



Smt.VELAGAPUDI DURGAMBA
SIDDHARTHA LAW COLLEGE

KANURU, VIJAYAWADA - 520007

Phone No: 0866 - 2582592

STUDENT E- HAND BOOK



GENESIS

The long cherished and acute need for a law college in the city of Vijayawada was materialized by the relentless efforts of the Siddhartha Academy of General & Technical Education. Siddhartha Law College was formally commenced on 22nd January, 1987 by the Siddhartha Academy after obtaining mandatory approvals from the Bar Council of India, Government of Andhra Pradesh and Acharya Nagarjuna University. It is located on a picturesque and spacious campus adjacent to Velagapudi Ramakrishna Siddhartha Engineering College on the National Highway No:9, at Kanuru, Vijayawada.

The Siddhartha Law College was renamed as "Smt. Velagapudi Durgamba Siddhartha Law College" in a memorable function on 22nd September, 1990, attended and graced by many distinguished dignitaries and personalities. The Bar Council of India has accorded permanent recognition to the college in 1994. The Andhra Pradesh State Council of Higher Education granted Permanent recognition and Acharya Nagarjuna University granted permanent affiliation to the college in 2002. The College had been affiliated to Acharya Nagarjuna University up to 2009-10. From the Academic Year 2010-11, onwards the college has been affiliated to Krishna University, Machilipatnam. The college has been accorded permanent affiliation by the Krishna University.

5 year integrated B.A.LL.B., course has been commenced on our campus from 2000-2001, with an intake of 80 students. Presently, the college concurrently runs 3 year LL.B., and five year B.A LL.B., courses with a total intake of 160 students and 80 students respectively.

Faculty:

The college is endowed with fully qualified, well talented and committed faculty of varied and vast experience and research background.

<u>PRINCIPAL</u>	:	<u>Dr.Ch.DivakaraBabu, M.A., M.L.,Ph.D.</u>
<u>Faculty</u>	:	Dr. M.Anjaneyulu, B.Sc., M.L., Ph.D.
	:	Sri.G.V.Ramaiah, M.A., M.L.
	:	Sri.B.SrinivasaRao, M.Com., M.L.
	:	Sri.B.KrishnaPrasad, B.Com., M.L.
	:	Sri.Ch.SreenivasaRao, M.A., M.L.
	:	Smt.K. Anuradha, M.L.
	:	Sri.M.PanduRanga, M.A., LL.B. - Part Time
	:	Smt. S. Chandrika, M.A., B.Ed – Part Time
Physical Director	:	Sri. A.SudhakaraRao, B.A., M.P.Ed.
Librarian	:	Sri.M.S.R.Ch.Prasad, M.Sc., M.L.I.Sc., LL.B., PGD LAN.

Non Teaching Staff:

Sr. Accountant & Asst. Manager	:	M. Venkatramaiah, M.Com.
Clerk	:	Y.SaiLakshmi, M.Com., LL.B., B.Ed.,
Office Asst. Cum D.E.O.	:	Y Saritha, B.Com.
Library Attender	:	B.Seshadri,
Attender	:	V.AnandaRao,
Sweeper	:	S.Raju,
Sweeper-cum-Attender	:	B.AppaRao,
Attender-Cum-Sweeper	:	T.Sivaiah,
Sweeper-Cum-Attender	:	D.SambasivaRao,

RULES OF ADMISSION

1. Candidates for admission into 3-year LL.B., Degree course must have passed any degree examination of Acharya Nagarjuna University/ Krishna University or degree examination of any other University recognized by the U G C, with 45% aggregate marks in group as well as in languages and must have qualified in the LAW CET held in every academic year. In case of SC & ST candidates 40 per cent aggregate is mandatory.
2. Candidates seeking admission for 5-year integrated B.A.LL.B., Degree Course must have passed 10+2 examination of the Board of Intermediate Education, Andhra Pradesh or any other Board examination recognized as equivalent thereto with 45% aggregate marks in group as well as languages and must have qualified in the LAW CET held in every Academic Year. In case of SC & ST candidates 40% aggregate is mandatory.
3. 44.5% and above shall be treated as 45% for the purpose of Law admissions.
4. Candidates seeking admission under the management category must also fulfill the minimum percent of 45% in the qualifying exam for B.A.LL.B., and LL.B., courses.
5. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are eligible for a relaxation of 5% of marks in the aggregate.
6. All the Candidates for admission must produce and deliver Transfer Certificate from the college in which they have last studied and must further satisfy the Principal that their conduct and character is satisfactory. She/he must submit Original Certificates of SSC, Intermediate and Degree Marks Memos, Provisional Certificate & Transfer Certificate.
7. A new student shall in no case be allowed to attend to class work pending his/her formal admission and enrollment on the rolls.
8. Any candidate, who is found to have obtained admission by false representation, will be summarily dismissed along with forfeiture of whatever fees s/he may have paid.
9. A candidate who secured degree directly by private study without 10+2 is not eligible for admission.
10. A candidate who secured his/her degree under the system of single Sitting exam is also not eligible.
11. As per BCI Regulations, age limit for admission into 3 year course is 30 years in all cases and 35 years in case of SC, ST, BC. For five year B.A.LL.B., the age limit is 20 years in all cases and 22 for SC, ST & BC but the subject matter is presently sub-judice.

“It is a mistake to suppose that the barrister is the mouthpiece of his client to say what he wants; or his tool to do what he directs. He is none of these things. The barrister owes allegiance to a higher cause. It is the cause of truth & Justice” - Lord Denning

RULES OF DISCIPLINE FOR STUDENTS

It has always been the consistent policy of the College as well as management to give highest degree of liberty and freedom to the students with an ardent belief and expectation that it would be immensely useful in blossoming of their personalities and further in harnessing and refining their skills. However, it is axiomatic to say that “No freedom comes without responsibility” and therefore, students are expected to behave themselves in a dignified and responsive manner. Each student is expected to conduct himself or herself in such a manner so as to keep, uphold, and sustain name and fame of the Institution and further equally conscious and responsive towards his rights and duties. Hence, students are expected to behave in a socially responsible manner to uphold and sustain the dignity and decorum of legal profession. It is presumed that all students, as members of a great academic community understand the dynamics of functioning of society and its intense interdependence. Therefore, students are expected to behave in a manner inspiring and emulating the towering legal personalities so as to engender respect for rule of law. The students are also expected to show utmost respect for the rights of their fellow citizens. The rules mentioned hereunder are to be strictly adhered to by the students.

1. Each student is required to attend to class work promptly & punctually.
2. A Student, causing disturbance in the class or makes mischief in class may be expelled from the class. A student so expelled shall be deemed to be absent for the day.
3. Every student shall provide himself/herself with all the necessary Text Books.
4. Every student should actively participate in the seminars, symposiums, guest talks organized by the college.
5. Students should keep their mobile phones in the switch off mode while they are in the college premises.
6. Any student damaging or destroying any property belonging to the college shall be required to pay the cost of repair or replacement. In case of willful damage, he/she shall also be punished in such manner as the principal may think fit and proper under the given circumstances.
7. Students shall submit all communications intended for the administration only to the principal.
8. Every student of the college desirous of addressing the Principal or the Administration should do so separately by addressing his/her requisition/representation. Joint applications/requisitions by students shall not be entertained except on issues of common interest or concern.
9. Every student shall wear a clean and decent dress.

