectification of instruments 11.5 Rescission of contracts 11.6 Cancellation of Instruments 11.7 Declaratory decrees 11.8 Preventive relief

PAPER –II
CONTRACTS - II (Including Partnership Act, Sale of Goods Act)

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

1.1 Contract of Indemnity 1.2 Definition 1.3 Rights of Indemnity holder 1.4 Liability of the Indemnifier 1.5 Contract of Guarantee 1.6 Definition of Guarantee 1.7 Essential characteristics of contract of Guarantee 1.8 Distinction between contract of indemnity and contract of Guarantee 1.9 Kinds of guarantee 1.10 Rights and liabilities of surety 1.11 Discharge of surety.

UNIT-2 CONTRACT OF BAILMENT (Sec. 148-181 of Indian Contract act, 1872)

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

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

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

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

4.1 Formation of Contract 4.2 Subject-matter of contract of Sale 4.3 Conditions and Warranties 4.4 Express and implied conditions and warranties 4.5 Caveat Emptor 4.6 Property, Possession and risk 4.7 Passing of Property 4.8 Sale by non-owners 4.9 Delivery of goods 4.10 Rights and duties of Seller and buyer before and after sale 4.11 Rights of unpaid seller.

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

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

UNIT-6 NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881.

PAPER -III
TORTS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW

UNIT-1 EVOLUTION OF LAW OF TORTS:

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

UNIT-2 DEFINITION, NATURE, SCOPE AND OBJECTS:

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

UNIT -3 PRINCIPLES OF LIABILITY IN TORTS:

3.1 Fault 3.1.1 Wrongful intent 3.1.2 Negligence 3.2 Liability without fault 3.3 Violation of Ethical codes 3.4 Statutory liability 3.4.1 Fatal Accidents Act 3.4.2 Railway Act 3.4.3 Workmen's compensation Act 3.4.4 Motor Vehicles Act 3.4.5 Carrier Act 3.4.6 Insurance Laws 3.5 Place of motive in Torts

UNIT -4 JUSTIFICATION IN TORT

4.1 Volenti Non Fit Injuria - What is free consent? Informed consent mere and knowledge and knowledge coupled with assumption of risk 4.2 Necessity, Private and public 4.3 Plaintiff's default 4.4 Act of God and Inevitable Accident 4.5 Private defence 4.6. Statutory authorisation 4.7 Judicial and Quasi-judicial Acts 4.8 Parental and quasi parental authority

UNIT -5 EXTINGUISHMENT OF (AXBILITY IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS

5.1 Death, Actio personalis moritur cum persona. Exceptions, Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act. 1934. 5.2 Waiver and acquiescence 5.3 Release 5.4 Accord and satisfaction 5.5 Limitation

UNIT -6 STANDING

6.1 Who may sue in torts 6.1.1 Aggrieved individuals 6.1.2 Class Action, O1 R8 6.1.3 Social Action Groups 6.1.4 Statutes granting standing to certain persons groups 6.2 Who may not be sued 6.2.2 Lunatics 6.2.3 Infants

UNIT -7 DOCTRINE OF SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY AND ITS RELEVENCE IN INDIA

7.1 Liability of State-Sovereign and non-sovereign functions, Crown Proceedings Act of U.K., Federal Tort Claims Act of U.S.A. Constitution of India, Arts 294 and 300 7.2 Act of State.

UNIT -8 VICARIOUS LIABILITY

8.1 Basis, Scope and justification 8.1.1 Express authorization 8.1.2 Ratification 8.1.3 Abetment 8.2 Special Relationship 8.2.1 Master and servant - arising out of and in the course of employment who is master? - Control test who is servant? Borrowed servant Independent contractor. 8.2.2 Corporation and

Principal Officer

UNIT -9 TORTS AGAINST PERSONS AND PERSONAL RELATIONS

9.1 Assault, Battery, Mayhem 9.2 False Imprisonment 9.3 Defamation -Libel, slander including law relating to privileges 9.4 Marital Relations, domestic Relations, parental Relations Master and Servant relations. 9.5 Malicious prosecution 9.6 Shortened Expectation of life 9.7 Nervous Shock 9.8 Defences

UNIT-10 WRONG AFFECTING PROPERTY

10.1 Trespass to land, Trespass ab initio, Dispossession 10.2 Movable Property-Trespass to goods Detinue, conversion 10.3 Torts against Business interest- Injurious falsehood, misstatements, passing off 10.4 Defences

UNIT -11 NEGLIGENCE

11.1 Basic concepts 11.1.1 Theories of Negligence 11.1.2 Standards of care, Duty to take care, carelessness inadvertence 11.1.3 Doctrine of contributive negligence 11.1.4 Res Ipsa Loquitur and its importance in contemporary 11.2 Professional liability due to Negligence with special reference to consumer Protection Law

UNIT-12 ABSOLUTE/STRICT LIABILITY

12.1 The Rule in Ryland vs. Fletcher. Principle for application of these rules. 12.1.1 Storing of dangerous things 12.1.2 Escape of dangerous things-application of principles in concrete cases of damage arising out of industrial activity. (The Bhopal Disaster. Oleum Gas Escape, Machua Dam Burst, M.C. Mehta Case, Nuclear Installations and their hazards) 12.2 Defences 12.3 Liability under Motor Vehicle Act, Railway Act etc.,

UNIT-13 NUISANCE

13.1 Definition, Essentials, Types 13.2 Acts which constitute nuisance-obstructions of highways, pollution of air, water, noise, interference with light and air

UNIT-14 LEGAL REMEDIES

14.1 Legal Remedies 14.1.1 Award of damages-simple, special, punitive 14.1.2 remoteness of Damages-foreseeability

and directness tests 14.1.3 Injunction 14.1.4 Specific Restitution of Property 14.2 Extra-Legal Remedies-self help, Reentry in land, Re-capture of goods, distress damage feasant abatement to nuisance.

UNIT-15 JUDICIAL PROCESS IN TORT

15.1 Dilatoriness 15.2 Complicated rules of procedures and evidence 15.3 Experts trial process, Reports of Testing labs 15.4 Court fees, Problems of access.

UNIT-16 TORT AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW

16.1 Duty to take care and liability for negligence: Manufacturers and traders and providers of services such as lawyers, doctors and other professional 16.2 Caveat emptor and caveat venditor 16.3 Deceit and false advertisement 16.4 Liability for hazardous and inherently dangerous industrial activity 16.5 Product liability-EEC directives 16.6 Right to common property resources-right to pass and repass on pathways.

PAPER IV CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Unit -1 HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

1.1 Constitutional Developments since 1858 to 1947 Morle Minto Reform dyarchy-Montague-chelmsford Reforms. Indian National Congress 1885 - Various Trends of opinionsocial Reform vs. political Independence. Protest against British Repression. Jalianwala Baag. Rowlatt Act-Sedition Trials of Tilak. 1.2 Making of India's Constitution - concept of constitution and Constitutionalism'Salient features - Constituent Assembly - Sovereignty. 1.3 Preamble-Status and its goals

Unit -2 PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

2.1 Westminster Model- Indian experience before Independence choice of Parliamentary Government 2.2 President of India-Election Qualifications, impeachment, Salary, etc., 2.3 Council of Ministers-President's constitutional position 2.4 Governor and State Government-President's constitutional relationship 2.5 Legislative Process-Privileges, freedom of speech. Practice of law-making etc., 2.6 Legislative privileges- vs. Fundamental Rights. In reo Art 143 of the Constitution of India. 2.7 Prime Minsiter- Cabinet system- collective responsibility - Individual responsibility - President - P.M. Relationship. 2.8 Party System-Anti-defection law. Freedom of an M.P./M.L.A to dissent.

UNIT -3 FEDERALISM

3.1 Federalism-principles-Comparative study of other Federations. Why India has a federal Government 3.2 Indian Federalism-President of India-Council of States Process of Constitutional amendment. Identification of Federal Features. 3.3 Legislative Relations between the Centre and the States. 3.4 Administrative relations-Centre-States 3.5. Financial Relations -Centre-States. 3.6 Governor's position from the perspective of Federalism 3.7Centre's Powers over the States-Art.356 3.8. J & K - Special Status 3.9. Critical problems of India Federalism - Sarkaria Commission-Greater autonomy vs. Central Control one party domination. Emergence of Political Federalism. Growth of Regional parties.

UNIT – 4 CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESSES OF ADAPTATION AND ALTERATION

4.1 Methods of Constitutional Amendment-Written-Unwritten-Rigid-flexible Constitutions. Provisions which can be amended by ordinary procedure. Special procedure, review of Constitutional Amendments. 4.2 Limitations upon Constitutional Amendments Shankari Prasad, Sajjan Singh 4.3 Golak Nath vs. Punjab-Why should Fundamental Rights be immune from the process of Constitutional Amendment. 4.4 Basic Structure Doctrine as limitation-Kesavanand Bharati 4.5 Development of the Basic Structure Doctrine Constituent power of the Supreme Court. Waman Rao, Minerva Mills, etc.,4.6 Indira Gandhi vs. Raj Narain; Judicial consensus on Basic Structure. 4.7 Legislature and Judicial attempts to bury the Basic Structure Doctrine, Legitimation of the Basic Structure Doctrine. Special bench to reconsider the Basic Structure issue. Forty -second Constitutional Amendment. Fortyfourth Consitutional Amendment. 4.8 Minerva Mills and subsequent developments of the basic Structure Doctrine. Responsibility of the court; Activism vs. Restraint.

UNIT -5 SECULARISM

5.1 Concept of Secularism-Indian Constitutional Provisions, Historical Persopective of India Secularism. 5.2 Religion and State-in India-State control and non-interference with Relgiion. Concept of Secularism; American Model-Separation of State-church-Is it relevant to India!' Tradition in IndiaEqual respect for All Religions? 5.3 Minority Rights-Why/ Scope-meaning of Minority 5.4 Minority's Right to Educational Institutions.

UNIT- 6 EQUALITY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

6.1 Equality before the law and Equal protection of laws meaning-Constitutional provisions-total conspectus - Articles 14,15,16,17, 29 (2), 325. 6.2. classification for Differential Treatment 6.3 Gender Justice. Arts. 15(1),(2),(3)16,29(2) 6.4 Administrative discretion and Equality 6.5 Compensatory Discrimination for Backward Classes/SC&ST

UNIT – 7 FREEDOMS AND SOCIAL CONTROL

7.1 Freedom of speech and expression 7.2 Freedom of the press 7.3 Freedom of speech and contempt of court 7.4 Freedom of Assembly 7.5 Freedom of Association 7.6 Freedom of movement 7.7 Freedom to Reside and Settle 7.8 Freedom of profession/business etc., 7.~ Property and social control 1950 to 1978 7.10 Property and social control After 1978

UNIT – 8 PERSONAL LIBERTY

8.1 Rights of an accused-Double Jeopardy 8.2 Right against self-incrimination 8.3 Right against Retroactive Punishment 8.4 Right to life and personal Liberty-Meaning of - Art.21. Gopalan 8.5 'Personal Liberty' - Meaning of - Maneka Gandhi, Sunil Batra, etc., 8.6 Procedure established by law-Gopalan, Kharak Singh 8.7 Procedure established by law - Due process - Maneka Gandhi and after. 8.8 Preventive detention constitutional Policy Art. 22 8.9 Preventive detention-Safeguards under the constitution.

