SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

&

DETAILED SYLLABUS

for

BA LLB
Five Year Integrated Course
(w.e.f. 2008 – 2009)

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW AND LEGAL STUDIES
Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University
Kashmere Gate, Delhi – 110403

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
FIVE-YEAR LAW COURSE  
BA LLB (H) PROGRAMME  
w.e.f. Academic Session 2008 – 2009

FIRST YEAR

First Semester

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper Code</th>
<th>SUBJECTS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LLB 101</td>
<td>Legal Method</td>
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<tr>
<td>BA LLB 103</td>
<td>History-I (Indian History)</td>
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<tr>
<td>BA LLB 105</td>
<td>Political Science-I</td>
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<td>LLB 107</td>
<td>Law of Contract – I</td>
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<tr>
<td>LLB 111</td>
<td>English and Legal Language</td>
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<tr>
<td>BA LLB 113</td>
<td>Sociology-I (Introduction to Sociology)</td>
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<td>BA LLB 115</td>
<td>Economics-I (Microeconomic Analysis)</td>
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Second Semester

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<td>LLB 102</td>
<td>History – II (Legal History)</td>
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<td>BA LLB 104</td>
<td>Political Science – II</td>
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<td>LLB 110</td>
<td>Law of Contract – II</td>
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<td>LLB 112</td>
<td>Techniques of Communication, Client Interviewing and Counselling</td>
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<td>BA LLB 114</td>
<td>Environmental Studies</td>
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<td>BA LLB 116</td>
<td>Sociology-II (Indian Society)</td>
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<td>BA LLB 118</td>
<td>Economics – II (Macroeconomic Analysis)</td>
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(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009) 2
SECOND YEAR

Third Semester

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<tr>
<td>LLB 201</td>
<td>Business Law</td>
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<td>LLB 203</td>
<td>Family Law – I</td>
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<td>LLB 205</td>
<td>Constitutional Law – I</td>
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<td>LLB 207</td>
<td>Law of Crimes – I</td>
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<td>LLB 209</td>
<td>Advocacy Skills</td>
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<td>BA LLB 213</td>
<td>History – III</td>
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<td>(History of Modern Europe: 1740-1947)</td>
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<tr>
<td>BA LLB 215</td>
<td>Political Science – III</td>
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Fourth Semester

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<td>LLB 202</td>
<td>Law of Torts and Consumer Protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>LLB 204</td>
<td>Family Law – II</td>
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<tr>
<td>LLB 206</td>
<td>Constitutional Law – II</td>
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<td>LLB 208</td>
<td>Law of Crimes – II</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>LLB 210</td>
<td>Administrative Law</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>BA LLB 214</td>
<td>Economics–III (Economic Development and Policy)</td>
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<td>BA LLB 216</td>
<td>Sociology–III (Sociology and Law)</td>
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(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
**THIRD YEAR**

**Fifth Semester**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LLB 301</td>
<td>Code of Civil Procedure – I</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>LLB 303</td>
<td>Code of Criminal Procedure – I</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>LLB 305</td>
<td>Law of Evidence</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>LLB 307</td>
<td>Corporate Law</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>LLB 309</td>
<td>Jurisprudence – I</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>LLB 311</td>
<td>Human Rights Law</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>BA LLB 313</td>
<td>French / German</td>
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<tr>
<td>BA LLB 315</td>
<td>Summer Training Project*</td>
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*At the end of 2nd year, B.A. LL.B. Students shall undergo a summer training (during summer vacations) either with a corporate or a Law Firm. They will submit a Report at the end of it and the marks will be added in the 5th semester.