10. Students are required to observe discipline and orderliness at all times on the college campus and make as little noise as possible in moving from one room to another.
11. Students are required to extend their co-operation and assistance in keeping the class-rooms and college surrendering neat & tidy.
12. Students are expected to cultivate the habit of reading text books and develop their gift of gab.
13. Smoking on the college premises is strictly prohibited. Students are prohibited from organizing any meetings or entertainments at the college or collecting money for any purpose on the college premises except with the prior permission of the Principal.
14. Students guilty of going over to other colleges to take part in acts of indiscipline such as organizing demonstrations or strikes would be deemed as a misconduct and it shall be punished accordingly.
15. The Principal may place himself in communication, as and when necessary, with parents or guardians of the students, who are very poor in studies and not regular in attending to class work or where conduct of a student is condemnable or unsatisfactory. The names of the students found incorrigible even after prior warnings, may be removed from the college rolls after intimation to the parents or guardians.
16. Students of the college going on strike or in any way found guilty of serious indiscipline shall automatically forfeit their scholarships, fee concessions, etc., However, forfeiture shall not ordinarily be restored except in cases of gross indiscipline of continuous nature and that too in compliance with the principles of natural justice.
17. Students indulging in acts of violence or coercion, direct and indirect, such as Dharna, Gherao, hunger strike, for enforcing their will not in accordance with law on the college campus shall be punished.
18. The use of cameras, cell phones within the class rooms and on the campus is prohibited in the interest of discipline and preserving congenial academic environment on the campus.
19. The Principal may instruct the following punishments in the interest of the students or the institution concerned: fine for inadequate attendance, suspension, expulsion or such other action as he deems necessary for the maintenance of discipline in the campus. Ragging is strictly prohibited and is strictly punishable, if practiced in any manner.
20. Loitering on the campus by the students during the class work is strictly prohibited.

ATTENDANCE

RULES FOR MAKING AND CONSOLIDATION OF ATTENDANCE:

1. Attendance for students shall be marked by every teacher engaging a **Class**.
2. If any student is absent for one period on any day she/he shall be considered as absent for that period only.
3. All days on which the student may go on strike and do not attend **to** classes, but leaves the class room in the middle of a class, shall be regarded as working days to calculate the percentage of attendance.
4. Every student must attend at least 75% of classes to enable him or her to obtain a certificate of attendance. In case of a student falling short of the required attendance on account of unavoidable reasons, such as illness (supported by an application at the time of actual illness and a medical certificate by an authorized Medical officer) the principal may recommend for condonation of attendance on payment of prescribed fee, provided he is satisfied with the progress of the student in his or her studies. However, no condonation can either be recommended or sanctioned, if a student is absent for more than 40% of classes held.
5. The shortage of attendance, if any, will be displayed on the notice board by the order of the Principal at the end of each semester.
6. A student who is absent himself/herself shall apply for leave to the Principal. Application for leave of absence that can be foreseen sufficiently in advance should be submitted on the previous working day before the availing of leave.

FEE RULES

1. No student will be enrolled or permitted to attend to classes until the fee due from his/her has been paid. A student will not be enrolled or admitted after the commencement of the semester unless all the fees for the full semester are paid.
2. A student leaving the college during the term is not entitled to the remission of fees.
3. Fees are payable within fifteen days from the first working day of each semester without fines. The fee will be accepted with late fee up to thirty days from the first working day of the semester. Names of all those students, who have not paid their fees within thirty days from the first working day of the semester, will be struck off from the rolls. Names of such defaulters will be restored, if they pay the fees with late fee and readmission fee within sixty days from the first working day of the semester. Students who fail to pay fees within sixty days from the first working day of the semester will not be re-admitted.

Penalty for late Payment:

First : Rs.50.00

Re-Admission Fee : Rs.50.00

In addition to the above, a late fee of Rs.25/- shall be paid for delay of each Month from the last date fixed for payment of first and second semester fee.

4. A student desiring to leave the college in the middle has to pay fees for all the semesters for obtaining transfer certificate. However, principal may give remission from the payment of entire fees depending upon the reasonableness of each case.
5. A fee of Rs.50/- will be charged for the issue of duplicate transfer certificate. It will be issued only if the original T.C. has been irretrievably lost and further non-traceable certificate obtained from the police concerned is produced. The fee for a certificate of age extract from the college admission Register is Rs.50/-. The fee for the issue of additional study certificate is Rs.10/-.

LIBRARY RULES

I. Working Hours:

1. The library is kept open from 09.00 a.m. to 04.00 p.m. on all working days and from 09.00 a.m. to 01.20 p.m. on second Saturdays. Issue and return of books will be from 10.00 a.m. to 01.00 p.m. and 02.00p.m. to 04.00p.m. Students & staff are provided with free internet access. Students and staff can also avail themselves free legal software installed to the computers in the library for tracking down case laws & useful online legal resources. However, an amount of Rs.2/- will be charged for printing of any downloaded material for each page.

II. Admission to the Library:

1. Strict silence should be observed in and around the library. Students who fail to observe the same will be liable for fine.
2. Members, while entering the library should sign in the gate register.
3. Students are permitted to carry only note books into the library.
4. Staying in groups & chit chatting in the library is strictly prohibited.
5. Students and staff shall leave the library ten minutes before the closing time.
6. Students using internet facility shall sign in the register.

III. Conditions for borrowing books :

1. Books from the library are issued only to the present students of the college and the teaching staff members.
2. Every student shall be provided with 2 borrower's tickets and a teaching staff member with twelve tickets, which must be produced every time when books are borrowed.
3. Student members have to produce their identity cards along with membership card while borrowing books.
4. If a member loses any ticket it should be immediately reported to the Librarian, failing which the members shall be solely responsible, if any book is issued on the lost ticket.
5. A duplicate ticket will be issued on payment of Rs.10/- after a lapse of seven days.
6. Borrower's tickets are not transferrable.
7. A book may be re-issued to a student only once for a further period of 14 days.

8. Librarian may recall any book from the borrower at any time even prior to the due date depending upon exigencies.
9. Books will be issued for Pongal, Summer and Dasara Vacation. Conditions regarding issue of books during such long vacations will be notified from time to time.
10. Borrower failing to return book on or before the due date shall pay penalty of Rs.1/- for each day during which the book is retained after the due date.
11. In calculating the fines, holidays as distinct from vacations and the days on which issue and return of books are not allowed by the library will be excluded.
12. Borrowers who fail to return the books within 30 days after the due date shall be liable to pay a fine of Rs.2/- for each day of delay. Absence from the college will not relieve a borrower of the responsibility of returning books on due date.
13. Any damage to the book such as tearing of pages, marking of sentences in pen, writing or taking out pages is a serious offence, and unless the borrower points out the damage at the time of his/her borrowing the book, he shall replace the damaged borrowed book with a new book or in the alternative pay four times the cost of the book.
14. Hall ticket and transfer certificate shall not be issued to a student unless he produces no-dues certificate from the Librarian.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The Government agencies like the Department of Social Welfare and the Director of Higher Education offer Scholarships to the students belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), Listed Backward Classes (OBC), Physically Handicapped (DW), Minority category (MW) and economically poor students (EBC). Students are advised to be on the lookout for the notifications displayed on the notice board from time to time and apply in time for the assistance to which they are eligible (e-PASS). A part from this, Siddhartha Foundation, initiated and promoted by the Siddhartha Academy also awards a few scholarships to the economically poor students.

PROMOTION TO NEXT SEMESTER:

The Candidates, who have put in commensurate attendance in a Semester, shall be promoted to the next semester irrespective of whether they have appeared or not to the semester-end examinations, provided they have registered in all papers for the semester-end examination by payment of university exam fees and also obtained hall tickets for the said examinations. Hence, putting in of commensurate attendance and payment of Examination fee for each semester are mandatory for securing promotion to the immediate succeeding semester.