UNIT -9 FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES

9.1 Directive Principles-Reasons for incorporation 9.2 Directive principles-Directions of Social Change- A new social order 9.3 Fundamental Rights and Directive principles - Inter- relationship- Judicial balancing 9.4 Constitutional amendments - Arts, 31A, 31-8 and 31-C to strengthen Directive Principles. 9.5 Judicial policy towards Directive Principles from Champakam to Minerva Mills. 9.6 What is "State"? Art.12 9.7 Naresh vs. Maharashtra - is Judiciary "State"?

UNIT-10 EMERGENCY

10.1 Emergency need for such a provision. Types of Emergencies. Experience in other democracies. 10.2 Proclamation of emergency-conditions- Art. 352 -Effect of Emergency on Centre-State relations. 10.3 Emergency and suspension of fundamental rights. Arts.358,359 Makhan Singh Tarasikha to A.D.M. Jabalpur. 10.4 Financial Emergency

UNIT-11 JUDICIAL PROCESS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

11.1 Judicial Review - Art. 32, 226, 227 11.2 Nature of Judicial Review 11.3 Court system in India: Backlogs, Arrears, alternatives. Lok Adalats etc., 11.4 Judges, Appointments, conditions of service etc., 11.5 Subordinate Judiciary 11.6 Jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Court 11.7 Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court 11.8 Public Interest Litigation

UNIT-12 SERVICES UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

12.1 Doctrine of pleasure (Art.310) 12.2 Protection against Arbitrary Dismissal, Removal or Reduction in Rank (Art.311) 12.3 Tulsiram Patel - exceptions to Art.311

PAPER V

LEGAL LANGUAGE AND LEGAL WRITING INCLUDING GENERAL ENGLISH

PART- A

UNIT -1 Uses of the Language

Three basic functions 1.1.1 Communicative 1.1.2 Expressive
1.1.3 Directive 1.1.4 Ceremonial and Performative

UNIT -2 SENTENCE

2.1 Declarative 2.2 Interrogative 2.3 Imperative 2.4 Exclamatory

UNIT -3 Reasoning, Inference, Propositions, Questions, Commands,
Exclamation, Statements, Arguments (different types of
arguments), conclusion indicators, premise indicators

UNIT – 4 DEFINITIONS

4.1 Purposes - Increased *Vocabulary* - Elimination of ambiguity, reducing *vagueness*, explain theoretically, influencing attitudes. 4.2 Types of definitions - Stipulative - Lexical - precision - Theoretical - Persuasive

UNIT – 5 "MEANING"

5.1 Various meanings of "Meaning". 5.2 Differential denotative and connotative

UNIT-6 LEGAL LANGUAGE

6.1 Reasons for its special characteristics 6.2. Flexibility of language 6.3 Syntactic ambiguity 6.4 Polycemey 6.5 Homonym

UNIT -7 FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF LEGAL WRITING

7.1 Concision's - clarity - cogency 7.2 Simplicity of structure 7.3 attention and awareness of practical legal import of sentence 7.4 Communicative skills

UNIT-8 GENERAL GUIDELINES RELATIVE TO LEGAL WRITING 8.1 Titles - short straightforward - Punchy etc., 8.2 Headings : Definite message to readers, avoid general headings, uniformly brief etc., 8.3 italics - use of 8.4 Numbers 8.5 Definition of Terms R6 Contractions ego Instead of Can't prefer cannot 8.7 Use of first person 8.8 Enumeration's 8.9 Quotations 8.10 Ellipses and alternations 8.11 Citations 8.12 Footnotes 8.13 forms and address of references 8.14 Signing off

UNIT-9 GENERALLY USED LEGAL TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS IN TELUGU/ENGLISH

UNIT-10 The student shall be explained about reading for understanding the contents and organization of the text, reading for details and language study, *vocabulary*, identification of source a referred law book, journal or judicial decision may given from the passage. The student may be asked to-10.1 Identify 'legal terms' 10.2 Explain those terms 10.3 Use equivalent other terms 10.4 Identify case law 10.5 Analyze the point of law involved 10.6 Precise 10.7 Answer the questions put based on that passage (Compulsory question to be answered to the examination)

PART - C

UNIT -11 LAW – CLASSIFICATION

11.1 Common law - Civil law - Public Law - Private Law Territorial Law - Personal law - Substantive law - Procedural law - Secular law - Theocratic law - Fundamental law - Derivative law.

11.2 Meanings of law

as aggregate of laws

as a system

as a process

PART - D

UNIT-12 Translation of Legal forms - English to Telugu or Writing of

Legal terms in English

PART-E

UNIT-13 Translation of brief passage from English to Telugu / Comprehension. Pleadings and conveyancing in Telugu/English plaint, Written Statement. Sale and Agreement to sell, gift, Lease, Mortgage, Will. (essential elements of the above also to be taught) Those whose mother tongue is not Telugu they may be permitted to write in English.

REFERENCE MATERIAL

1. Introduction to logic: Irving M. Copi, Part I i.e. Introduction use of language definition.
2. Legal Style:
3. Language of law : Devid Mallin Koff
4. Leaning legal rules: James A. Holland & Julian S. Webb pages 88 to 101
5. Language and Law: Glanville Williams Pages 72 to 85,300 to 308
6. Legal Writing; Elliott Siskind
7. Law and Language: Irfan Habibi, Aligarh Law University Publications
8. Legal Method: Farhar 1 st and relevant chapters

2ND SEMESTER

PAPER - VI

FAMILY LAW - I

UNIT -1

MARRIAGE AND KINSHIP

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

UNIT -2

CUSTOMARY PRACTICES AND THE STATE

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

UNIT -3

CONVERSION AND ITS EFFECT ON FAMILY

3.1 Marriage 3.2 Adoption 3.3 Guardianship 3.4 Succession

UNIT-4

Matrimonial Remedies

4.1 Non-Judicial resolution of marital conflict problems

(a) Customary dissolution of marriage-unilateral divorce, divorce by mutual consent and other modes of dissolution.

(b) Divorce under Muslim Personal law - Talaq and talaq-e-tafweez

4.2 Judicial resolution of marital conflict problems: a general perspective of matrimonial fault theory and the principle of irretrievable breakdown of marriage. 4.3 Nullity of marriage 4.4 Option of puberty 4.5 Restitution of conjugal rights 4.6 Judicial separation 4.7 Desertion: a ground for matrimonial relief 4.8 Cruelty : a ground for matrimonial relief 4.9 Adultery : a ground for matrimonial relief 4.10 Other grounds for matrimonial relief 4.11 Divorce by mutual consent under Special Marriage Act, 1954 4.12 Bars to matrimonial relief 4.12.1 Doctrine of strict proof 4.12.2 Taking advantage of one's own wrong or disability 4.12 .3 Accessory 4.12 .4 Connivance 4.12.5 Collusion 4.12 .6 Condonation 4.12.7 Improper or unnecessary delay 4.12.8 Residuary clause - no other legal ground exist for refusing the matrimonial relief

UNIT-5

ALIMONY AND MAINTENANCE

1.1.1 Maintenance of neglected wives, divorced wives, minor children, disabled children, and parents who are unable to support themselves under the code of criminal Procedure, 1973 5.2 Alimony and maintenance as an independent remedy ; a review under different personal laws. 5.3

Alimony and maintenance as an ancillary relief Alimony pendente lite and permanent maintenance. 5.4 Maintenance of divorced Muslim women under the (protection of Rights on Divorce Act, 1986) a Critical review .

UNIT-6

CHILD AND THE FAMILY

6.1 Legitimacy 6.2 Adoption 6.3 Custody, maintenance 6.4 Guardianship

UNIT-7

FAMILY AND ITS CHANGING PATTERN

7.1 New emerging trends 7.1.1 Attenuation of family ties 7.1.2 Working Women and their impact on spousal relationship, composition of family, status, and role of Women, and decision making authority structure. 7.2 Factors affecting the family: demographic, environmental religious and legislative.

7.3 Process of social change in India: Sanskritization, Westernization, Secularization, Universalization, parochialization and Modernization including industrialisation and urbanization

UNIT -8

ESTABLISHMENT OF FAMILY COURTS:

UNIT-9

SECURING OF A UNIFORM CIVIL CODE

9.1 Religious pluralism and its implications 9.2 connotations of the directive contained in Article 44 of the constitution 9.3 impediments to the formulation of the Uniform Civil Code

PAPER- VII

FAMILY LAW- II

UNIT-1

1.1 Mitakshara joint family i .2 Mitakshara Coparcenary - formation and incidents 1.3 Property under Mitakshara lawseparate property and Coparcenary property 1.4 Dayabhaga coparcenary - Formation and incidents 1.5 Property under DayabhagaLa'N 1.6 Karta of the joint family his position, powers, privileges and obligations 1.7 Alienation of property separate and coparacenary 1.8 debts-doctrine of pious obligation and antecedent debt. 1.9 Partition and Re-union

1.10 Joint Hindu Family as a social security institution and impact of Hindu Gains of Learning Act and various tax laws on it.

UNIT-2

INHERITANCE

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

UNIT -3

NEW PROPERTY CONCEPTS, SUCH AS SKILL, JOB, ETC., AS NEW FORMS OF PROPERTY

UNIT-4

MUSLIM LAW OF INHERITANCE AND SUCCESSION

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

UNIT-5

INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT, 1925.

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

PAPER – VIII

LAW OF CRIMES

UNIT-1

GENERAL

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

UNIT-2

ELEMENTS OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY

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

UNIT-3

GROUP LIABILITY

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

UNIT -4

STAGES OF CRIME

4.1 guilty intention - Mere intention not punishable 4.2 Preparation 4.2.1 Preparation not punishable 4.2.2 Exception in respect of certain offences of *grave* nature or of a peculiar kind such as possession of counterfeit coins, false weights and measures 4.3 Attempt 4.3.1 Attempt when punishable specific IPC provisions 4.3.2 Test for determining what constitutes attempt proximity, equivocality and social danger 4.3.3 Impossible attempt

UNIT -5

FACTORS NEGATING GUILTY INTENTION

5.1 Mental incapacity 5.1.1 Minority 5.1.2 Insanity-impairment of cog *native* facilities, emotional imbalance 5.1.3 Medical ~and legal insanity

5.2 Intoxication-involuntary 5.3 Private Defence-justification and limits 5.3.1 When private defence extends to causing of death, protect body and property 5.4 Necessity 5.5 Mistake of fact

UNIT-6

TYPES OF PUNISHMENT

6.1 Death 6.1.1 S8'bial relevance of capital punishment 6.1.2 alternatives to capital punishment 6.2 Imprisonment for life, with hard labour, simple imprisonment 6.3 Forfeiture of property 6.4 Fine 6.5 Discretion in awarding punishment 6.5.1 Minimum punishment in respect of certain offences

UNIT-7

SPECIFIC OFFENCES AGAINST HUMAN BODY

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

UNIT-8

OFFENCES AGAINST WOMEN

8. 1 Insulting the modesty of woman 8.2 Assault or criminal force with intent to outrage the modesty of a woman 8.3 Causing miscarriage without woman's consent 8.3.1 Causing death by causing miscarriage without woman's consent 8.4 Kidnapping or abducting woman to compel her to marry or force her to illicit intercourse. 8.5 Buying a minor for purposes of prostitution 8.6 Rape 8.6.1 Custodial rape 8.6.2 Marital rape 8.7 Cruelty by husband or relatives of the husband 8.8 Common law remedies to protect against obscene/indecent depiction of women.