**Sixth Semester**

<table>
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<td>LLB 302</td>
<td>Code of Civil Procedure – II</td>
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<td>LLB 304</td>
<td>Code of Criminal Procedure – II</td>
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<td>LLB 306</td>
<td>Public International Law</td>
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<td>LLB 308</td>
<td>Investment and Competition Law</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>LLB 310</td>
<td>Property Law</td>
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<td>LLB 312</td>
<td>Jurisprudence – II</td>
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<td>BA LLB 314</td>
<td>French / German</td>
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(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
**FOURTH YEAR**

Seventh Semester

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<th>SUBJECTS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LLB 401</td>
<td>Land Laws</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>LLB 403</td>
<td>Law and Technology</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>LLB 405</td>
<td>Intellectual Property Rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>LLB 407</td>
<td>Labour Law – I</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>LLB 409</td>
<td>Environmental Law</td>
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<td>LLB 411</td>
<td>Tax Law</td>
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Eighth Semester

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<tr>
<td>LLB 402</td>
<td>Alternative Dispute Resolution</td>
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<td>LLB 404</td>
<td>International Trade Law</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>LLB 406</td>
<td>Law, Poverty and Development</td>
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<td>LLB 408</td>
<td>Labour Law – II</td>
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<td>LLB 410</td>
<td>Interpretation of Statutes</td>
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<td>LLB 412</td>
<td><strong>Optional Subjects (Any one of the following):</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Women and Law</td>
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<td></td>
<td>b. Air and Space Law</td>
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<td></td>
<td>c. Election Law</td>
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<td></td>
<td>d. International Commercial Law</td>
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### FIFTH YEAR

#### Ninth Semester

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<tr>
<td>LLB 501</td>
<td>Legal Ethics and Court Craft</td>
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<tr>
<td>LLB 503</td>
<td>Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing</td>
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<tr>
<td>LLB 505*</td>
<td>Legal Writing and Research (Seminars and Research paper) Internal</td>
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<td>LLB 507</td>
<td>Optional Subjects (Any two of the following):</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Banking and Insurance Law</td>
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<td>b. International Humanitarian Law</td>
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<td></td>
<td>c. Indirect Taxes</td>
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<td>d. International Refugee Law</td>
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<td></td>
<td>e. Criminology</td>
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<td>f. Socio-Economic Offences</td>
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<td>g. International Economic Law</td>
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<td>h. Private International Law</td>
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<td></td>
<td>i. Law of International Organisations</td>
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<td>j. Heath Care Law</td>
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<td>k. Security Law</td>
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<td>l. Forensic Sciences</td>
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<td>m. Comparative Law</td>
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*NUES – Non University Evaluative Subject

#### Tenth Semester

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<tr>
<td>LLB 502**</td>
<td>Dissertation</td>
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<td>LLB 504**</td>
<td>Internship (Lawyers / Law firms) (100 marks)</td>
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** **LLB 502/LLB 504 (75+25) Viva-voce

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
NOTE:

1. The total number of Credits of the BA LLB (H) / BBA LLB (H) programme are 270 Credits.

2. Each student shall be required to appear for examination in all the papers of the course however for the award of a degree a student shall be required to earn the minimum of 260 Credits.

3. This relaxation of 10 credits is restricted to exam papers like History, Economics, Sociology, Political Science, German/French for BA LLB (H) course and Managerial Economics, Socio-Political System in India, Economic Environment of Business, Organizational Behaviour, Human Resource Management for BBA LLB (H) course.
**Objectives:**
This paper focuses on orientation of students to legal studies from the point of view of basic concepts of law and legal system.

**Unit – I: Meaning and Classification of Laws**
(Lectures – 10)
- Meaning and definition
- Functions of law?
- Classification of laws:
  - Public and Private Law
  - Substantive and Procedural Law
  - Municipal and International Law

**Unit – II: Sources of Law**
(Lectures – 09)
- Custom
- Precedent
- Legislation

**Unit – III: Basic Concepts of Indian Legal System**
(Lectures – 10)
- Common Law
- Constitution as the Basic Law
- Rule of Law
- Separation of Powers
- Judicial system in India

**Unit – IV: Legal Writing and Research**
(Lectures – 10)
- Legal materials – Case law
- Statutes, Reports, Journals, Manuals, Digests etc.
- Importance of legal research
- Techniques of Legal Research
- Legal writings and citations

**Text Books:**
1. Glanville Willains – Learning the law
2. Nomita Aggarwal – Jurisprudence (Legal Theory)
3. B.N.M. Tripathi – An Introduction to Jurisprudence and Legal theory

**References:**
2. ILI Publication – Indian Legal System
3. ILI Publication in Legal Research and Methodology

---
*(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)*
**Essential Case Law:**

11. Peoples Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India 1997 (1) S.C.C. 301
13. R.K. Tangkhul v. R. Simirei, AIR 1961 Manipur 1

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Objective: This paper focuses on broad features of legal institutions and administration in ancient, medieval and modern India.