LL.B. AND B.A.LL.B. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS REGULATIONS:

1. Candidates for the award of the B.G.L., and LL.B., degree shall be required to have received instructions in the prescribed subjects of study for a period of two years (four semesters) for B.G.L. and three years (six semesters) for LL.B., as the case may be, and passed all the prescribed subjects.
2. There shall be a University examination in each subject covered under the syllabi at the end of each semester.
3. A candidate who passes the first & Second LL.B., Degree examinations shall be eligible for the award of the degree of Bachelor of General Law.
4. A holder of the B.G.L. degree shall be eligible to study final LL.B., and on passing the final LL.B., Examination she/he is eligible for the award of LL.B., degree.
5. Candidates who have passed in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd years of B.A.LL.B., of 5-year course shall be conferred with the Degree of B.A. (Law). On the successful completion of LL.B., 5 years course, a candidate shall be conferred with B.A.LL.B., degree.
6. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination of each year, if she/he obtains not less than 40 marks in each paper.
7. The candidates, who have passed all the examinations of the three years LL.B., course and five years B.A.LL.B., course of semester pattern, be awarded classes / divisions in accordance with the total aggregate marks secured by them in all semester examinations taken together and the following percentage be taken for declaration of class.
 - a) First class with distinction - 70% and above
 - b) First class - 60% and above but less than 70%
 - c) Second class - 50% and above but less than 60%
 - d) Third class - 40% and above but less than 50%

8. A candidate shall be awarded First/Second class as per the above classification provided she/he completes the course within four years from the year of joining the three year LL.B. course of Semester pattern and six years from the date of joining the five year B.A.LL.B course of semester pattern.
9. Candidates, who have passed the examinations in the first attempt along with the batch in which they were admitted will be eligible for the award of First Class with Distinction.
10. The candidates of LL.B., course are permitted to complete the three year LL.B. course of Semester pattern within six years and five year B.A.LL.B., course of semester pattern within eight years from the year of joining the course.

INSTITUTIONAL MEDALS

- 1) Sri Parvathaneni Brahamayya Memorial Gold Medal : Instituted by Sri Parvathaneni Brahamayya Charitable Trust for passing all the six semester examinations of 3 – year law course in first chance with highest number of marks
- 2) Justice Sri Challa Kondaiah Memorial Gold Medal : Instituted by Sri Challa Kodandaram Advocate, Hyderabad, for passing all the ten semester examinations of 5 year law course in the first chance by securing highest number of marks.
- 3) Late Sri Pinnamaneni Lingayya Chowdary Memorial Cash prizes of Rs.4000/- each given in each academic year. Instituted by Sri. P.R.K. Rao for securing highest marks in Civil Procedure Code & Criminal Procedure Code.

ACADEMIC CURRICULUM

1. Subjects:

In 3 years law course the students are required to receive instruction in 26 law subjects and 4 practical training papers. (Total 30). In 5 year law course 42 law subjects and 4 practical training papers. (Total 46).

2. Internship:

(a) Each registered student of 3 year LL.B., course is required to undergo a 12 weeks Internship while each 5 year student is required to undergo a 20 weeks internship during the entire period of course tenure under a reputed NGO, Trial and Appellate Advocates, Judiciary, Regulatory bodies, Legislative wings of the Central and State Governments.

Internship in any year cannot be for a continuous period of more than four weeks and all students shall at least have gone through once in the entire academic period with Trial and Appellate Advocates.

(b) Each student shall keep internship diary in such form as may be stipulated by the University concerned and the same shall be evaluated by the Guide in Internship and also a core Faculty member of the staff shall be assessing in the Final Semester of the course in the 4th clinical course.

ALL INDIA BAR EXAMINATION

The Bar Council of India is conducting an All India Bar Examination (AIBE). This examination is mandatory for acquiring eligibility to practice before any court in INDIA. All the Law Students graduating from the academic year 2009-10 and thereafter and further enrolled as advocates under Section 24 of the Advocates Act, 1961 are required to appear and pass the All India Bar Examination. The Bar Council of India may notify the dates for registration for AIBE. Application forms are made available in the respective State Bar Councils. Filled in and duly signed application forms should be sent by the candidates directly to the Bar Council of India, New Delhi along with a demand draft of Rs.1300/- such other amount as may be specified towards the fees along with proof of enrollment with the State Bar Council concerned. The examination will be of 3 hours duration and will consist of 100 objective questions on various legal subjects both substantive and procedural laws covered in the syllabi of the law degree course. The All India Bar Examination shall be an "Open Book" examination and therefore, the candidates appearing for the said exam are allowed to carry the preparatory materials, books or any relevant materials as they wish except the electronic gadgets like pager, cell phones, data cards etc.

The All India Bar Examination will be conducted in nine languages, and the preparatory materials sent to each candidate will be in the same language as the one opted by the candidate in the duly filled in application submitted by him/her. It is important to note that the question paper book let is supplied in the language opted by the candidates. For example, if student selects Telugu, then the question paper booklet is only in Telugu. The All India Bar Examination shall be conducted in 27 cities across India- in a major city in most states of India. Upon successful clearing of All India Bar Examination, an advocate will be permitted to practice Law in India and will receive a 'Certificate of Practice' from the Bar Council of India.

All details on AIBE are available on the following link <http://www.barcouncilofindia.org/about/first-all-india-bar-examination>. For any further queries/clarification on the AIBE, candidates may call dedicated helpline number 011-49225022 (English) or 011 49225023 (Hindi) or email barexam@barcouncilofindia.org. All details, including a large number of Frequently Asked Questions, have also been uploaded on the Bar Council of India website - www.barcouncilofindia.org.

SUBJECTS
5 YEAR LAW COURSE
I / V B.A.,LL.B.

I Semester	II Semester
1 General English-I 2 Political Science-I 3 Sociology-I 4 Telugu / Hindi	1 General English-II 2 Political Science-II 3 Sociology-II 4 History
II / IV B.A., LL.B.	
III Semester	IV Semester
1 Political Science-III 2 Economics-I 3 History of Courts, Legislature and Legal Professional in India-I 4 History and Indian Culture	1 History of Courts, Legislature and Legal Professional in India-II 2 Economics-II 3 Information Technology Law 4 Psychology
3 and 5 YEAR LAW COURSE I LL.B. AND III / V B.A.,LL.B.	
I / V Semester	II / VI Semester
1 Law of Contracts-I	1 Family Law-I
2 Law of Contracts-II	2 Family Law-II
3 Torts & Consumer Protection Law	3 Law of Crimes
4 Constitutional law	4 Environmental Law
5 Legal Language and Legal Writing	5 Human Rights & Practice
II LL.B. AND IV / V B.A., LL.B.	
III /VII Semester	IV /VIII Semester
1 Jurisprudence	1 Labour laws
2 Property Law Including Transfer of Property and Easement Act 3 Administrative Law 4 Company Law	2 Interpretation of Statutes 3 Intellectual Property Rights 4 Land Laws Including Land Ceiling and Other Local Laws 5 Banking Law
5 Public International Law	
III LL.B. AND V IV B.A., LL.B.	
V / IX Semester	VI / X Semester
1 Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act 2 Criminal Procedure Code, Juvenile Justice Act and Probation of Offenders Act 3 Law of Evidence 4 Arbitration, Conciliation and Alternate Dispute Resolution Systems 5 Law of Insurance	1 Law of Taxation (or) Women and The Law 2 Drafting, Pleading & Conveyancing 3 Professional Ethics, Accountancy of Lawyers and Bench-Bar Relations 4 Moot Courts, Pre-trial Preparation and Participation in Trial Proceedings 5 Public Interest Lawyering Legal Aid and Para Legal Services

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

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

Books prescribed :

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

Books For reference:

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

Paper II - Political Science - I

A. 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

B. Political Organisation

- a) Organisation 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)

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.

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

Social Stratification, caste and class

Social control, order and stability

Coercion, conflict and change

Sociology as a discipline

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

Books Recommended for Study:

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

Paper IV (Telugu Syllabus)

1. దేశభక్తి - గురుజాడఅప్పారావు
2. ప్రబోధము - శ్రీరాయప్రోలుసుబ్బారావు
3. కృషీవలుడు - దువ్వూరిరామిరెడ్డి
4. కిన్నెరనడకలు - శ్రీవిశ్వనాథసత్యనారాయణ
5. గబ్బిలము - గుర్రంజాషువా
6. మనుధర్మశాస్త్రం - 8,9 వఅధ్యాయములు
7. తెలుగులోదస్తావేజులు
 1. విక్రయదస్తావేజులు
 2. విక్రయబప్పందం
 3. బహుమతిపత్రం
 4. వీలునామా
 5. అద్దెబప్పందం
 6. పవర్అఫ్అటార్నీ
8. న్యాయపరిపాలనాపదకోశం - 25 న్యాయసంబధితపదములు.