UNIT-9

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY

Theft 9.2 Cheating 9.3 Extortion 9.3.1 Robbery and Dacoity 9.4 Mischief 9.5 Criminal misrepresentation and criminal breach of Trust

UNIT-10

FORGERY, DEFAMATION AND TRESPASS AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE

UNIT-11

PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION ACT 1986

PAPER - IX

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW INCLUDING LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WILD LIFE AND OTHER LIVING CREATURES INCLUDING ANIMAL WELFARE

UNIT-1

THE MEANING OF 'ENVIRONMENT' AND 'POLLUTION' 1.1 Definition: As defined in the Environment protection Act, 1986 Section 2(a); "pollution" as defined in the same Act. Section 2(b)(c)(d)(e); and in the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. 'forests', as defined in the Indian Forest act, 1927. And the Forest (conservation) Act, 1980. The intended meaning of environment in the constitution, Arts. 15(2)(b)24, 39(a)(b)(c)(e)(f)47,48A, 49. 1.2 Causative factors of Pollution.

UNIT-2

SUBJECT MATTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS TYPES

UNIT-3

AND FUNCTIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

3.1 Primary protective Laws

3.1.1 For human-beings

Laws pertaining to

a) Water b) Air c) Noise d) Nuclear Radiation

e) toxic Substances

3.1.2 For non human-beings Laws pertaining to

a) Wild life b) Marine life c) Forests

d) Minor forests e) Restrictions on trade

3.2 Primary planning Laws

3.2.1 For production

Laws pertaining to

a) land use b) Irrigation c) Industries

d) Mining e) Grazing land f) Catchment areas

g) Wet land h) Estuaries

3.2.2 For production Laws pertaining to

a) land ceiling b) Town Planning/Zoning

c) Slums d) Housing e) Recreational areas

f) Parks g) sanctuaries h) Biospheres

UNIT-4

SECONDARY LAWS

4.1 Pertaining to the administration and functioning of pollution control Boards; Water Boards; the Factories Acts, Forest Act. Land Reform and Development Acts. Industries Act, etc. 4.2 Laws relating to the administration within the Ministry of Environment and forest

4.3 Laws relating to the collection, dissemination and publication of data by the Boards or Ministry, concerning.

a) hazardous material b) endangering industries c) levels of pollution, d) types of safety measures available and implemented 1.2 Causative factors of Pollution.
4.4 Laws relating to the role of the lower courts (including the forest courts)

UNIT-5

TERRITORY LAWS

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

UNIT-6

INTERNATIONAL PARAMETERS OF ENVIRONMENT

6.1 Stockholm Declaration and its impact 6.2 Rio summit 6.3 United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) 6.4 State responsibility for Environmental Pollution 6.5 NorthSouth Perspective

UNIT-7

LEGAL STRATEGIES REGULATION

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

UNIT-8 JUDICIAL ACTIVISM AND ENVIRONMENT

PAPER - X
Human Rights and Practice

Unit – 1

Concept of Human Rights – Evolution of Human Rights – Meaning of Human Rights – Kinds of Human Rights – Civil Liberties - International Human Rights Law – Human Rights under the UN Charter – Promotion and protection of human rights by United Nations – Commission on Human Rights – UN High Commissioner for Human Rights – Implementation and Monitoring of Human Rights – Human Rights and Domestic Jurisdiction Human Rights and impunity – Issues of Accountability.

Unit -2

Universal Declaration of Human Rights – Influence and Legal effects of the Declaration – International Covenants on Human Rights - International Covenants on Inhuman acts – Death penalty and human rights

Unit – 3

Regional Conventions on Human Rights – Regional arrangements on Human rights – European Convention on Human Rights – American Convention on Human Rights - African Charter on Human and People's Rights

Unit - 4

Vulnerable Groups and Human Rights – Prisoners -Women – Children – Refugees – Minorities – Disabled people – indigent persons – Migrant workers – Stateless persons –

Unit – 5

International Humanitarian Law – Historical development of Humanitarian Law – Charter of Humanitarian Law – Protection of prisoners of war – Protection of civilian population – Protection and care of wounded and sick persons – Protection of medical units – Treatment of dead bodies – Treatment of Aliens - Non-international armed conflicts

Unit – 6

India and Human Rights – Genesis of Human Rights in India – Philosophy of Human Rights under the Indian Constitution – International Covenants and India – Human Rights vis-à-vis Fundamental rights – Human Rights and Directive Principles of State policy Emergency and Human rights

Unit -7

The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 – Evolution of the Protection of Human Rights Act - National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) – State Human Rights Commissions – Andhra Pradesh Human Rights Commission – Human Rights Courts in Districts - The National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 – The National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993

Unit – 8

Enforcement of Human Rights in India – Constitutional remedies for enforcement of Human Rights – Mechanism for Enforcement and Protection of Human Rights – Machinery under the Constitution of India – Mechanism under the Protection of Human Rights Act – Non-Governmental

Books Recommended for Reference :

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----|---|
| 1. Dr.H.O.Agarwal | -- | Human Rights |
| 2. U.P.Chandra | -- | Human Rights |
| 3.Chakraborty Manik | -- | Human Rights and Refugees |
| 4. Dewan Paras
India. | -- | Human Rights and the Law – Universal & |
| 5. Iyer K.S. | -- | Human Rights – Vibrant Issue |
| 6. S. K. Kapoor | -- | International Law & Human Rights |
| 7. Krinshna Iyer V. R. | -- | The Dialectics and Dynamic & Human Rights
in India |
| 8. Mehta P.L. Varma. N | -- | Human Rights under the Indian Constitution |
| 9. Sehgal B.P. Singh | -- | Human Rights in India Problems and
perspectives |
| 10.Holcombe | -- | International Bill of Rights |
| 11.Swaroop, Jagadish | -- | Human Rights & Fundamental Freedoms |

THIRD SEMESTER
PAPER - 1 - JURISPRUDENCE

UNIT-1

Need to study jurisprudence - its relationship with political and power structures and just society

UNIT-2

What is concept? - 2.1. Concept, ideas and notions 2.2 What is a theory - difference between theory, hypothesis, conjecture, opinions.

UNIT-3

What is a norm? 3.1. Differences between maxims, rules, principles and customary rules. 3.2. Differences between primary rules and secondary rules. 3.3. What is a normative system?

UNIT-4

Concept of law, its difference with laws of natural sciences, social sciences, statistics, history. 4.1. Laws of obligations.

UNIT-5

Why laws are obligatory? 5.1. Define and discuss the following legal concepts c Liability, obligation, sanction, coercion, compulsion, duty, estoppel, promise, dharma with case material. 5.2. CONTRACTARIAN THEORIES - general -will theories and free-will theories and autonomous theories particularly positivist theories connected (development of Austin onwards: Reference to Dworkin, Rawls and Marxian terms of the doctrine of withering away of State. Including TRANSCENDENTAL THEORIES. 5.3. Whom does the law obligate? Personality: people: State-with particular reference to Directive Principles of State Policy: Locus standi. Randhir. Golaknath and other relevant cases.

UNIT-6

Theories of Authority. 6.1 Types of authority - Legislative, judicial and customary - their binding nature. 6.2. Bindingness with regard to precedent. Determination of ratio and methods of Wanbaugh, Salmond, Goodhart, Simpson's approach in Jacob's case. Also the studying factors of Lewlyn (information to be provided that there is no distinction between making and declaring, basing on Gestalt psychology. (Ref- Peter Brett).

UNIT-7

Limits on legislative authority. 7.1. Positivist view that there is no limits. Discuss with reference to Austin, Kelsen. Golaknath and D.C.Wadhwa's case.7.2. Natural law view that the limits are defined by principles of morality or natural justice - the legislation, from whatever source, must be in accordance with such principles. Discuss with reference to Aquinas, Finnis. 7.3. The Rationalis view that the limits are set by rational principles of justice - Discuss with reference to Kant, Rawls. 7.4. The Basic structure Doctrine - that the limits are set by the basic structure of the constitution or the law itself; any legislation contrary to the basis structure is non-law (Ref: Kesavananda Case). 7.5. Define and discuss the basic legal concept of reasonableness with reference to Indian cases. State of MadrasV. V.G.Row(AIR 1952 SC 196). DwarakaPrasad Laxmi Narayan V. State of U.P. (AIR 1954 SC 224). Krishanchandra Arora V. Commissioner of Police (1961 3 SCR 135). Hardhan Shah V.State of West Bengal (1975 3SCC 198). AIR INDIA V.Nargesh Meerza (AIR 1987 SC 1829). Maneka Gandhi V. Union of India (19782 SCR 621).

UNIT-8

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

PAPER -II- PROPERTY LAW INCLUDING TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT AND EASEMENT ACT

UNIT-1

Jurisprudential contours of property:1.1. Concept and meaning of property - New property - Governmental Largesse. 1.2. Kinds of property - movable and immovable property - tangible and intangible property - intellectual property - copyright - patents and designs - trademarks. 1.3. Private and public property - natural resources as property - privatization of public property. 1.4. Capitalist and Socialist analysis of property - property in mean's of production. 1.5. Possession and ownership as man - property relationship - finder of lost of goods. 1.6. Social functions of property.

UNIT-2

LAW RELATING TO TRANSFER OF PROPERTY: 2.1. General principles of Transfer of property. 2.2, Specific Transfers: 2.2.1. Sale 2.2.2. Mortgages: 2.2.2.1 Kinds of mortgages, simple mortgage. Mortgage by conditional sale - Distinguished from sale with a condition for repurchase. Usufructuary mortgage, English mortgage - Distinguished from mortgage by conditional sale. Mortgage by deposit of title deeds - when registration is necessary ? Anomalous mortgage. 2.2.2.2. Systematic Constraints: When formalities are required. Formalities - effect of nonregistration - debt may be proved 2.2.2.3. Rights of Mortgagor. Right to redeem, Distinction between "due" and "Payable". Clog on redemption. Partial redemption. Accessions to mortgaged property and improvements. Mortgagor's power to lease. 2.2.2.4. Rights and liabilities of Mortgagees. Right to foreclose or sale. Right to sue for Mortgage money. Accession to mortgaged property. Rights of mortgages in possession. Substituted security. 2.2.2.5.Liabilities of a mortgages in possession 2.2.2.6. Postponement of prior mortgage. 2.2.2.7. Marshalling and contribution 2.2.2.8. Who may sue for redemption 2.2.2.9. conventional subrogation - Legal subrogation - "Redeem up and foreclose down" 2.3. Security Interests immovables 2.4. Charges 2.5. Leases 2.6. Exchange 2.7. Gifts 2.8. Actionable claims

UNIT-3

Easements 3.1.. Creation of easements 3.2. Nature and characteristics of easements. 3.3. Extinction of easements 3.4. Riparian rights 3.5. Licences.