Unit – I: Introduction (Lectures – 08)
   a. History – Meaning and Methodology
   b. Relationship between Law and History

Unit – II: Polity, State and Administration (Lectures – 10)
   a. Ancient India
      i. Vedic Polity
      ii. Mauryan State
      iii. Gupta Polity
   b. Medieval India
      i. Chola Village Administration
      ii. Delhi Sultanat
      iii. Mughal State (Mansabdari System and Administrative Apparatus)
   c. Theory of Kingship and Nature of State in Ancient and Medieval India
      i. Brahmanic
      ii. Buddhist
      iii. Kautilyan
      iv. Balban
      v. Alauddin Khilji
      vi. Turko-Afgan Concept
   d. Political Movements of Gandhi – Non-Cooperative, Civil Disobedience, and Quit India Movements

Unit – III: Society and Economy (Lectures – 10)
   a. Social Institutions in Ancient India
      i. Varna
      ii. Jati
      iii. Gotra
      iv. Pravara
      v. Family
      vi. Slavery
      vii. Position of Woman
      viii. Changes in Medieval period
   b. Reformation in Medieval and Modern Times
      i. Nanak
      ii. Kabir
      iii. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
      iv. Aligarh Movement and Backward Caste Movements (B.R. Ambedkar, Jotiba Phule and Naicker)
c. **Economic Structure**
   i. Feudalism
   ii. Post- Mauryan Economy
   iii. Gupta Economy
   iv. Iqtadari System
   v. Agrarian Reforms of Alauddin Khalji and Mohammed-bin Tughlaq
   vi. Market Reforms of Alauddin Khalji
   vii. Drain of Wealth and Stages of Colonialism

4. **Legal Systems and Institutions**
   **Ancient India and Medieval India**
   (Lectures– 10)
   a. Sources: Vedic Texts, Brahmanas, Sutras (Kalpa and Dharma), Dharma Shastra, Asthashastra, custom
   b. Thinkers – Manu, Brihaspati, Yajnavalkya, Narada, Katyayan
   c. Judicial System
      i. Types of court: Pratishita, Apratishta, Mudrita, Sasita, Guilds, Panchayats, Kantakasodhana, Dharanasthiyaa
      ii. Procedures: Appointment of judges, Trial, Witness, Pleaders, Secret agents, wergild and Punishment, Role of Judges and Investigation
   d. Sources of Islamic Law: Sharia and Hadis
   e. Salient features of Islamic Criminal Law
   f. Judicial organization: King, Chief Qazi, Judicial Officers, Investigative Process and Punishments
   g. Law with regard to non-Muslims
   h. Evolution of Judicial Setup – changes introduced by Akbar

**Text Books:**
1. H.V. Sreeniwasmurthy – History (for law students)

**References:**
1. Bipan Chandra – India’s Struggle for Independence (Penguin)
2. A.S. Tripathi – Jurisprudence
3. T.Rama Jois – Ancient Legal thought
4. A.L. Basham – Wonder that was India, Part-I
5. S.A.A. Rizvi – Wonder that was India, Part –II

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Objective: This paper focuses on understanding the basic concepts, theories and functioning of state.