Paper IV (Hindi Syllabus)

- I. PROSE :
LESSONS :
- II NONDETAILED

LESSONS

- III GRAMMAR
- IV. LETTER-WRITING

I/V B.A.,LL.B.
Second Semester
Paper I
General English II

A. Vocabulary

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

B. Comprehension skills

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

C. Composition skills

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

D. Speech Training :

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

Recommended Source Materials :

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

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

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

BOOKS PRESCRIBED :

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

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

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

Recommended Source Material

7. T.B. Bottomore, Sociology, a guide to problems and Literature, London allen and Unwin, 1962.
8. Peter worsley: Introducing Sociology, Harmonds worth, Penguin Books, 1970.
9. M. Haralambos, Sociology, themes and Perspectives, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1981.
10. N.K. Bose : The Structure of Hindu Society, new Delhi, orientLongman, 1975.
11. David g. Mandelmaum, Society in India, Bombay, PopulzarPrakashan, 1972.
12. RomeshThappar(ed), Tribe, Caste and Religion in India, New Delhi, Macmillian, 1977.
13. Andre Betelle, Inequality and Social Change, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1972.
14. Andre Betelle, The Backward Classes and the New Social Order, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1981.

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

Paper IV

History

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

Books Recommended For Study:

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

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

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

The course is divisible into two major parts:

Part I : International Relations; and

Part II : International Organization.

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

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

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

CONCEPTS:

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

General Principles of Economics:

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

Books Recommended For Study:

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

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

Courts:

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-à-vis Mofussil Courts. 1.4 Judicial measures of Lord Cornwallis 1787, 1790, 1793. Progress of Adalat system under Sir. John Shore. 1.5 Conflicts arising out of the dual judicial system - Tendency for amalgamation of the two systems of Courts - The Indian High Courts Act, 1861 - The Government of India Act, 1915 - High Courts under the Government of India Act, 1935 - High Courts under the Indian Constitution. 1.6 Development of Rule of Law, Separation of Powers, Independence of Judiciary. 1.7 Judicial Committee of Privy Council as a Court of Appeal and its jurisdiction to hear appeals from Indian decisions- Abolition of the Jurisdiction of the Privy Council to hear appeals from Indian decisions. 1.8 Court system generally under the Constitution of India.

2. Legal Profession:

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 the Legal Practitioner's Act, 1853.

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

UNIT-1

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

UNIT - II

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

UNIT - III

Jainism and Buddhism and their contribution to Indian Culture.

UNIT -IV

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

UNIT-V

Advent of Islam - its impact on Indian Culture - Hindu - Muslim contact -The movements of Sufi and Bhakti - Din-i-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 –Iswara Chand VidyaSagar - Veeresalingam.

UNIT - VII

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

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

I Legislature:

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

II Legal Profession:

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

RECOMMENDED SOURCE MATERIALS FOR PAPERS VIII & XI

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

“For there is but one essential Justice which cements society, and one law which establishes this Justice - This law is right reason, which is the true rule of all commandments and prohibitions. Whoever neglects this law whether written or unwritten, is necessarily UNJUST & WICKED” - Marcus Tullius Cicero

II / V B.A., LL.B.

Paper II

ECONOMICS-II

I. INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN ECONOMY:

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

II POVERTY AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION:

- a. Trends and inter-regional variations in the incidence of rural poverty.
- 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, Quotations).
- 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 Sundararn : 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 Myrdal: Challenge 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 in Honour of V.K.R. V. Rao (Allied 1979).

II / V B.A., LL.B.
Paper III
Information Technology Law

The Information Technology Act, 2000 - e-commerce and Digital Signature - e-governance - Receipt of electronic records - Adoption of Security Procedures - Certifying Authorities under the Act - Adjudications and Penalties under the Act - 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.

“Where Justice is denied, where poverty is enforced, where ignorance prevails, and where any one class is made to feel that society is an organized conspiracy to oppress, rob and degrade them, neither persons nor property will be safe” – Frederick Douglas

II/V B.A.,LL.B.
Paper IV
PSYCHOLOGY

Unit I Psychology - Meaning, Nature and Scope:

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

Unit II Methods of Psychology:

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

Unit III Behaviour, Heredity and Environment:

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

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

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

Unit V Cognitive Psychology - Individual differences - Intelligence testing -Reasoning - Problem solving - Creativity - Imagination - Memory.

Unit VI Criminal Psychology

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

Recommended References Material:

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

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

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF LAW OF CONTRACT:

UNIT- 1 : History and nature of contractual obligations - writs of debt, covenant and account and action of assumpsit 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 - nudumpactum - 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 has to prove it? illustrations of undue influence - independent advice - pardanashin women. unconscionable bargains effect of undue influence. 6.3 Misrepresentation - definition - misrepresentation of law and of fact - their effects and illustration. 6.4 Fraud - definition -essential elements -suggestion falsi- suppression very. When does silence amount to fraud? Active concealment of truth importance of intention.

UNIT- 7 : LEGALITY OF OBJECTS:

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

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

8.1 By performance - conditions of valid tender of performance- how? By Whom? Where? When/In what manner? Performance of reciprocal promises - time essence of contract. 8.2 By breach - anticipatory breach and present breach. 8.3 Impossibility of performance - specific grounds of frustration- application to leases - theories of frustration - effect of frustration - of frustration and restitution. 8.4 By period of limitation 8.5 By agreement - rescission and alteration - their effect - remission and waiver of performance extension of time - accord and satisfaction.

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

UNIT-10 : REMEDIES IN CONTRACTUAL RELATIONS

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 (THE SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT, 1963)

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

I LL.B.and III/V B.A.,LL. B.
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 Indemnityholder 1.4 Liability of the Indemnifier 1.5 Contract of Guarantee 1.6 Definition of Guarantee 1.7 Essential characteristics of contract of Guarantee 1.8 Distinction between contract of indemnity and contract of Guarantee 1.9 Kinds of guarantee 1.10 Rights and liabilities of surety 1.11 Discharge of surety.
CONTRACT OF BAILMENT (Secs. 148-181 of Indian Contract Act, 1872)

UNIT-2 : BAILMENT
2.1 Definition 2.2 Essential requisites of Bailment 2.3 Kinds of Bailment 2.4 Rights and Duties of 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 (Secs. 182-238 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872)
3.1 Definition of Agency 3.2 Creation of Agency 3.3 Rights and duties of Agent 3.4 Delegation of authority 3.5 Personal Liability of Agent 3.6 Relations of Principal with third parties 3.7 Termination of Agency

UNIT- 4 : CONTRACT OF SALE OF GOODS (The Sale of Goods Act, 1930)
4.1 Formation of Contract 4.2 Subject-matter of contract of Sale 4.3 Conditions and Warranties 4.4 Express and implied conditions and warranties 4.5 Caveat Emptor 4.6 Property, Possession and risk 4.7 Passing of Property 4.8 Sale by non- owners 4.9 Delivery of goods 4.10 Rights and duties of Seller and buyer before and after sale 4.11 Rights of unpaid seller.

UNIT-5 : CONTRACT OF PARTNERSHIP (The Indian Partnership Act, 1932)
5.1 Definition and nature of Partnership 5.2 Formation of Partnership 5.3 Test of Partnership 5.4 Partnership and other associations 5.5 Registration of Firms 5.6 Effect of non registration 5.7 Relation of Partners 5.8 Rights and duties of Partners 5.9 Properties of the Firm 5.10 Relation of Partners to third parties 5.11 Implied authority of a partner 5.12 Kinds of partners 5.13 Minor as a partner 5.14 Reconstitution of a firm 5.15 Dissolution of firm.

UNIT- 6 : THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881.

I LL.B. and III/V B.A.,LL.B.
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 damaged *annus 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 prohibition 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 Employee'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? Consent mere 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 Authority 4.7 Judicial and Quasi-judicial Acts 4.8 Parental and quasi parental authority.