UNIT-4

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

PAPER-III- ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Unit I :

Evolution, Nature and Scope of Administrative law 1.1.

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

UNIT-2

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

UNIT-3

LEGISLATIVE POWERS OF ADMINISTRATION:

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

UNIT-4

JUDICIAL POWERS OF ADMINISTRATION: 4.1 Need for devolution of adjudicatory authority on administration 4.2. Administrative tribunals and other adjudicating authorities their ad-hoc characters- Compare administration of Justice in Courts with that of Tribunals(Ref.Robson) 4.3. Nature of tribunals - Constitution, procedure, rules of evidence etc., with special reference to the following 4.3.1. Central Board of Customs and Excise 4.3.2. MRTP Commission 4.3.3. ESI Courts 4.3.4. Service Tribunals. 4.4. Jurisdiction of administrative tribunals and other authorities :Distinction between quasi-judicial and administrative functions and relevance of this distinction in the light of recent decisions of the Supreme Court 4.5. The right to hearing -Essentials of Hearing process, bias (No one can be a judge in his own cause) oral hearing etc., 4.6. Rules of evidence - no evidence, some evidence and substantial evidence rules. 6.7 Requirements regarding reasoned decisions 6.8. The right to counsel 4.9. Institutional decisions 4.10. Administrative Appeals 4.11. Council on Tribunals and Inquiries in England 4.12. U.S.

Regulatory Agencies and Administrative procedures Act, 1946 4.13. Emerging Trends of Tribunalisation in India as means to relieve congestion in the courts and utilization of administrative expertise

UNIT-5

JUDICIAL CONTROL OF ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION:

5.1. Preliminary 5.1.1. Courts as the final authority to determine legality of administrative action-problems and perspectives. 5.1.2. Exhaustion of administrative remedies 5.1.3. - Standing. Standing for social action litigation 5.1.4. Laches 5.1.6. Res Judicata 5.2. Trends of Judicial Review: Scope of Judicial review 5.2.1. Jurisdictional errors/ultra vires 5.2.2. Abuse and non exercise of Jurisdiction 5.2.3. Error apparant on the face of the record 5.2.4. Violation of principles of natural justice 5.2.5. Violation of public policy 5.2.6. Primary jurisdiction 5.2.7. Absence of ripeness 5.2.8. Political questions 5.2.9. Doctrine of legitimate expectation 5.3. Methods of Judicial Review: 5.3.1. Statutory appeals 5.3.2. Certiorari 5.3.3. Mandamus 5.3.4. Prohibition 5.3.5. Quo-warranto 5.3.6. Habeas Corpus 5.3.8. Specific performance and civil suits for compensation 5.3.9. Fact-finding commissions.

Unit VI: ADMINISTRATIVE DISCRETION:

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

Unit VII:

LIABILITY FOR WRONGS (Tortious and contractual) 7.1. Tortious liability: sovereign and non-sovereign functions 7.2. Crown proceedings Act of U.K. and Torts claims of U.S. 7.3. Statutory immunity 7.4. Act of State 7.5. Contractual liability of government 7.6. Government privilege in legal proceedings - State secrets, public interest, etc., 7.7. Right to information and open Government 7.8. Estoppel and Waiver

Unit VIII : CORPORATIONS AND PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS:

8.1. State Monopoly-Remedies against arbitrary action or for acting against public policy 8.2. Liability of public and private corporations of Departmental undertakings 8.3. Legal remedies 8.4. Accountability - Committee on public undertakings, Estimates Committee, etc.,

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

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

Unit X Right to Information Act

PAPER IV- COMPANY LAW

Unit I : MEANING OF COMPANY- VARIOUS THEORIES OF CORPORATE PERSONALITY - CREATION AND EXTINCTION OF COMPANY

Unit II : FORMS OF CORPORATE AND NON-CORPORATE ORGANISATIONS: 2.1. Corporation, partnerships and other association of persons, state corporations, government companies, public sector; small scale, co-operative, corporate and joint sectors; foreign collaboration; their role. functions and accountability - companies and the rule of law, their civil and criminal liability; their essential characteristics.

Unit III FORMATION OF A COMPANY :

3.1 Law relating to companies - Companies Act, 1956 3.1.2. Need of company for development. Formation of a company, registration and incorporation. 3.2.Memorandum of association- various clauses - alteration therein - binding force - its relation with articles of association- doctrine of constructive notice and indoor management - exceptions. 3.4. Prospectus-issue -contents - liability for misstatements - statement in lieu of prospectus 3.5. Promoters position - duties and liabilities.

Unit IV: SHAREHOLDERS AND DIRECTORS: Shares - general principles of allotment its objects and effects - transfer of shares - restrictions on transfer - procedure for transfer refusal of transfer - role of public financial institutions relationship between transferor and transferee - issue of shares at premium and discount. 4.2. Shareholder - who can be and who cannot be a shareholder - modes of becoming a shareholder, calls on shares - forfeiture and surrender of shares -lien on shares rights and liabilities of a shareholder. 4.3. Share capital - kinds - alteration and reduction of share capital - further issue of capital - conversion of loans and debentures into capital, duties of court to protect the interests of creditors and share holders. 4.4. Directors - position - appointment - qualifications, vacation of office - removal, resignation powers and duties of directors - meeting, registers, loans - remuneration of directors - role of nominee directors compensation for loss of office - managing directors and other managerial personnel.

UNIT V DIVIDENDS, DEBENTURES, BORROWING POWERS:

5.1. Meetings - kinds - procedure - voting. 5.2. Dividends - payment - capitalization of bonus shares - 5.31. Audit and accounts - 5.4. Borrowing - powers - effects of unauthorized borrowing - charges and mortgages loans to other companies - contracts by companies. 5.5. Debentures - meaning - floating charge - kinds of debentures - share holder and debenture holder - remedies of debenture holders 5.6. Protection of minority rights 5.7. Prevention of oppression and who can apply - when he apply powers of the court and of the Central Government.

Unit VI:

OTHER ALLIED ASPECTS:

6.1. Private Companies - nature - advantages - conversion into public company - foreign companies - Government companies, holding and subsidiary companies. 6.2. Investigations - powers. 6.3.Reconstruction and amalgamation. 6.4. Defunct companies.

Unit VII:

Winding UP: - Winding up - types - by court - grounds - who can apply - procedure - powers of liquidator powers of Court - consequences of winding up order voluntary winding up by members and creditors - winding up subject to supervision of court - liability of past members - payment of liabilities - preferential

payments - unclaimed dividends - winding up of unregistered company.

Unit VIII : Law and multinational companies: 8.1.Collaboration agreements for technology transfer. 8.2. Control and regulation of foreign companies, taxation of foreign companies. share capital in such companies.

PAPER - V - INTERNATIONAL LAW

Unit I: STATES AS SUBJECTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW : 1.1. Nature of International law. 1.2. Evolution of Nature of 'State' as a subject of International law. 1.3. Criteria of Statehood. 1.4. Distinction between State and Government. 1.5. Recognition of 'States' and 'Governments'. 1.6. The notion of 'State succession'.

Unit II: STATES AS MAKERS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW:

2.1. Custom-creation through state practice. 2.1.1. Concept of "State Practices" creative of "Custom". 2.1.2. Types of 'Custom' 2.1.3. Proof of 'custom'. 2.1.4. Place of customary international law in the evolution, and for the future of International law. 2.2. Treaties. 2.2.1. Concept of Treaties 2.2.2. Types of Treaties. (Bilateral/regional/multilateral: dispositive/non-dispositive: law-creating) 2.2.3. Authority to enter into treaties with special reference to India. 2.2.4. Essentials of a Valid Interpretation. 2.2. International Adjudication, General Principles of 'Civilized Nations' and Juristic writing (publicists) as Acknowledged Subsidiary International Law Creating Acts. 2.4. The Resolutions of the General Assembly as Law Creating Acts. 2.5. The Status of Specialized United Nations Agencies. 2.6. The Role of International NGOS in International Law Creation.

Unit III: INDIVIDUALS, NON-STATE COMMUNITIES AND PEOPLES IN INTERNATIONAL LAW: 3.1. The Traditional Discourse Concerning Individual as a Subject and Object of International law. 3.2. The Basic Modification. Post charter, in the position of the Individual.

Unit VI EQUITABLE RESOURCE UTILIZATION AND JUST

WORLD ORDER: 4.1. The Traditional Concepts of State Jurisdiction. 4.2. The Reformulation of the Law of the Common Heritage of Mankind. 4.2.2. Territorial Waters. 4.2.3. Continental Shelf 4.2.4. Sea-bed and Ocean Floor. 4.2.5. Special problems of Antarctica. 4.3. The Law of Outer Space (The Moon Treaty, Geostationary objects in outer space, problems of Liability in the case of Hazards.

The emerging law concerning Transboundary pollution accidents (Chernobyl, Bhopal and Bhopal).

Unit V: INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW: 8.1. The IBRD, the IMF 8.2. The GATT 8.3. The UNCTAD-WTO.

FOURTH SEMESTER
PAPER-VI- LABOUR LAWS

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

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

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

Unit IV: STATE REGULATION OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS: 4.1.Theoretical foundations: Social Justice, labour welfare, public interest productivity, productivity, industrial peace and development, price control. 4.2. Recognition of mutual arrangements. 4.2.2. Assistance to bipartite settlement : Conciliation, voluntary arbitration, formulation of standing orders. 4.2.3. State prescription of machinery: reference for adjudication (the political overtones), the adjudicatory mechanisms (How do they differ from courts? Award and its binding nature, judicial review of awards. 4.2.4. State prescription of standards in layoff, strike, lockout, retrenchment, closure and transfer of undertakings. 4.3. The conceptional conundrum: industry, industrial disputes, workmen. 4.4.unfair labour practices.

Unit V: DISCIPLINE IN INDUSTRY: RESTRAINTS ON MANAGERIAL PREROGATIVES: 5.1.Doctrine of hire and fire history of management's prerogative. 5.2.Fairness in disciplinary process: 5.2.1. Punishment for misconduct meaning of misconduct. 5.2.2. the right to know: the charge sheet. 6.2.3. the right to defend: domestic enquiry, notice, evidence, cross-examination, representation, unbiased inquiry officer and reasoned decision. 5.2.4. Prenatal (permission) and post nata! Approval) control during dependency of proceedings (5.33 of the I.D.Act).