Unit – I: Introduction and theories (Lectures – 10)

a. Introduction
   i. What is Political Science- definition, aims and scope
   ii. Relationship between Political Science and Law

b. Theories of State
   i. Divine and Force theory
   ii. Organic theory
   iii. Idealist theory
   iv. Individualist theory
   v. Theory of social Contract

c. Indian Context
   a. Santiparva and Kautilaya’s Saptang theory
   b. Development of concept of Hindu State
   c. Islamic concept of state

Unit – II: Liberalism and Totalitarianism (Lectures – 08)

a. Liberalism
   i. Liberalism meaning and features
   ii. Merits and demerits

b. Totalitarianism
   i. Totalitarian state – meaning and features
   ii. Merits & demerits of Totalitarian state
   iii. Fascism & Nazism

Unit – III: Socialism and Marxism (Lectures– 10)

a. Socialism
   i. Socialism- meaning and features
   ii. Schools of Socialism
      • Fabianism
      • Syndicalism
      • Guild socialism

b. Marxism
   i. Concept of Marxism
   ii. Historical and dialectical materialism
   iii. Concept of class and class struggle
   iv. Merit and demerits of Marxism

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Unit – IV: Political Thinkers (Lectures– 10)

   a. Western Political Thinkers- Plato, Aristotle, St. Augustine, St. Aquinas, J.S. Mills and T.H. Green
   b. Indian Political thinkers – Gokhale, M.N. Roy, Jay Prakash Narayan, Gandhi and Nehru

Text Books:

   1. Eddy Asirvatham & K.K. Misra, Political Theory, S. Chand & Company Ltd., Delhi
   2. A.C. Kapur, Principles of Political Science, S.Chand & Company Ltd., Delhi

References:

   1. Myneni, Political Science for Law Students, Allahabad Law Agency
   2. R.L. Gupta, Political Theory
   3. Vishoo Bhagwan, Indian Political thinker
   4. Amal Ray & Bhattacharya, Political Theory: Ideas and Institution

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Objective: The objective of this paper is to make students familiar with various principles of contract formation enunciated in the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Unit – I: Formation of Contract (Lectures – 10)

a. Meaning and nature of contract
b. Offer / Proposal
   • Definition
   • Communication
   • Revocation
   • General/ Specific offer
   • Invitation to treat
c. Acceptance
   • Definition
   • Communication
   • Revocation
   • Tenders / Auctions

Unit – II: Consideration and Capacity (Lectures – 10)

a. Consideration
   • Definition
   • Essentials
   • Privity of contract
b. Capacity to enter into a contract
   • Minor’s position
   • Nature / effect of minor’s agreements

Unit – III: Validity, Discharge and Performance of Contract (Lectures – 10)

a. Free Consent
b. Coercion, undue influence, Misrepresentation, Fraud, Mistake
c. Unlawful consideration and object
d. Effect of void, voidable, valid, illegal, unlawful and uncertain agreements contracts
e. Discharge of Contracts
f. Performance
g. Time and Place of performance
h. Impossibility of performance and frustration
i. Breach – Anticipatory & Present

Unit – IV: Remedies and Quasi Contracts (Lectures – 10)

a. Remedies
   i Damages
   ii Kinds
   iii Remoteness etc.
iv  Injunction  
v  Specific performance  
vi  Quantum Merit

b. Quasi Contracts (Sections 68-72)

Text Books:
1. Avtar Singh – Law of Contract and Specific Relief  
2. Mulla - Law of Contract and Specific Relief

References:
1. Anson’s - Law of Contract  
2. Bangia - Law of Contract and Specific Relief  
**Objective:** The Objective of this course is to develop a student capability to write and speak in English correctly.

**Unit – I: Grammar and Usage** (Lectures – 10)
- Tense and Composition
- Basic Transformations
  - Active/Passive
  - Negatives
  - Questions
- Simple, Complex and Compound Sentences
- Reported Speech
- Some Common errors

**Unit – II: Comprehension and Composition** (Lectures – 10)
- Reading Comprehension
- Comprehension of Legal Texts
- Paragraph and Precis writing
- Formal Correspondence
- Note Taking
- Drafting of Reports and Projects
- Abstracts

**Unit – III: Legal Language** (Lectures – 08)
- Legal maxims
- Foreign words
- Drafting of moot memorials

**Unit – IV:**
- Common Hindi and Urdu words used in Courts (Lectures – 06)
- Translation from Hindi to English and Vice Versa

**Text Books:**
1. Legal Language and Legal Writing – P.K. Mishra
2. English Grammar – Wren and Martin

**References:**
1. Legal Language, Writing and General English – J.S. Singh

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
BA LLB  
Subject: Sociology – I (Introduction to Sociology)

Objective: The objective of this paper is to focus on basic concepts of sociology relevant for understanding of society and various social issues.