UNIT-5 : EXTINGUISHMENT OF LIABILITY IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS

5.1 Death, *action 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, Order 1 Rule 8 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 RELEVANCE 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 in advertence 11.1.3 Doctrine of contributory 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, M. C. Mehta Case, Nuclear Installations and their hazards) 12.2 Defences 12.3 Liability under Motor Vehicle Act, Rail-way Act, etc.

UNIT-13 : NUISANCE

13.1 Definition, Essentials, Types 13.2 Acts which constitute nuisance - obstructions on 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 - for foreseeability and directness tests 14.1.3 Injunction 14.1.4 Specific Restitution of Property 14.2 Extra-Legal Remedies - self help, Re-entry 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 procedure 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 professionals
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 path-ways.

I LL.B. and III / V B.A.,LL. B.
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 opinion- social 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 re Art 143 of the Constitution of India. 2.7 Prime Minister- 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 3.7 Centre'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. Forty-fourth Constitutional 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 Perspective of Indian Secularism. 5.2 Religion and State-in India-State control and non-interference with Religion. Concept of Secularism; American Model-Separation of State church-Is it relevant to India/ Tradition in India- Equal 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., 7.9 Property and social control 1950 to 1978. 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, 31 A, 31-B 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 Tarasikhato A.D.M. Jabalpur*. 10.4 Financial Emergency.

UNIT-11 : JUDICIAL PROCESS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

11.1 Judicial Review - Arts. 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 Courts. 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

I LL.B. and III/V B.A.,LL.B.
PAPER -V
LEGAL LANGUAGE AND LEGAL WRITING
(Including General English)
PART-A

UNIT-1 : Uses of the Language

1.1 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, Prepositions, 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 8.6 Contractions e.g., 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 – Procedurallaw - Secular law - Theocratic law - Fundamental law – Derivativelaw.

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 IComprehension. Pleadings and conveyancing in Telugu/English plaint, Written Statement.Sale and Agreement to sell, Gift,Lease, Mortgage, Will. (essential elements of the abovealso to be taught) Those whose mother tongue is not Telugthey may be permitted to write in English.

Unit-14 : Legal Maxims: I. audialterampartem; II. nemodebetessejudex in propriacausa; III. Custom overweighs a written textof law IV. Nemodat quod non habet; V. Delegatus non potestdelegare; VI.actus non facitreum nisi mensrea VII. Necessityknows no law; VIII. resipsaloquitor IX.pactasuntservanda;X. ubi jus ibiremedium.

REFERENCE MATERIAL

1. Introduction to logic: Irving M. Copi, Partl i.e. Introduction use of language definition.
2. Legal Style:
3. Language of law: DevidMallinKoff
4. Leaning legal rules: James A. Holland & Julian S. Webb pages 88 to101
5. Language and Law: Glanville Williams Pages 72 to 85, 300 to 308
6. Legal Writing: Elliott Siskind
7. Law and Language: IrfanHabibi, Aligarh Law University publications

8. Legal Method: Farhar 1st and relevant chapters

Articles.- Indian bar Review (10(3) 1983

Communication and Style in legal language - Ashok R. Kalkher

Language of the Law - Mahavir Singh

Language of the law - S.P. Sathe

Law, Legal language and Social reality - Rajeev Dhavan

Law, Language and Reality - Olive Crona

Advanced readings

Language perspective - Christopher D. Stone Yale Law Journal

Volume 90, Page 1149

Hart and Cho, asky contrasting views on - Washington Law Review

nature of language 1966-67 page 847

Practical exercises

English for Law: alison riley

Mac Millan Professional English

Mac Millan Publishers

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

UNIT-1 : MARRIAGE AND KINSHIP

1.1 Evolution of the institution of marriage and family 1.2 Role of religion, rituals, and practices in 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 irremediable breakdown of marriage. 4.3 Nullity of marriage 4.4 Option of puberty 4.5 Restitution of conjugal rights 4.6 Judicial separation 4.7 Desertion: a ground for matrimonial relief 4.8 Cruelty : a ground for matrimonial relief 4.9 Adultery : a ground for matrimonial relief 4.10 Other grounds for matrimonial relief 4.11 Divorce by mutual consent under Special Marriage Act, 1954 4.12 Bars to matrimonial relief 4.12.1 Doctrine of strict proof 4.12.2 Taking advantage of one's own wrong or disability 4.12.3 Accessory 4.12.4 Connivance 4.12.5 Collusion 4.12.6 Condonation 4.12.7 Improper or unnecessary delay 4.12.8 Residuary clause - no other legal ground exist for refusing the matrimonial relief

UNIT-5 : ALIMONY AND MAINTENANCE

5.1 Maintenance of neglected wives, divorced wives, minor children, disabled children, and parents who are unable to support themselves under the code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. 5.2 Alimony and maintenance as an independent remedy; 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 under the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986, a Critical review.

UNIT-6 : CHILD AND THE FAMILY

6.1 Legitimacy 6.2 Adoption 6.3 Custody, Maintenance 6.4 Guardianship

UNIT-7 : FAMILY AND ITS CHANGING PATTERN

7.1 New emerging trends 7.1.1 Attenuation of family ties 7.1.2 Working Women and their impact on spousal relation- ship, composition of family, status, and role of Women, and decisionmaking 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.

I LL.B. and III / V B.A.,LL.B.
PAPER -II
FAMILY LAW-II

UNIT-1 : JOINT FAMILY {MITAKSHARA AND DAYABHAGA}

1.1 Mitakshara joint family 1.2 Mitakshara Coparcenary – formation and incidents 1.3 Property under Mitakshara law separate property and Coparcenary property 1.4 Dayabhagacoparcenary - Formation and incidents 1.5 Property under Dayabhaga Law 1.6 Karta of the joint family his position,powers, privileges and obligations 1.7 Alienation of propertyseparate and coparcenary 1.8 debts-doctrine of pious obligationand antecedent debt. 1.9 Partition and Re-union 1.10Joint Hindu Family as a social security institution and impactof 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 lawas a background of the study of Hindu succession Act, 1956.2.1.2 Succession to property of Hindu male dying intestateunder the provisions of Hindu Succession Act, 1956 2.1.3Devolution of interest in Mitakshara coparcenary with reference to the provisions of Hindu Succession Act, 1956 2.1.4Succession to property of Hindu female dying intestate under the Hindu succession Act, 1956 2.1.5 Disqualification relatingto succession 2.1.6 General Rules of Succession 2. 1.7Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana laws governing people living in Travancore Cochin and the districts of Malabar andSouth Kerala.

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

UNIT-4 : MUSLIM LAW OF INHERITANCE AND SUCCESSION4.1 Rules governing Sunni and Shia Law of inheritance 4.2Differences between Shia and Sunni Law 4.3 Administrationof 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 andletters of administration 5.8 Executor-administrator 5.9Succession certificate.

I LL.B. and III/V B.A.,LL.B.
PAPER -III
LAW OF CRIMES

UNIT-1 : GENERAL

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

UNIT-2 : ELEMENTS OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY

2.1 Author of crime-natural person and a fit subject for punishment, companies and corporations 2.2 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 included 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 abetment punishable 3.4 Unlawful Assembly 3.5 Criminal Conspiracy 3.6 Rioting as specific offence

UNIT-4 : STAGES OF CRIME

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

UNIT-5 : FACTORS NEGATING GUILTY INTENTION

5.1 Mental incapacity 5.1.1 Minority 5.1.2 Insanity impairment of cognitive facilities, emotional imbalance 5.1.3 Medical and legal insanity 5.2 Intoxication-involuntary 5.3 Private 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 Social relevance of capital punishment 6.1.2 Alternatives to capital punishment 6.2 Imprisonment for life, with hard labour, simple imprisonment 6.3 Forfeiture of property 6.4 Fine 6.5 Discretion in awarding punishment 6.5.1 Minimum punishment in respect of certain offences

UNIT-7 : SPECIFIC OFFENCES AGAINST HUMAN BODY

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

UNIT-8 : OFFENCES AGAINST WOMEN

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

UNIT-9 : OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY

9.1 Theft 9.2 Cheating 9.3 Extortion 9.3.1 Robbery and Dacoity 9.4 Mischief 9.5 Criminal Misrepresentation and criminal Breach of Trust

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

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

I LL.B. and III/V B.A.,LL.B.
PAPER -IV
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

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

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

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

UNIT-2 : SUBJECT MATTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

UNIT-3 : TYPES AND FUNCTIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

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 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, 17-A, 17-B, 18, 20 and the Ninth Schedule 5.2. Constitutional provisions: The Constitution of India Articles: 14, 15, 2(b) 19(e) 21, 31-C, 32, 38, 39, 42, 47, 48-A, 49, 51, 51-A(g)

UNIT-6 : INTERNATIONAL PARAMETERS OF ENVIRONMENT

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

UNIT-7 : LEGAL STRATEGIES 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

I LL.B. and III / V B.A.,LL.B.
PAPER -V
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.