Unit VI : REMUNERATION FOR LABOUR: 6.1.Theories of wages:

Marginal productivity, subsistence, wages fund, supply and demand, residual claimant, standard of living. 6.2. Concepts of Wages (minimum wages, fair wages, living wages, need-based minimum wages).6.3.Components of wages: dearness allowance, principle of fixation. 6.4. Disparity in wages in different sectors - Need for rationalisation and national approach.6.5.Wage determining process - modes and modalities 6.5.1.unilateral fixation by employer.6.5.2.Bilateral fixation a.5.3.Conciliation, arbitration and adjudication. 6.5.4. Wage Board and Pay Commission. 6.5.5. principles of Wage fixation.6.5. Concept of bonus -Computation of bonus 6.7.Protection of Wages: Non-payment, delayed payment, unauthorlsed deductions remedial measures

Unit VII : HEALTH AND SAFETY: 7.1. Obligations for health and safety of workmen- Legislative controls: Factory, mines, and plantations. 7.2. Employer's liability7.2.1. Workmen's compensation. 7.2.2.

Employees' State Insurance 7.2.3. Liability for hazardous and inherently dangerous industries - Environmental protection.

Unit VIII : LABOUR WELFARE :8.1. Welfare provided by the employers and through bipartite agreements and by statutory prescription.8.2. Provident Fund and family pension. 8.3. Gratuity. 8.4. Inter-state migrant workmen - regulation of employment and conditions of service.8.5. Regulation of working hours: Statutory controls. 8.6. Women and labour force. 8.6.1. Equal Remuneration law, maternity benefits, protective provisions for women under factories, plantations and Mines laws. 8.7. Employment of young persons - prohibition of employment of children, regulation of employment of young persons.

Unit IX: PROTECTION OF THE WEAKER SECTIONS OF LABOUR: 9.1. Tribal labour: Need for regulation. 9.2. Beedi workers 9.3. Unorganised labour like domestic servants Problems and perspectives. 9.4. Bonded Labour: Socioeconomic programmes for rehabilitation. 9.5. Contract labour - regulation.9.6. Constitutional dimensions of labour standards. "

PAPER - VII-INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

Unit I INTRODUCTION: 1.1.Difference between Construction and interpretation. 1.2.Concept and power interpretation. 1.2.1.Literal Construction. 1.2.2.Other principles of interpretation. 1.3.GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF INTERPRETATION: 1.3.1. The Primary rule: Literal construction.1.3.2.The other main principles of interpretation. 1.3.3. Reading words in their context the external aspect. 1.3.4.Reading words in context: the statutory aspect.

Unit II BENEFICIAL CONSTRUCTION AND RESTRICTIVE CONSTRUCTION: 2.1. Consequences to be considered. 2.2.Presumption against change in the common law 2.3. Mens rea in statutory offences

Unit III: THEORETICAL OR IDEOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO INTERPRETATION: 3.1. Judicial Restraint. 3.2, Judicial activism 3.3. Juristic restrained 3.4.Juristic activism.

Unit IV: . PRESUMPTIONS REGARDING JURISDICTION: 4.1.Presumptions against ousting established jurisdictions. 4.2. Presumptions against creating new and enlarging established jurisdictions 4.3. How for statutes affect the crown.

FURTHER PRESUMPTIONS REGARDING JURISDICTION: 4.4.Territorial extent of British legislation. 4.5.How for statutes conferring rights affect Foreigners. 4.6.Presumption against violation of International law.

Unit V: CONSTRUCTION TO AVOID COLLUSION WITH OTHER PROVISIONS, CONSTRUCTION MOST AGGEEABLE TO JUSTICE AND REASON: 5.1. Presumption against intending what is inconvenient or unreasonable. 5.2. Presumption against intending injustices or absurdity. 5.3. Presumption against impairing obligations, permitting advantage from ones own wrong. 5.4.Retrospective operation of statutes.

Unit VI: EXCEPTIONAL CONSTRUCTION: 6.1. Modification of the Language to meet the intention. 6.2. Equitable construction.6.3.Strict Construction of penal Laws. 6.4. Statutes encroaching on rights or imposing burdens.6.5.Construction to prevent evasion. 6.6.Cons!ruction to prevent abuse of powers.

Unit VII : SUBORDINATE PRINCIPLES:7.1.Usage and contemparance exposit 7.2. Construction imposed by statute. 7.3.Construction of words in bonam pattern.7.4.Change of Language. 7.5.Understanding associate words in a commonsense, and the expression unique. 7.6. General words following more specific.7.7. Meaning of some particular expressions.

Unit VIII: INTENTIONS ATTRIBUTED TO THE LEGISLATURE WHEN IT EXPRESSES NONE:8.1. Imperative and directory and enhancementS.8.2.Absolute and qualified duties. 8.3.Impossibility of compliance. 8.4. Waiver. 8.5. Public and private remedies.

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

Unit X : STATUTORY INTERPRETATION AS ASPECTS OF JUDICIAL PROCESS: 1 0.1. Rules of

statutory interpretation: their judge made character. 1 O.2. Legalism and rule of literal interpretation. 10.3. Creativity: Mischief and Golden Rule. 10.04. Self Discipline: Rule of construction in Fiscal and Criminal Statutes. 10.5. Technicality: Rules as to necessary and implied repeal: Rules for interpretation of codifying, consolidating and amending statute. 0.6. Values and interpretation.

Unit XI: Constructional interpretation: 11.1. Differentiation from statutory' interpretation Rex VS. Burah as example. 11.2. Laetrile interpretations. 11.3. Harmonies construction. 11.4. Reference to Constituent assembly debates. 11.5. pith and substance 11.6. Occupied field. 11.7. Residuary power 11.8. Repugnancy 11.9. Amending power 11.10. Directive Principles as source of constitutional interpretation.

PAPER VIII- LAND LAWS INCLUDING CEILING AND OTHER LOCAL LAWS

Unit I Ownership of land - Doctrine of eminent Domain - Doctrine of escheat.

Unit II : MOVEMENT OF LAW REFORMS: 2.1 .. Pre-Independence position - zamindari settlement - Ryotwari Settlement - Mahalwari system - Intermediaries - Absentee Landlordism - Large holdings. 2.2. Post-independence Reforms: 2.2. 1.Abolition of zamindaries. 2.2.2. Laws relating to Abolition of Intermediaries.

Unit III: LAWS RELATING TO ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY AND GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL AND USE OF LANDLAND ACQUISITION ACT OF 1994.

Unit IV: LAWS RELATING TO CEILING ON LAND HOLDINGS:
4.1.Urban land ceiling. 4.2.Agricultural land ceiling.

Unit V: LAWS RELATING TO TENANCY REFORMS: 5.1. Land . to the Tillar 5.2. Rent control and protection against eviction.

Unit VI: LAWS RELATING TO ALIENATION/ASSIGNMENT IN SCHEDULED AREAS:

Unit VII: LAWS RELATING TO GRABBING

Unit VIII : FOREST LAWS - CONSERVATION OF FOREST ACT.

PAPER IX -INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWS

Unit I : INTRODUCTORY: 1.1. The Meaning of Intellectual Prop erty. 1.2.Competing rationales of the legal regime for the protection of intellectual property.1.3.The main forms of intellectual property - Copy right - Trade marks, Patents, Designs - Geographical indications, Merchandise, Franchise and forms of unfair competition. 1.4. The competing rationalise for protection of rights 1.4.1.Copy right 1.4.2. trade marks 1.4.3.Patents 1.4.4.designs.1.5. introduction to the leading international instruments concerning intellectual property rights: the Berna convention. Universal Copy right convention, the Paris union, the world Intellectual property rights organization (WIPO) and the UNESCO, TRIPS, TRIMS, WTO.

Unit II SELECT ASPECTS OF THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT IN

INDIA:2.1. Historical evolution of the law. 2.2. Meaning of copyright. 2.3. Copyright in literary, dramatic and musical works. 2.4.Copy right in Musical works and cinematograph films. 2.5.Ownership of Copyright.2.6.Assignment of Copyright.2.7. Author's special Rights. 2.8.Notion of Infringement. 2.9.Criteria of Infringement. 2.10.Infringment of copyright by films of literary and dramatic works. 2.11.Importation of Infringement. 2.12.Fair use provisions. 2.12.Video piracy. 2.14.Aspects of Copyright Justice. 2.15. Remedies, especially the possibility of Anton Pillar Injunctive relief in India.

Unit III: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY IN TRADEMARKS: 3.1.

The rationale of protection of trade marks as (a) and aspect of commercial and (b) of consumer rights. 3.2.Definition Conception of Trade Marks.3.3.Registration. 3.4.Distinction between Trade Mark and Property Mark.3.5. The Doctrine of Honest Concurrent user 3.6.The Doctrine of Deceptive Similarity.3.7.Passing off and Infringement, Criteria of Infringement 3.8.Standards of proof in passing off action.3.9.Remedies

Unit IV: THE LAW OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY: Patents: 4.1.Conception of patent. 4.2.Historical overview of the patents law in India.4.3.Patentable Inventions with special reference to Biotechnology products entailing creation of new forms of life.4.4.Process of obtaining a patent: Application, examination, opposition, and sealing of patents: general introduction.4.4.1.The problem of limited locus standi to oppose, specially in relation to inventions having potential of ecological and mass disasters.4.4.2.Wrongfully obtaining the invention. 4A.3.prior publication or Anticipation. 4AA.Obviousness and the lack of Inventive StepAA.5. Insufficient description. 4.5. Rights and obligations of a patenteeA.5.1.Patents as chose in action. 4.5.2. Duration of patent: Law and Policy consideration. 4.5.3.Use and exercise rights. 4.5A.Right to secrecy.4.5.5.The notion of "abuse" of patent rights.4.5.6.Compulsory Licenses. 4.6. Special Categories.4.6.1. Employee Invention: Law and Policy Consideration. 4.6.2.Combination and selection patentsA.6.3.International patents, Transfer of Technology, know-how and problems of self-reliant development. 4.6A.Biotechnology patents.(New varieties of plant breeds and medical plants)A.6.5.Patents in Nuclear power. 4.7.Infringement. 4.7.1.Criteria of Infringement: 4.7.2.Onus of proof 4.7.3. Modes of Infringement : The Doctrine of colourable variation. 4.7A. Defences in suits of infringement. 4.7.5.1njunctions and related remedies

UNIT-V Intellectual property and remedies under Criminal Law.

UNIT-VI consideration of some aspects of reform in the law of intellectual property. 6.1. Information technology and exclusive marketing rights.