Unit I: Introduction  
(Lectures – 10)  
a. Sociology – definition, aims and scope  
b. Relation with other social sciences- history, anthropology and psychology  
c. Important theoretical approaches- evolutionism, functionalism, conflict theory, interactionist theory

Unit II: Contributions of eminent sociologists  
(Lectures – 12)  
a. Saint Simon  
b. August Comte  
c. Emile Durkheim  
d. Herbert Spencer  
e. Karl Marx  
f. Max Weber  
g. Talcott Parson  
h. Pareto

Unit III: Basic concepts  
(Lectures – 10)  
a. Society  
b. Community  
c. Association  
d. Social groups  
e. Status and role

Unit IV: Research Methods  
(Lectures – 12)  
a. Types of methodology – comparative, descriptive, diagnostic, exploratory, experimental  
b. Research methods – documentary, empirical and survey method  
c. Tools of data collection- observation, interview, questionnaire and schedule, genealogy, case study, sampling  
d. Stages of data collection- conceptualizing problem, laying down hypothesis, defining the variables, choosing the tools of data collection, phase of data collection, data analysis

Text Books:
2. Bottomore, T.B. Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature; Blackie and Sons India Ltd; 1971  
4. Giddens, A. Sociology; Polity Press, UK; 1993
References:

1. Davis, K. *Human Society*; Surjeet Publications, India; 2000
2. Desai, N. and M. Krishnaraj *Women and Society in India*; Ajanta Publications; 1987
4. Mac Iver and Page Society: *An Introductory Analysis* ; Mac Millan India Ltd. , New Delhi
5. Myneni *Sociology*; Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad; 2004
Objective: The objective of this paper is to provide broad understanding of basic concepts of economics and understanding of relationship between economics and law.

Unit - I: Introduction to Economics (Lectures – 10)

- Definition, methodology and scope of economics
- Forms of economic analysis – Micro vs. macro, partial vs. general, static vs. dynamic, positive vs. normative, short run vs. long run
- Basic concepts and precepts – economic problems, economic rationality, optimality
- Economic organization – market, command and mixed economy
- Relation between economics and law- economic offences and economic legislation

Unit - II: Demand and Supply (Lectures – 12)

- Theories of demand- demand function, law of demand
- Concept of utility and utility theory-utility approach, indifference curve approach
- Law of supply, supply function
- Price determination; shift of demand and supply
- Elasticity of demand and supply; consumer surplus
- Applications of demand and supply – tax floor and ceilings; applications of indifference curves- tax, labor and work

Unit - III: Production Analysis, costs and market structure (Lectures – 12)

- Concepts of Production- production isoquants, returns, returns to factor, returns to scale
- Cost and revenue concepts
- Classification of markets-pure and perfect competition; monopolistic and imperfect competition; monopoly, duopoly and oligopoly; cartels;
- Concept of Dumping- to be substantiated with the cases of International Courts of Justice, Competition law

Unit - IV: Theory of determination of factor prices, rent, interest, wages and profit (Lectures – 12)

- Labour supply and wage determination
- Role of trade unions and collective bargaining in wage determination; minimum wage legislation
- Exploitation of labour
- The theory of rent, interest and profits

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Text Books:
2. Lipsey Introduction to Positive Economics; ELBS
3. Samuelson Economics;

Reference:
1. Bilas Microeconomic theory; Mc Graw Hill Intedn; 2nd edition
2. Hirshleifer Price Theory and Applications; Prentice Hall; 1978
4. Myneni, S.R. Principles of Economics; Allahabad law Agency; Faridabad
5. Dewett, K.K. Modern Economic Theory;
Objective: The course is to develop understanding of evolution of modern legal system in India.