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- Penalty charter on 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 Right vis-a-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 Organizations.

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

- Unit-1** : Need to study jurisprudence - its relationship with political and power structures and just society.
- Unit-2** : What is a concept? - 2.1. Concept, ideas and notions 2.2 What is a theory - difference between theory, hypothesis, conjecture, opinions.
- Unit-3** : What is a norm? 3.1. Differences between maxims, rules, principles and customary rules. 3.2. Differences between primary rules and secondary rules. 3.3. What is a normative system?
- Unit-4** : Concept of law, its difference with laws of natural sciences, social sciences, statistics, history. 4.1. Laws of obligations.
- Unit-5** : Why laws are obligatory? 5.1. Define and discuss the following legal concepts Liability, obligation, sanction, coercion, compulsion, duty, estoppel, promise, dharma with case material. 5.2. CONTRACTARIAN THEORIES- general – will theories and free-will theories and autonomous theories particularly positivist theories connected development of Austin onwards: Reference to Dworkin, Rawls and Marxian terms of the doctrine of the withering away of State, including TRANSCENDENTAL THEORIES. 5.3. Whom does the law obligate? Personality: people: State-with particular reference to Directive Principles of State Policy: Locus standi. Randhir, Golaknath and other relevant cases.
- Unit-6** : Theories of Authority. 6.1 Types of authority - Legislative, judicial and customary - their binding nature. 6.2. Bindingness with regard to precedent. Determination of ratio and methods of Wanbaugh, Salmond, Goodhart, Simpson's approach in Jacob's case. Also the studying factors of Lewlyn (information to be provided that there is no distinction between making and declaring, basing on Gestalt psychology. (Ref. Peter Brett).
- Unit-7** : Limits on legislative authority. 7.1. Positivist view that there is no limits. Discuss with reference to Austin, Kelsen. Golaknath and D.C. Wadhwa's case. 7.2. Natural law view that the limits are defined by principles of morality or natural justice – the legislation, from whatever source, must be in accordance with such principles. Discuss with reference to Aquinas, Finnis. 7.3. The Rationalist view that the limits are set by rational principles of justice - Discuss with reference to Kant, Rawls. 7.4. The Basic structure Doctrine - that the limits are set by the basic structure of the constitution or the law itself; any legislation contrary to the basic structure is non-law (Ref: Kesavananda Case) .: 7.5. Define and discuss the basic legal concept of reasonableness with reference to Indian cases. State of Madras V. V.G. Row (AIR 1952 SC 196). Dwaraka Prasad Laxmi Narayan V. State of U.P. (AIR 1954 SC 224). Krishan Chandra Arora V. Commissioner of Police (1961 3 SCR 135). Hardhan Shah V. State of West Bengal (1975 3 SCC 198). AIR INDIA V. Nargesh Meerza (AIR 1987 SC 1829). Maneka Gandhi V. Union of India (1978 2 SCR 621).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II LL.B. and IV/V B.A., LL. B.

PAPER -III

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

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

Unit II : BUREAUCRACY IN INDIA: 2.1. Nature and organisation of civil service. Central and State.2.2.Its hierarchical character, account ability and responsiveness. 2.3. Powers andfunctions 2.4. Attainment of developmental and social welfaregoals through Bureaucracy - Problems and perspectives 2.5.Class, character and structure 2.6.Administrative deviance -corruption, nepotism, mal- administration.Disciplinaryproceedings and prosecutions under the Prevention of CorruptionAct.

Unit III : LEGISLATIVE POWERS OF ADMINISTRATION:

3.1. Necessity for delegation of legislative power 3.2.Constitutionality of delegated legislation - power of exclusionand inclusion and power to modify statute 3.3.Requirementsfor the validity of delegated legislation 3.3.1.Consultation ofaffected interests and public participation in decision-making3.3.2.publication of delegated legislation 3.4. Administrativedirections, 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 – theirconstitution, function and effectiveness. 3.5.3. Hearings before legislative committees 3.6. Judicial control of delegatedlegislation - Doctrine of Ultravires. 3.7. Sub-delegation of legislative powers.

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

Unit V : JUDICIAL CONTROL OF ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION:

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

Unit VI : ADMINISTRATIVE DISCRETION:

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

Unit VII : LIABILITY FOR WRONGS (Tortious and contractual)

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

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

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

II LL.B. and IV / V B.A., LL. B.
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. 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 director and other managerial personnel.

Unit V : DIVIDENDS, DEBENTURES, BORROWING POWERS:

Unit VI : Meetings - kinds - procedure - voting. 5.1. Dividends - payment - capitalisation of bonus shares - 5.2. Audit and accounts - 5.3. Borrowing - powers - effects of unauthorised borrowing - charges and mortgages - loans to other companies - contracts by companies. 5.4. Debentures - meaning - floating charge - kinds of debentures - share holder and debenture holder - remedies of debenture holders

Unit VII : Protection of minority rights. Prevention of oppression and who can apply - when he apply, powers of the court and of the Central Government.

Unit VIII : OTHER ALLIED ASPECTS:

8.1. Private Companies - nature - advantages - conversion into public company - Foreign companies - Government companies, holding and subsidiary companies. 8.2. Investigations - powers. 8.3. Reconstruction and amalgamation. 8.4. Defunct companies.

Unit IX : WINDING UP: - Winding up - types - by the Tribunal - grounds - who can apply - procedure - powers of liquidator - powers of Tribunal - 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 X : Law and multinational companies: 10.1. Collaboration agreements for technology transfer. 10.2. Control and regulation of foreign companies, taxation of foreign companies, share capital in such companies.

II LL.B. and IV / V B.A.,LL.B.
PAPER -V
PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Unit I : CONCEPT AND EVOLUTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS :

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

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

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

Unit V : STATES AS SUBJECTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW :

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

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

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

Unit VII : INDIVIDUALS, NON-STATE COMMUNITIES AND PEOPLES IN INTERNATIONAL LAW: 7.1. The Traditional Discourse Concerning Individual as a Subject and Object of International law. 7.2. The Basic Modification. Post- charter, in the position of the Individual.

Unit VIII : EQUITABLE RESOURCE UTILIZATION AND JUST WORLD ORDER: 8.1. The Traditional Concepts of State Jurisdiction. 8.2. The Reformulation of the Law of the Common Heritage of Mankind. 8.2.2. Territorial Waters. 8.2.3. Continental Shelf. 8.2.4. Sea-bed and Ocean Floor. 8.2.5. Special problems of Antarctica. 8.3. The Law of Outer Space (The Moon Treaty, Geostationary objects in outer space, problems of Liability in the case of Hazards. The emerging law concerning Transboundary pollution accidents (Chernobyl, Bhopal).

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

II LL.B. and IV / V B.A., LL.B.
Fourth / Eighth Semester
PAPER - I
LABOUR LAWS

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

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

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

Unit IV : STATE REGULATION OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS:

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 conception of a conundrum: Industry, industrial disputes, workmen. 4.4. Unfair labour practices.