PAPER-X
LAW OF BANKING

1. The Nature and Development of Banking
 - 1.1. History of Banking in India - Evolution.
 - 1.2. Constitutional perspectives - Union List, entries 36,37,38 43, 44, 45 and 46 - State List, entry 30 of List-II
2. Relationship of Banker and Customer
 - 2.1. Banker, Banking business, Meaning of Customer, Types of Customers, Types of Accounts.
 - 2.2. Contract between Banker and Customer; General relation, Legal relation - Their rights and duties.
 - 2.3. Banker's lien
 - 2.4. Banking instruments: Bank Notes, Bankers Drafts, Deposit receipts, Letter of Credit, Indemnities, Traveler's cheques, Postal orders, Dividend Warrants, Bonds.
3. Law Relating to Banking Companies in India:
 - 3.1. The Banking Companies Act, 1949, Extent and application, Business of Banking Companies: Control and Management by Reserve Bank of India : Suspension of Business and winding up of Banking Companies: Special provisions for speedy disposal of winding up of proceedings.
 - 3.2. The Banking Regulation Act, 1948 : Extent and application Business of Banking companies, Provisions for winding up.
 - 3.3. Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, Characteristics and Functions, Objectives, Legal status and organisational structure functions such as: Banking, Currency, Banker to Government, Exchange Control over non-banking companies and supervision of other Banks (See Sections 17, 18 and 42).
 - 3.4. Cooperative Banking law: Banking Regulation (Cooperative Societies) Rules, 1966 - Cooperative Credit Society Act, 1904 and 1925.
4. Nationalisation of Banks: Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of undertaking) Act, 1969 and 1970.
 - 4.1. Legislative competence for Nationalisation : Entries 43, 44 and 45 of List I, Entry 42 of List III, Entry 7 and 52 of List I, Entries 24,26,27 of List II, 33 of List III, Entries 54, 56 of Ust I, Articles 19(1) (f), 19(5),31,31(1).
 - 4.2. Banks before and after Nationalisation : Growth, assets and Dis-abilities, efficiency and profitability, Recovery, Frauds in Banks, Bank Robberies.
5. Foreign Exchange Control and Banking for Non Resident Indians.
 - 5.1. FERA, 1974, Authorised Dealers in Foreign Exchange: Restrictions on dealing on payment (Sections 3 to 10, 13 to 17, 19,22,27)
6. Law Relating to Negotiable Instruments: Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881; Meaning; Kinds of Negotiable Instruments - Promissory Notes, Bill of Exchange, Holder· Holder in due course, parties, Negotiation, Presentment, Discharge from liability, Dishonour Noting and payment for honour of cheques, Crossing of Cheques, Pledge of stocks, shares, life policies, documents of title to goods Guarantee and hypothecation.
7. Reforms in Indian Banking Law: The Indian Banking Commission and Banking Laws; Committee of Government of India - A review of their Recommendations.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR STUDY: Paget - Law of Banking

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

III LL.B.

FIFTH SEMESTER

PAPER -I CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT 1. INTRODUCTION:

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

2. SUITS:

2.1 Concept of Law Suit .2.2 Order I, Parties to Suit 2.3 Order II, Frame of Suit 2.4 Order, IV, Institution of Suits 2.5 Bars & Suit:

Doctrines of Res Sub Judice & Res Judicata 2.6 Place of Suing (Section 15,20) - Territorial Jurisdiction.

2.7 "Cause of Action" and Jurisdictional Bars 2.8 Summons (Sections 27,28,31, orders V, VI, IX) 2.9 Service of Foreign Summons (Section 29) 2.10 Power for order (Section 30, Order XI)

3. PLEADINGS: (ORDER VI)

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

4. PLAINT: (ORDER VII)

4.1 Particulars (esp. in money suits / suits for immovable property) 4.2 Showing of defendant's interest and liability 4.3 Ground of Limitation

4.4 Return of Plaint 4.5 Rejection of Plaint 4.6 Production and listing of Documents 4.7 Written Statement 4.8 Counter-Claim 4.9 Set-off 4.10 .Framing of issues

5. APPEARANCE AND EXAMINATIONS:

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

6. ADJOURNMENTS:

61. Order XVII' 62. Adjournment, Judicial Discretion and Problems of arrears

7. JUDGEMENT AND DECREE:

7.1 Concepts of Judgment, Decree and Interim Orders and stay 7.2 Injunctions 7.3 Appointment of Receivers 74. Costs

8. EXECUTION: (ORDER. XXI)

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

9. SUITS IN PARTICULAR CASES:

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

10. APPEALS:

- 10.1 Appeals from original Decrees (section 96-99-A and Order XLI
- 01.2 Appeals from Appellate Decrees (Section s100-1 01)
- 10.3 Appeals from Orders (Sections 104-106) (Or XLIII)
- 10.4 General Provisions Relating to Appeals (Section 107-108)
- 10.5 Appeals to the Supreme Court (Section 108)

11. COMMISSIONS:

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

12. LAW REFORMS

13. LIMITATION

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

PAPER - II CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT AND PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT

1. INTRODUCTORY;

1.1 The rationale of Criminal Procedure: the importance of Fair Trial. 1.2 Constitutional Perspectives: Articles 14,20&21. 1.3 The variety of Criminal Procedures and 1.4 The organization of police, prosecutor, defence counsel and prison authorities their duties, functions and powers. 1.5 Types of Procedures - Inquisitorial & Adversary Importance of Procedure.

2. PRE - TRIAL PROCESS: ARREST

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

3. PRE-TRIAL PROCESS: SEARCH AND SEIZURE

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

4. PRE - TRIAL PROCESS: FIR

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

5. Pre-Trial process: Magisterial Powers to take cognizance:

(Sections 195 to 199 Cr. P.C.)

6. TRIAL PROCESS:

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

7. FAIR TRIAL:

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

8. CHARGE:

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

9 .. PRELIMINARY PLEAS TO BAR TRIAL

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

10. TRIAL BEFORE A COURT OF SESSION: (Procedural steps and substantive rights under Sections 226-236)

11. JUDGEMENT :11.1 Form and Content (section 354) 11.2 Summary trial (Sec. 350) 11.3 Post - Conviction orders in lieu of punishment: emerging penal policy (section 360, 361,31) 11.4 Compensation and Cost (section 357,358) 11.5 Modes of providing judgment (Section 353, 362, 363)

12. APPEALS & REVISION 12.1 No appeal in certain cases (sections 372, 375, 376) 12.2 The rationale of appeals review, revisions. 12.3 the multiple range of appellate remedies: 12.3.1 Supreme Court of India (sections 374, 379, articles 132, 134; 12.3.2 High court (section 374) 12.3.3 Sessions Court (Section 374) 12.3.4 Special right to appeal (section 380) 12.3.5 Governmental Appeal Against Sentencing (section 377,378) 12.3.6 Judicial Powers in disposal of appeals (Sc. 168) 12.3.7 Legal Aid in Appeals.

13. Reform of criminal procedure -select areas

14. PROBATION

14.1 Problems and principles 14.2 Suspension of sentence

15. PAROLE

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

16. Procedures under Probation of Offenders Act.

17. SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN CRIMINAL MATTERS.

17.1 Procedures under Juvenile Justice Act. 17.2 Juvenile Justice System 17.3 Treatment and rehabilitation of Juveniles 17.4 Juvenile -adult crimes 17.5 Protection of Juvenile offenders Legislative and Judicial role 17.6 Concept of Juvenile Delinquency

PAPER-III
LAW OF EVIDENCE

Introduction

1.1 Conceptions of evidence in classical Hindu and Islamic Jurisprudence. 1.2 Evidence in Customary Law Systems (non-state law) 1.3 The Introduction of the British "Principles" of evidence. 1.4 The Main Features of the Indian Evidence Act, 1861. 1.5 Other Acts which deal with Evidence (special reference to C.P.C., Cr. P.C, Central Acts such as Banker's Book Evidence Act, Commercial Documents Evidence Act, Fiscal and Revenue Laws etc.) 1.6 Problem of Applicability of Evidence Act 1.6.1 Administrative 1.6.2 Administrative Tribunals 1.6.3 Industrial Tribunals 1.6.4 Commissions of Enquiry 1.6.5 Court-martial 1.6.6 Need for Industrial Tribunals, Commissions of enquiry, court-martial, unfair means at examinations arbitration, disciplinary proceedings.

2. CENTRAL CONCEPTIONS IN LAW OF EVIDENCE:

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

3. FACTS: RELEVANCY

3.1 The Doctrine of Res Gestae (Section 6,7,8) 3.2 Evidence of Common intention (section 10) 3.3 The problems of relevancy of "Otherwise" - Irrelevant Facts (Section (1) 3.4 Relevant Facts for Proof of Custom (Section 13) 3.5 Facts concerning bodies & mental state (section 14,15)

4. ADMISSIONS AND CONFESSIONS

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

5. DYING DECLARATIONS:

5.1 The justification for relevance on dying declarations (section 32) 5.2 The judicial standards for appreciation of evidentiary value/of dying declarations.

OTHER STATEMENTS BY PERSONS WHO CANNOT BE CALLED AS WITNESS

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

7. RELEVANCE OF JUDGEMENTS

7.1 General Principles (section 40-44) 7.2 Admissibility of Judgments in Civil and Criminal matters

(section 43) 7.3 "Fraud" and "collusion" (section 44)

8. EXPERT TESTIMONY:

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

9. ORAL AND DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE:

9.1 General Principles Concerning Oral Evidence (Sections 59-60) 9.2 General Principles concerning Documentary Evidence (Sections 67-90) 9.3 General Principles Regarding Exclusion of Oral Evidence by Documentary Evidence 9.4 Special Problems regarding Hearsay Evidence 9.5 Estoppel in relation to oral and documentary evidence

WITNESSES, EXAMINATION AND CROSS EXAMINATION. 10.1 Competency to Testify (section 118) 10.2 State Privilege (section 123) 10.3 Professional privilege (section 126,127,128) 10.4 Approver Testimony (section 133) 10.5 General Principles of Examination (Section 135-166) 10.6 Leading Questions (section 141-143) 10.7 Lawful Questions in Cross-Examination (section 146) 10.8 Compulsion to answer questions put to witness (section 147,153) 10.9 Hostile witness (Section 154) 10.10 Impeaching of the standing or credit of witness (section 155)

11. BURDEN OF PROOF:

11.1 The general conception of onus probandi (section 101) 11.2 General and Special Exceptions to Onus Probandi 11.3 The justification of presumptions and of the doctrine of judicial notice 11.4 Justification as to presumption as to certain offences (section 113A) 11.5 Presumption as to Dowry Death (section 113-B) 11.6 The Scope of the Doctrine of Judicial Notice (section 114)

12. ESTOPPEL:

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

13. LAW REFORM

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

PAPER -IV

ARBITRATION, CONCILIATION AND ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEMS

Unit 1: JUDICIAL DISPUTE RESOLUTIONS:

1.1 Characteristics 1.1.1 Operating Principles 1.1.1.1 Party participation and Control 1.1.1.2 Short focus on issues 1.1.1.3 Reasoned Decision 1.1.1.4 Finality 1.1.2 Adversary Process 1.1.3 What courts do and do not do effectively? 1.2 Advantages and Disadvantages of such resolution

2. ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION:

2.1 Alternate to formal adjudication - Techniques processes 2.1.1 Unilateral - Bilateral - triadic (Third party) Intervention 2.2 Advantages - Limitations 2.3 Negotiations 2.4 Conciliation 2.5 Distinction between arbitration - conciliation and negotiation