Unit I: Early Developments (1600-1836) (Lectures – 10)

a. Charters of the East India Company: 1600, 1661, 1726 and 1753
b. Settlements: Surat, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta
c. Courts: Mayor’s Court of 1726 and Supreme Court of 1774
d. Statutes: Regulating Act, 1773; Pitts India Act, 1784; The Act of Settlement 1781
e. Conflict: Raja Nanad Kumar, Kamaluddin, Patna Case, and Cossijurah
f. Warren Hastings: Judicial Plans of 1772, 1774 and 1780
g. Lord Cornwallis: Judicial Plans of 1787, 1790 and 1793
h. Lord William Bentinck (With special focus on Appraisal of Criminal law)

Unit II: Evolution of Law and Legal Institutions (Lectures – 10)

a. Development of Personal Laws
b. Development of Law in Presidency Towns
c. Development of Civil law in Mufasik: Special Emphasis on Justice, Equity and Good Conscience
e. Establishment of High Courts, 1861
g. Evaluation: Special Reference to Racial Discrimination, Merit and Demerits

Unit III: Legal Profession and Education (Lectures – 10)

a. Early Developments though Major’s Court, Supreme Court, Company’s Adalat, High Court, Legal Practitioners Act of 1879, The Chamier and Indian Bar Committee of 1951
c. Law Reporting: Theory of Precedents, Features of Law reporting from 1773 to 1950
d. Legal Education: History and Basic Aims of Legal Education

Unit IV: Constitutional History (Lectures – 10)

a. The Indian Councils Act, 1861
b. The Indian Councils Act, 1892
c. The Indian Councils Act, 1909
d. The Government of India Act 1919
e. The Government of India Act, 1935
Text Books:

1. M.P. Jain – Outlines of Indian Legal History
2. V.D. Kulshrethta – Landmarks of Indian Legal and Constitutional History

References:

1. M.P. Singh – Outlines of Indian Legal History
2. Abdul Hamid – Constitutional History of India
Objective: This paper focuses on understanding of theories of state and basic concepts and functioning of state & government.

Unit – I: Concept of State and its organs

a. Concept of state and its elements
b. Government and its relation with state
c. Constitution – features and classification
d. Legislature – Concept, types and functions
e. Executive: Concept and functions
f. Judiciary- functions, judicial review and independence of judiciary
g. Separation of powers

Unit – II: Unitary and Federal Form of Government

a. Unitary form of Government – features, merits and demerits
b. Federal form of Government – features, merits and demerits
c. Co-federal and Quasi Federal Government

Unit – III: Parliamentary and Presidential form of Government

a. Parliamentary form - features, merits and demerits
b. Presidential form- features, merits and demerits
c. Other forms: One party democracy and military rule

Unit – IV: Sovereignty, Rights and Duties

a. Sovereignty –definition and types (political, popular and legal)
b. Rights – concept and types
c. Duties- concept and types

Text Books:
1. Eddy Asirvatham & K.K. Misra ‘Political Theory’; S.Chand & Company Ltd., Delhi
2. A.C. kapur ‘Principles of Political Science’; S.Chand & Company Ltd., Delhi

References:
1. Myneni ‘Political Science for Law Students’; Allahabad Law Agency
2. R.L. Gupta ‘Political Theory’
3. Vishoo Bhagwan ‘Indian Political thinker’;
4. Amal Ray & Bhattacharya ‘Political Theory: Ideas and Institution
Objective: This paper is to impart knowledge various special contract, law of agency and partnership and specific reliefs.