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

- Unit VI : REMUNERATION FOR LABOUR:** 6.1.Theories of wages:Marginal productivity, subsistence, wages fund, supply 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 indifferent 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 6.5.3.Conciliation, arbitration and adjudication. 6.5.4.Wage Board and Pay Commission. 6.5.5. Principles of Wage fixation.6.6. Concept of bonus - Computation of bonus6.7.Protection of Wages: Non-payment, delayed payment,unauthorised deductions remedial measures.
- Unit VII : HEALTH AND SAFETY:** 7.1. Obligations for health and safety of workmen-Legislative controls: Factory, mines, and plantations. 7.2. Employer's liability 7.2.1. Employee'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 workers9.3.Unorganised labour like domestic servants- Problems and perspectives. 9.4. Bonded Labour: Socio- economic programmes for rehabilitation. 9.5. Contract labour - regulation.9.6. Constitutional dimensions of labour standards.

II LL.B. and IV/ V B.A.,LL.B.

PAPER -II

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

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

- Unit VI : EXCEPTIONAL CONSTRUCTION:** 6.1. Modification of the Language to meet the intention. 6.2. Equitable construction. 6.3. Strict Construction of penal Laws. 6.4. Statutes encroaching on rights or imposing burdens. 6.5. Construction to prevent evasion. 6.6. Construction to prevent abuse of powers. **Unit VII: SUBORDINATE PRINCIPLES:** 7.1. Usage and contempance 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 decisis. 9.3. Supreme Court's authority to overrule 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 anti majoritarian.
- Unit X : STATUTORY INTERPRETATION AS ASPECTS OF JUDICIAL PROCESS:** 10.1. Rules of statutory interpretation: their judge-made character. 10.2. Legalism and rule of literal interpretation. 10.3. Creativity : Mischief and Golden Rule. 10.4. Self-discipline: Rule of construction in Fiscal and Criminal Statutes. 10.5. Technicality: Rules as to necessary and implied repeal: Rules for interpretation of codifying, consolidating and amending statute. 10.6. Values and interpretation.
- Unit XI : Constructional interpretation:** 11.1. Differentiation from statutory interpretation Rex Vs. Burah as example. 11.2. Literal interpretations. 11.3. Harmonious construction. 11.4. Reference to Constituent Assembly debates. 11.5. Pith and substance. 11.6. Occupied field. 11.7. Residuary power. 11.8. Repugnancy. 11.9. Amending power. 11.10. Directive Principles as source of Constitutional interpretation.

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

- Unit I :** INTRODUCTORY: 1.1. The Meaning of Intellectual Property.1.2.Competing rationales of the legal regimes for the protection of intellectual property.1.3.The main forms of intellectualproperty - Copy right - Trade Marks, Patents, Designs -Geographical indications, Merchandise, Franchise and forms of unfair competition. 1.4. The competing rationalise for protection of rights 1.4.1.Copy right 1.4.2.trade marks1.4.3.Patents 1.4.4.designs.1.5. Introduction to the leading international instruments concerning intellectual property rights: the Berne 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.Nation of Infringement. 2.9.Criteria of Infringement. 2.10. Infringement 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 referenceto 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 stand to oppose, specially in relation to inventions having potential of ecological and mass disasters.4.4.2.Wrongfully obtaining the invention. 4.4.3.prior publication or Anticipation.4.4.4.Obviousness and the lack of Inventive Step.4.4.5.Insufficient description. 4.5. Rights and obligations of a patentee.4.5.1.Patents as chose in action. 4.5.2. Duration of patent: Law and Policy consideration. 4.5.3.Use and exercise rights. 4.5.4.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 patents.4.6.3. International patents, Transfer of Technology, know-how and problems of self-reliant development.4.6.4.Biotechnology patents.{New varieties of plant breeds and medical plants}.4.6.5.Patents in Nuclear power.4.7.Infringment. 4.7.1. Criteria of Infringment: 4.7.2.Onus of proof4.7.3. Modes of Infringment: The Doctrine of colourable variation. 4.7.4. Defences in suits of infringement.4.7.5.1njunctions and related remedies. consideration of some aspects of reform in the law of intellectual property : 6.1.Information technology and exclusive marketing rights.

Unit IV : Intellectual property and remedies under Criminal Law.

II LL.B. and IV / V B.A.,LL.B.
PAPER -IV
LAND LAWS INCLUDING CEILING AND OTHER LOCAL LAWS

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

II LL.B. and IV/V B.A.,LL.B.
PAPER -V
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, Traveller'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.
- 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 List I, Articles 19(1) (f), 19(5), 31, 31(1).
 - 4.2. Banks before and after Nationalisation : Growth, assets and Disabilities, efficiency and profitability, Recovery, Frauds in Banks, Bank Robberies.
5. Foreign Exchange Control and Banking for Non Resident Indians.
 - 5.1. FEMA, 1999, Authorised Dealers in Foreign Exchange : Restrictions on dealing on payment
6. Law Relating to Negotiable Instruments: Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881; Meaning; Kinds of Negotiable Instruments – Promissory Notes, Bill of Exchange, Holder - Holder in due course, parties, Negotiation, Presentment, Discharge from liability, Dishonour – Noting and payment for honour of cheques, Crossing of Cheques, Pledge of stocks, shares, life policies, documents of title to goods – Guarantee and hypothecation.
7. Reforms in Indian Banking Law: The Indian Banking Commission and Banking Laws; Committee of Government of India - A review of their Recommendations.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR STUDY:

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

III LL.B. and V / V B.A.,LL.B.
Fifth / Ninth 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 Plaintiff
 - 4.5 Rejection of Plaintiff
 - 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:
 - 6.1. Order XVII
 - 6.2. Adjournment, Judicial Discretion and Problems of arrears

"All love is expansion;, all selfishness is contraction. Love, therefore, is the only law of life. He who loves lives, he who is selfish is dying. Therefore, love for love sake, because it is the only law of life, just as you breathe to life". Swami Vivekananda

7. JUDGEMENT AND DECREE:
 - 7.1 Concepts of Judgment, Decree, and Interim Orders and stay
 - 7.2 Injunctions
 - 7.3 Appointment of Receivers
 - 7.4. 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 (Sections 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 (Sections 79-82)
 - 9.2 Suits by Aliens and by or against Foreign Rulers, Ambassadors (Sections 91-93)
 - 9.3 Suits relating to public matters.
 - 9.4 Incidental and supplementary Proceedings (Sections 75-78, 94-95)
 - 9.5 Suits against Minors, persons with unsound mind, indigent persons etc.
 - 9.6 Interpleader suits.
10. APPEALS:
 - 10.1 Appeals from original Decrees (Sections 96-99-A and Order XLI)
 - 10.2 Appeals from Appellate Decrees (Sections 100-101)
 - 10.3 Appeals from Orders (Sections 104-106) (Or XLIII)
 - 10.4 General Provisions Relating to Appeals (Sections 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. The Limitation Act, 1963 (Excluding Schedules).

III LL.B. and V/V B.A.,LL.B.
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 (sections 82, 83,84,&85) 2.5 Rights of the arrested 2.5.1 Right to be informed of Grounds of arrest (sections 60(1), 55, 75) 2.6 Right to be taken to magistrate without Delay (sections 56,57) 2.7 Right of not being detained for more than twenty four hours (section 57), Article 22(2) of the Constitution of India. 2.8 Right to consult legal practitioner and legal aid. 2.9 Right to be examined by a medical practitioner (section 54).

3. PRE-TRIAL PROCESS: SEARCH AND SEIZURE

3.1 Search warrant (sections 83, 94,97, 98) and searches without warrant (section 103) 3.2 Police search during investigation (sections 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: (Sections 200,201,202) 6.2 Dismissal of Complaints (Sections 203, 204) 6.3 Bail: 6.3.1 "Bailable" and Non-Bailable" offences (section 436, 437, 439) 6.3.2 Cancellation of bails (section 437(5)) 6.3.3 Anticipatory bail (section 438) 6.3.4 Appellate bail Powers - suspension of sentence (section 389(1),395(1),437(5) 6.3.5 General Principles concerning Bond (Sections 441-450) 6.3.6 Constitutional Principle regarding Bail.