3. DISTINCTION BETWEEN JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT AND ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION:

4. THE ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT, 1996

4.1 Background of the Act 4.2 Efforts of United Nations commission on International Trade Law 4.3 Model Arbitration Law 4.4 Recommendations of Law Commissions of India

5. ARBITRATION

5.1 Definitions of "Arbitrary", "Arbitrator", "Arbitration Agreement" 5.2 Appointment of "Arbitrator" 5.3 Grounds for changing the arbitrator 5.4 Termination of Arbitrator

6. PROCEEDINGS IN ARBITRAL TRIBUNALS:

6.1. Arbitral Award 6.2 Termination of Proceedings 6.3 Setting aside of arbitral award 6.4 Finality and Enforcement 6.5 Appeals

6.6 Power of the High Court to make rules

7. ENFORCEMENT OF FOREIGN AWARDS:

7.1 New York and Geneva Convention Awards

8. CONCILIATION:

8.1 Meaning and Definition 8.2 Appointment of conciliators 8.3 Powers and functions of conciliators 8.4 Conciliation agreements 8.5 Conciliation Proceedings 8.6 Enforceability

9. ALTERNATE MODES OF DISPUTE RESOLUTIONS:

9.1 Role of Panchayat 9.2 Role of Grama Sabhas 9.3 Lokpal/Lokayukta 9.4 LokAdalats 9.5 Family Court-Counselling centers 9.6 Tribunals

10. LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

11. ROLE OF N.G.O.S IN DISPUTE RESOLUTIONS

PAPER - V

LAW OF INSURANCE

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

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

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

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

BOOKS FOR STUDY:

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

**SIXTH SEMESTER
PAPER - VI
OPTIONAL PAPER: LAW OF TAXATION OR WOMEN AND THE LAW**

LAW OF TAXATION

INCOME TAX: Definition of Income Tax, Agricultural income, casual income, Basis of charge and Principles relating thereto; Assessee, Residential and legal status of a person, previous year, Assessment year, Income chargeable under the Head 'Salaries', prerequisites and method of valuing prerequisites such as (a) rent-free residential accommodation, (b) accommodation provided at concessional rates (c) Free gas, electricity or water (d) Free educational facilities (e) Free Transport provided by employer.

Income from house property: Kinds of income chargeable to tax under the head 'Profits and Gains of Business' - Definition of capital gains and mode of its computation - Income from other sources - Double taxation relief - Self assessment; deduction of tax at source; the enforcement machinery.

WEALTH TAX: Concept of 'Assets', net wealth, Valuation date, charge of wealth tax, Deemed assets, exempted assets, self - assessment and regular assessment.

SALES TAX: Definition of 'Sales Tax', 'Turnover' registration of dealers, Sale or purchase of goods in the course of import and export. Power of Government to notify exemptions and reductions of Tax.

BOOKS FOR STUDY:

1. KANGA AND PALKHIVALA: INCOME TAX
2. BATT ACHARY A, S: LAW AND PRACTICE OF WEALTH TAX
3. THE A.P. GENERAL SALES TAX ACT.
4. THE CENTRAL SALES TAX ACT.

PAPER – VII
Women and the Law

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

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

Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 - Dowry Death and Dowry suicide. Termination of pregnancy and female child- Amniocentesis.

Women and Employment - Special Provisions Labour Laws regarding Women - Inadequate implementation of protective labour legislation Matrimonial property.

BOOKS FOR STUDY:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| 1. S.P. SATHE | : | TOWARDS GENDER JUSTICE |
| 2. Dr. Vijay Sarma | : | PROTECTIONS TO WOMEN IN MATRIMONIAL HOME |
| 3. Dr. Sarojini Saxena | : | FEMIJURES (LAW RELATING TO WOMEN IN INDIA) |
| 4. Dr. Archana Parasher | : | WOMEN AND FAMILY LAW REFORM IN INDIA |
| 5. Malladi Subbamma | : | WOMEN AND SOCIAL RE FORM |
| 6. Dr. Paras Diwan | : | DOWRY AND PROTECTION TO MARRIED WOMEN |
| 7. Mary Wallstonecraft | : | A VINCICAN OF THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN |

**PAPER - VII MOOT COURTS, PRE-TRIAL PREPARATIONS AND PARTICIPATION IN TRIAL
PROCEEDINGS**

- A) Moot Court (80 Marks) : Every student shall attend two moot courts.
The Moot Court work will be on assigned problems one civil and one criminal. It will be evaluated for 40 marks for each by the Moot Court Committee.
- B) Observance of Trial in two cases, one civil and one criminal (20 marks).
Students will attend two trials in the course of the last two semesters of 3 and 5 year law studies. They will maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court assignment. This scheme will carry 20 marks.

PAPER - VIII - PRACTICAL TRAINING-II
DRAFTING, PLEADINGS AND CONVEYANCING

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

a) Drafting:

General principles of drafting and relevant substantive rules shall be taught.

b) Pleadings :

1. Civil: (i) Plaint (ii) Written Statement (iii) Interlocutory Application (iv) Original Petition (v) Affidavit (vi) Execution Petition and (vii) Memorandum of Appeal and Revision (viii) Petition under article 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India.
2. Criminal: (i) Complaints (ii) Criminal Miscellaneous Petition (iii) Bail Application and (iv) Memorandum of Appeal and Revision

c) Conveyancing:

(i) Sale Deed (ii) Mortgage Deeds (iii) Lease Deed (iv) Gift Deed (v) Promissory Note (vi) Power of Attorney (vii) Will

There shall be a university written examination of this paper for 80 marks and internal assignment carrying 20 marks. The candidate shall get a minimum 1/3 rd of marks allocated for each component and 40% aggregate of the total.

PAPER - IX PRACTICAL TRAINING - III

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS ACCOUNTANCY OF LAWYERS AND BAR-BENCH RELATIONS

Unit - I

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

Unit - II

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

Unit - III Ethics

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

Unit -IV

Disciplinary proceedings.

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

Unit - V - Bar - Bench relations

Unit - VI: Accountancy of Lawyers

Nature and functions of accounting. 6.2 Important branches of accounting 6.3 Accounting and Law 6.4 Use of knowledge of accountancy in Legal Disputes especially arising out of Law of Contracts, Tax Law, etc. 6.5 Accountancy in Lawyers office/firm. 6.5.1 Basic financial statements. - Income & Loss account - Balance sheet - Interpretation thereof - Feature of Balance sheet 6.5.2 Standard Costing.

- ❖ There shall be a University written examination on this paper for 80 marks and Viva-voce examination carrying 20 marks. The Viva-voce board shall be as mentioned under Practical Training paper – II. The candidate shall get a minimum 1/3rd of marks allocated for each component and 40% on the aggregate.
- ❖ 50 selected opinions of Disciplinary Committee of Bar Council and 10 major judgments of Supreme Court on the subject.

Reference books:

1. Mr. Krishnamurthy Iyer's book on Advocacy,
2. The contempt of law and practice.
3. Bar Council code of Ethics.

PAPER - X - PRACTICAL TRAINING - IV: PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING
LEGAL AID AND PARA LEGAL SERVICES

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

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

II The following extension work shall be under taken by the students and the college / Department concerned shall facilitate the same

1. Lok Adalat 2. Legal Aid Camp 3. Legal Literacy 4. Para legal training 5. Negotiation and the counseling. These extension works shall be recorded and these records shall be evaluated by the teacher concerned. 20 marks are allocated for the same.

The candidate shall get a minimum of 1/3 rd of marks allocated for each component and 40% on the aggregate in order to qualify and pass in the above paper. The above record shall be submitted to the University which may cause verification if necessary.

5 YEAR B.A.LL.B., DEGREE COURSE (TEN SEMESTERS) SYLLABUS

1/5 B.A.LL.B.

I SEMESTER

1.1: GENERAL ENGLISH-I	100Marks
1.2: POLITICAL SCIENCE – I	100Marks
1.3: SOCIOLOGY-I	100Marks
1.4: TELUGU/HINDI	100Marks

II SEMESTER

2.1: GENERAL ENGLISH-II	100Marks
2.2: POLITICAL SCIENCE – II	100Marks
2.3: SOCIOLOGY-II	100Marks
2.4: HISTORY	100Marks

2/5 B.A.LL.B.

III SEMESTER

3.1: POLITICAL SCIENCE-III	100Marks
3.2: ECONOMICS-I	100Marks
3.3: HISTORY OF COURTS, LEGISLATURE AND LEGAL PROFESSION IN INDIA-I	100Marks
3.4: HISTORY AND INDIAN CULTURE	100Marks

IV SEMESTER

4.1: HISTORY OF COURTS, LEGISLATURE AND LEGAL PROFESSION IN INDIA-I	100Marks
4.2: ECONOMICS-II	100Marks
4.3: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LAW	100 Marks
4.4: PSYCHOLOGY	100Marks

**1/5 B.A.LL.B.,
First Semester
Paper I: General English - I**

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

Books prescribed :

4. Wren and Martin: English Grammar and composition
5. Essay, Precis, Composition and Comprehension by JE Eroform
6. T.E. Berry; The most common mistakes in English 4. Ishitiae Abidi: Law and language

Books For reference:

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

Paper II - Political Science – I

- I. Political Theory
 - a) Nature of the State, theories of the origin of the state, the state as conceived by different schools of thought; Government - forms of Government & Constitution of Government
 - b) Main Currents of Indian political Thought, Hindu concept of the State, Islamic concept of the state; Liberalism in political Thought.
 - c) Main currents of western political thought -concept -natural law, and natural rights Liberalism, Socialism, Marxism and Idealism
 - d) Conception of political and Legal Sovereignty
 - e) The totalitarian State
- II. Political Organization
 - a) Organization of Government, Unitary, Federal, Quasi-federal, one party democracies, Military rule, Presidential and Parliamentary forms with reference to the constitutions of U.S.A. Switzerland, Australia, U.K., France, Canada, India, U.S.S.R. and the United States of America.
 - b) The legislature, executive and judiciary; the doctrine of separation of powers, Parliamentary sovereignty and independence of the judiciary.
 - c) Conceptions of representation, public opinion and participation.

Books Recommended for study :

- 1.H. Finer - Theory and practice of Modern Government
- 2.Dunning -History and Political Thought
- 3.Appa Dorai - Substance of Politics.
- 4.S.P. Varma: Modern Political Theory
- 5.H.J. Laski- The State in theory and practice
- 6.R.C. Gettel- History of political Thought.
- 7.K.C. Wheare : Federal Government

Paper III: Sociology – I (General Principles)

- I. Sociology as a science
 - a) Data, Concepts and Theory,
 - b) The Comparative method-Sociology and Law, Sociology and Psychology, Sociology & History and Sociology and other Social Sciences.
- II. Basic concepts in Sociology:
 - a) Structure and Function.
 - b) Status and Role
 - c) Norms and Values
 - d) Social Institutions
 - i) Marriage, family and kinship
 - ii) Economic Institutions
 - iii) Political Institutions
 - iv) Religious institutions.
 - v) Educational Institutions
- III. Social Stratification, caste and class.
- IV. Social control, order and stability coercion, conflict and change
- V. Sociology as a discipline
- VI. Law and society, Sociology of Law, Sociology of Legal Profession

Books Recommended for Study:

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

Paper-IV Telugu/Hindi

**1/5 B.A.LL.B.,
Second Semester
Paper-V General English -II**

A. Vocabulary

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

B. Comprehension skills

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

C. Composition skills

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

D. Speech Training:

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

Recommended Source Materials:

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

Paper-VI Political Science - II
(Foundations of Political Obligation)

1. Conception of power, authority and legitimation.
2. How does power become legitimate power or why people ought to obey the State? Examination of classical (Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau) and modern (Max Weber, Marx, Emile Durkheim) approaches to the notion of political obligation.
3. Utilitarianism (both rule and act utilitarianism) as approaches to political obligation.
4. The problem of civil disobedience and political obligation, with particular reference to Gandhian and Neo-Gandhian thought.
5. The problem of obedience to unjust laws.
6. Why should we honour promises and contracts? (Foundations of promissory and contractual liability)
7. The problem of punishment: when is use of force by State against the citizen just and justifiable? (The basis of criminal sanction)
8. 8. The contemporary crisis of legitimation.

BOOKS PRESCRIBED:

1. Rajani Kothari- Democratic Policy and Social Change in India Crisis and Opportunities, (Allied Publishers), 1976.
2. Kar Lowernestein : Political Power and the Government Process.
3. Nisbet R.A. : The Sociological Tradition, 1967, Heinemann, Londs Part-II-Chapter-4: Authority for authority' and power.
4. Bierstedt Robert: Power and Progress, 1974, (MC Graw -1 Hill), New York and Delhi.

Paper VII Sociology – II

(Sociology in India)

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

Recommended Source Material

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

Paper VIII – History

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

Books Recommended For Study:

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

**2/5 B.A.LL.B.,
Third Semester
Paper-IX Political Science – III**

(International Relations & Organization)

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

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

Part I: The world community; sovereign states, transnational political parties, and Transnational non-official Organizations such as the churches, Multinational corporations, Scientific, cultural and other organizations. Components of national power; Population, Geography, resources, economic organization, technology and military force. Limitations on National Power; International Morality, Public opinion, international law, Fear of Violence and destruction, war with conventional and nuclear weapons. Major sources of conflict: East and West and North and South rivalries, territorial claims, resources, population migrations, international trade, balance of payments and protectionism.

Avoidance of war and facilitation of peaceful change: alliances and balance of power approach: collective security and disarmament, diplomacy and peaceful resolution of conflicts by negotiation, mediation, conciliation and recourse to international organisation arbitration and judicial settlement; the cultural approach and the UNESCO; promotion of international cooperation and the functional approach, the Specialised Agencies. The case for and against world government.

Part II: Inter - governmental organizations and their constituent instruments; the standard pattern of organization; the annual or periodical plenary conference, the committee or council to take decisions during the period between the plenary conferences, the secretariat. The special features of the I.L.O. and International financial institutions. The United Nations and its principal organs; the relationship between the United Nations and Regional Organizations, Specialized Agencies and International Non-Governmental Organizations.

Books Prescribed:

1. D.W.Bowett: International Institutions, London, Methuen, 1964.
2. Verson Van Dyke: International Politics.
3. Palmer and Perking: International Relations.
4. E.H.Hentmen: The Relations of Nations.
5. Quincy Wright: Study of International Relations, New York, Appleton Century Crofts, 1955.
6. Hans Morgenthau : Politics among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace, (2nd Ed. New York Knopt, 1955).

Paper -X Economics - I

CONCEPTS:

- I) Economics as a science and its relevance to law
 - II) Economics as a basis of social welfare and social justice
 - III) Free enterprises, Planned Economies and Mixed Economies General Principles of Economics;
 - I) Demand and Supply
 - II) Markets, determination of price, business organisation; perfect competition, monopoly, monopolistic competition; oligopoly, control monopolies and prevention of economic concentration.
 - III) Labour and Wages IV) Capital and Money
 - V) Savings, consumption, Investment, theory of National Income and National Income determination.
 - VI) International comparison of, development strategies and experiences, theories of economic growth and problems of development, Technology and Economic Growth.
- IV Banking and Fiscal Policy:
- i) Resource Mobilisation and fiscal resources; taxation
 - ii) Role of credit and Banking system, rural money markets iii) International Financial Institutions
 - iv) Technology and Economic Growth

Books Recommended For Study:

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

Paper XI

History of Courts, Legislatures and Legal Profession in India - 1

1 Courts:

- 1.1 Administration of Justice in the Presidency Towns (1600-1773) and the development of Courts and judicial institutions under the East India Company.
- 1.2 Warren Hastings Plan of 1772 and the Adalat system of Courts - Reforms made under the Plan of 1774 and re-organization in 1780.
- 1.3 Regulating Act of 1773- Supreme Court at Calcutta - its composition, powers and functions - Failure of the Court - Act of 1781 - Supreme Court vis-a-vis Mofussil Courts.
- 1.4 Judicial measures of Lord Cornwallis 1787, 1790, 1793. Progress of Adalat system under Sr. John Shore.
- 1.5 Conflicts arising out of the dual judicial system - Tendency for amalgamation of the two systems of Courts - The Indian High Courts Act, 1861 - The Government of India Act, 1915 - High Courts under the Government of India Act, 1935 - High Courts under the Indian Constitution.
- 1.6 Development of Rule of Law, Separation of Powers, Independence of Judiciary.
- 1.7 Judicial Committee of Privy Council as a Court of Appeal and its jurisdiction to hear appeals from Indian decisions- Abolition of the jurisdiction of the Privy Council to hear appeals from Indian decisions.
- 1.8 Court system generally under the Constitution of India.

2 Legal Profession:

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

Paper-XII
HISTORY OF INDIAN CULTURE

UNIT – I

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

UNIT – II

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

UNIT – III

Jainism and Buddhism and their contribution to Indian Culture.

UNIT – IV

Contribution of major dynasties to Indian Culture – Mauryas – Greeks – Guptas – Rajputs – Satavahans – Pallavas – Cholas – Vijayanagara.

UNIT – V

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

UNIT – VI

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

UNIT – VII

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

**3/5 B.A.LL.B.,
FOURTH SEMESTER**

**PAPER-XIII
HISTORY OF COURTS, LEGISLATURES AND LEGAL PROFESSION IN INDIA -II**

I Legislature

- 1.1 Legislative authority of the East India Company under the Charter of Queen Elizabeth, 1601.
- 1.2 Changes under Regulating Act, 1773 - Act of 1781, Recognition of the powers of the Governor and Council to make Regulations by the British Parliament.
- 1.3 Act of 1813 and the extension of the legislative power conferred on all the Three councils and subjection of the same to greater control.
- 1.4 Act of 1833 - Establishment of Legislature of an All-India Character in 1834.
- 1.5. The Indian Councils Act, 1861 ,Central Legislative Council and its composition, powers and functions power conferred on the Governor.
- 1.6 Indian Councils Ad of 1909- Government of India Act, 1919-Setting up of bicameral system of legislature at the Centre in place of the Imperial Council consisting of one House.
- 1.7 Government of India Act, 1935-the. Federal Assembly and the Council of States, its composition, powers and functions-Legislative Assemblies in the provinces and the powers arid functions of the same.
- 1.8 Legislative Councils it the provinces, powers and functions of the same. 1.9 Law Reform and the Law Commissions.

II Legal Profession:

- 2.1 High Courts under the Act of .1861 and provision for the enrolment of the advocates under the Letters Patent issued.
- 2.2. Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 ~Report of the Indlan Bar Committee.
- 2.3. The Indian Bar Councils Act, 1.926- The All India Bar Committee, 1951
- 2.4 The Advocates Act, 1.961.
- 2.5 Development of legal Education.
- 2.6 History of Law Reporting in India.

RECOMMENDED SOURCE MATERIALS

1. Herbert Cowell: The History and Constitution of the Courts and Legislatiye Authorities in India -6th Ed.Rev.S.C.Bagehi, Calcutta, Macker, Spink.1936.
2. Sr Courtenny Hbert, The Govern: nentofindia, 2nd Ed.London, OUP, 1907 .
3. M.P.Jain - Outline of Indian LegaUI+istory, DhanWantra Mechanical and Law Book House; Delhi.
4. AB.Keith - A Constitutional Historyof India, 1600-1935, 2nd Ed. Allahabad, Central Book Depot, 1.961
5. Gwyer and Appadorai-Speeches and Documents on the Indian Constitution. 1945-1947 (2 VoIS), London, OUP, 1957.
- 6.M.V.Pylee, Constitutional History of India (1.600 - 1950, Bombay, Asia, 1967).

Paper-XIV
ECONOMICS-II

- I. INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN ECONOMY:
a. Trends in population growth. b. Estimates of National Income in India. c. Post-independence economic policies in India.
- II POVERTY AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION:
a. Trends and inter-regional variations in the incidence of rural poverty. b. Unemployment trends and employment generation schemes. c. Labour, Productivity and Wages.
- III. THE LOGIC OF INDIA'S DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY:
a. Planning Process. b. Priorities between agriculture and industry. c. Choice of technology. d. The role of public, private and joint sectors. e. large, medium and small industries ..
- IV. PROBLEM OF CONTROLLING ECONOMIC CONCENTRATION: a. Regulation of the Private Corporate Sector (Controls, License, Quotas). b. Anti-monopolies and Restrictive Practices; Regulation; c. Deficit Financing. d. Pricing. e. labour Relations.
- V. FOREIGN INVESTMENTS:
a. International Investment. b. International Aid. c. International Corporations. d. Trends in new economic order.
- VI. EXPORT AND IMPORT POLICIES: IMPORT SUBSTITUTION AND EXPORT PROMOTION.
- VII. AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:
a. Basic characteristics of the economy and its transformation since Independence. b. Evolution of Agrarian Relation. Integrated rural development. c. Commercialisation of Agriculture. d. Economics of Farm Management. e. Agricultural credit.
- VIII. ROLE OF CAPITAL, FORMATION, CREDIT AND BANKING SYSTEM.
- RECOMMENDED SOURCE MATERIALS:
1. Rudder Datt and Sundaram: Indian Economy, (Delhi, S. Chand and Co., 1982).
 2. A.N. Agarwala: Indian Economics, (New Delhi, Vikas, 1979).
 3. K.K. Dewett - Indian Economics.
 4. Gunnar Myrdag: Chanllenge of World Poverty.
 5. C.T. Kurien; Planning Poverty and Social Transformation, (Allied Publications, 1976).
 6. C.H. Hanumantha Rao and P.C. Joshi: Reflections of Economic Development and Social Change - Essays if'] Honou r of V. K. R. V. Rao (Allied 1979).

Paper-XV
Information Technology Law

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

Paper XVI
Psychology (syllabus not finalized)