7. FAIR TRIAL:
 - 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 (Sections 221-224) 7.5 The trial must generally be held in accused's presence (Section 205, 273,317) 7.6 Right to Cross examine and to offer evidence in defence. 7.7 Constitutional Interpretation of Article 21 as a right to speedy trial.

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

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

10. TRIAL BEFORE A COURT OF SESSION:

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

11. JUDGEMENT
 - 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 judgement (Section 353, 362, 363)

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

13. Reform of criminal procedure -select areas

14. PROBATION
 - 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 the Probation of Offenders Act.

17. SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN CRIMINAL MATTERS.

17.1 Procedures under The Juvenile Justice [Care and Protection of Children] Act, 2000. 17.2 Juvenile Justice System 17.3 Treatment and rehabilitation of Juveniles 17.4 Juvenile-adult crimes 17.5 Protection of Juvenile offenders - Legislative and Judicial role 17.6 Concept of Juvenile Delinquency.

III LL.B. and V/V B.A.,LL.B.
PAPER -III
LAW OF EVIDENCE

1. INTRODUCTORY

1.1 Conceptions of evidence in classical Hindu and Islamic Jurisprudence.1.2 Evidence in Customary Law Systems (non-state law) 1.3The Introduction of the British “Principles” of evidence. 1.4 The MainFeatures of the Indian Evidence Act, 1862. 1.5 Other Acts whichdeal with Evidence (special reference to C.P.C., Cr.P.C., Cerebral Actssuch as Banker’s Book Evidence Act, Commercial DocumentsEvidence Act, Fiscal and Revenue Laws etc.) 1.6 Problem ofApplicability of Evidence Act. 1.6.1 Administrative 1.6.2 AdministrativeTribunals 1.6.3 Industrial Tribunals 1.6.4 Commissions of Inquiry1.6.5 Court-martial 1.6.6 Need for Industrial Tribunals, Commissionsof Inquiry, 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. 2.3Circumstantial Evidence and Direct Evidence - Hearsay Evidence2.4 Presumption (Section 4) 2.5 “Proving” and “Disproving” 2.6Witness 2.7 Appreciation of Evidence

3. FACTS:RELEVANCY

3.1 The Doctrine of res gestae (Section 6,7,8) 3.2 Evidence ofCommon Intention (section 10) 3.3 The problems of relevancy of“Otherwise” - Irrelevant Facts 3.4 Relevant Facts forProof of Custom (Section 13) 3.5 Facts concerning bodies & mentalstate (Sections 14,15)

4. ADMISSIONS AND CONFESSIONS

4.1 General Principles concerning Admissions (Sections 17-23) 4.2Differences between “Admission” and “Confession” 4.3 The problemsof non-admissibility of confessions caused by “Any inducement,threat or promises” (section 24) 4.4 Inadmissibility of Confessionmade 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 referenceto the problem of discovery based on “joint statement” (Section27) 4.7 Confession by co-accused (section 30) 4.8 The problems withthe 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/ofdying declarations.

6. OTHER STATEMENTS BY PERSONS WHO CANNOT BE CALLEDAS WITNESS

6.1 Section 33(2) to (8): general principles. 6.2 Special Problemsconcerning violation of women’s right in marriage in the Law ofEvidence:

7. RELEVANCE OF JUDGEMENTS

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

8. EXPERT TESTIMONY:

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

9. ORAL AND DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE:

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

10. WITNESSES, EXAMINATION AND CROSS EXAMINATION.

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 (Sections 135-166) 10.6 Leading Questions (Sections 141-143) 10.7 Lawful Questions in Cross-Examination (Section 146) 10.8 Compulsion to answer questions put to witness (Section 70, 147, 11, 53) 10.9 Hostile witness (Section 154) 10.10 Impeaching of the standing or credit of witness (Section 155)

11. BURDEN OF PROOF:

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 (Sections 113-B) 11.6 The Scope of the Doctrine of Judicial Notice.

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 fact 12.6 Equitable and promissory estoppel 12.7 Questions of corroboration (Sections 156-157) 12.8 Improper admission and of witness in civil and criminal cases.

13. LAW REFORM

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

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

Unit 1: JUDICIAL DISPUTE RESOLUTIONS:

- 1.1 Characteristics 1.1.1 Operating Principles 1.1.1.1 Party participation and Control 1.1.1.2 Short focus on issues 1.1.1.3 Reasoned Decision 1.1.1.4 Finality 1.1.2 Adversary Process 1.1.3 Why courts do and do not do effectively? 1.2 Advantages and Disadvantages of such resolution
2. ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION:
 - 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 "Arbitration". "Arbitrator", "Arbitration Agreement"
 - 5.2 Appointment of "Arbitrator" 5.3 Grounds for challenging the arbitrator 5.4 Termination of Arbitrator.
6. PROCEEDINGS IN ARBITRAL TRIBUNALS:
 - 6.1. Arbitral Award 6.2 Termination of Proceedings 6.3 Setting aside of arbitral award 6.4 Finality and Enforcement 6.5 Appeals 6.6 Power of the High Court to make rules
7. ENFORCEMENT OF FOREIGN AWARDS:
 - 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 Lok Adalats 9.5 Family Court-Counselling centers 9.6 Tribunals
10. LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY
11. ROLE OF N.G.O.S IN DISPUTE RESOLUTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

BOOKS FOR STUDY:

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

III LL.B. and V / V B.A.,LL.B.
Sixth / Tenth Semester
PAPER -I
LAW OF TAXATION (OR) WOMEN AND THE LAW

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', perquisites and method of valuing perquisites 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. The Wealth Tax Act, 1957 was removed from Financial Year 2015-16 onwards.

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 reduction of Tax.

BOOKS FOR STUDY:

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

WOMEN AND THE LAW

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

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

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

BOOKS FOR STUDY:

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

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

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

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

III LL.B. and V / V B.A., LL. B.
PAPER -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

4. 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 judgements of the Supreme Court on the subject to be covered.

Unit - V - Bar - Bench relations

Unit - VI : Accountancy of Lawyers

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

III LL.B. and V / V B.A.,LL.B.
PAPER -IV
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 (20marks). 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.

III LL.B. and V / V B.A., LL. B.
PAPER -V
PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING LEGAL AID AND
PARA LEGAL SERVICES

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

A Universityexamination for 80 marks shall be conducted on the above topics atthe end of the academic year

- II The following extension work shall be under taken by the studentsand the college / Department concerned shall facilitate the same1. Lok-Adalat 2. Legal Aid Camp 3. Legal Literacy 4. Para legal training5. Negotiation and the counselling These extension works shall be recorded and these records shall be evaluated by the teacherconcerned. 20 marks are allocated for the same. The candidate shall get a minimum of 1/3 rd of marks allocated foreach component and 40% on the aggregate in order to qualify andpass in the above paper. The above record shall be submitted to theUniversity which may cause verification if necessary.

MOOT COURT EXERCISE AND INTERNSHIP

This paper may have three components of 30 marks each and a viva for 10 marks.

- a) Moot Court (30 Marks). Every student may be required to do at least three moot courts in a year With 10 marks for each. The moot courtwork will be on assigned problem and it will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submissions and 5 marks for oral advocacy.
- b) Observance of Trial in two cases, one Civil and one Criminal (30 Marks). Students may be required to attend two trials in the course of the last two or three years of LL.B., studies. They will maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court assignment. The scheme will carry 30 marks.
- c) Interviewing techniques and Pre-trial preparations and Internship diary (30 Marks).

Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the Lawyer's Office/Legal Aid Office and record the proceedings in a diary, which will carry 15 marks. Each student will further observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit/petition. This will be recorded in the diary, which will carry 15 marks.

- d) The fourth component of this paper will be Viva Voce examination on all the above three aspects. This will carry 10 marks.

“There is one kind of robber, whom law doesn't strike at, and who steals what is most precious to men and that is undoubtedly, TIME”. Napoleon Bonaparte

END