Unit – I: Indemnity and Guarantee/Bailment and Pledge  (Lectures– 08)
  a. Meaning, Distinction between Indemnity and Guarantee
  b. Right / Duties of Indemnifier, Indemnified and Surety
  c. Discharge of Surety
  d. Kinds of Guarantee
  e. Bailment and Pledge
     • Meaning and Distinction
     • Rights and Duties of Bailor/Bailee, Pawnor/Pawnee
     • Lien
     • Termination of Bailment

Unit – II: Agency  (Lectures – 10)
  a. Definitions of Agent and Principal
  b. Essentials of relationship of agency
  c. Creation of agency: by agreement, ratification and law.
  d. Relation of principal / agent, subagent and substituted agent
  e. Termination of agency

Unit – III: Specific Relief Act, 1963  (Lectures – 08)
  a. Recovery of property
  b. Specific performance of contracts
  c. Injunctions – Temporary and Perpetual, Mandatory

Unit – IV: The Indian Partnership Act, 1932  (Lectures– 10)
  a. Nature of partnership firm
  b. Relations of partners to one another and outsiders
     i. Rights /Duties of partners inter se
     ii. Partnership Property
     iii. Relations of Partners to third parties
     iv. Liability for holding out
     v. Minor as a partner
  c. Incoming and outgoing partners
  d. Dissolution
     i. By consent,
     ii. By agreement,
     iii. compulsory dissolution,
     iv. contingent dissolution,
     v. By notice,
     vi. By Court.
     vii. Consequences of dissolution
     viii. Registration of firms and effects of non registration

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Text Books:

1. Avtar Singh, Law of Contract and Specific Relief
2. R.K. Bangia, Law of Contracts

References:

1. Pullock & Mulla, Indian Contract and Specific Relief Acts
2. Avtar Singh - Law of Partnership
3. K. Sukumaran, Pollock & Mulls - The Indian Partnership Act
LLB
Subject: Techniques of Communication, Client Interviewing and Counseling

Paper Code: 112
L4  C4

Objective: This paper is to develop in the student art of communication, client interviewing and counseling advocacy skill in them.

Unit – I: Communication (Lectures – 10)

a. Meaning
b. Types and Directions to Communication
c. Approaches to Communication
d. Barriers to Communication
e. Communication Process
f. Channels of Communication

Unit – II: Client Interviewing (Lectures – 10)

a. Meaning and significance
b. Different Components: listening, types of questions asked, Information gathering, Report formation, Ethical consideration

Unit – III: Legal Counseling (Lectures– 10)

a. Definition and its differentiation from general counseling
b. Different types of counseling
c. Approaches to Counseling
d. Training Skills: Simulated exercises

Unit – IV: Legal Reasoning (Lectures– 10)

a. Legal Reasoning: Definition, Components of Legal Reasoning, Deductive and Inductive Reasoning, Levi’s and Bodenheimer’s Model of Legal Reasoning
b. Law and Logic: Aristotelian Logic and Syllogism
c. Significance of mooting to law students

Text Books:

1. N.R. Madhava Menon, Clinical Legal Education

References:

1. Jenny Chapman, Client Interviewing and Counselling
2. Stephens P. Robbins, Organizational Behaviour
3. Morgan, Introduction to Psychology

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Objective: Objective of this paper is to familiarize students of law with the basic concepts in environmental studies and to sensitize them towards the issues of environmental management. The paper will also incorporate fieldwork.

Unit I: Introduction (Lectures – 8)
   a. Multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies
      i  Definition, scope and importance
      ii  Need for public awareness
   b. Basic Concepts of Ecology
      i  Concept of an ecosystem
      ii  Structure and function of an ecosystem
      iii  Producers, consumers and decomposers
      iv  Energy flow in the ecosystem
      v  Ecological succession
      vi  Food chains, food webs and ecological pyramids
      vii  Characteristic features, structure and function of the following ecosystem:
         viii  Forest ecosystem; Grassland ecosystem; Desert ecosystem; Aquatic ecosystems (ponds, streams, lakes, rivers, oceans, estuaries)

Unit II: Natural Resources & Biodiversity (Lectures – 12)
   a. Renewable and non-renewable resources:
      i  Forest resources: Use and over-exploitation, deforestation.
      ii  Timber extraction, mining, dams and their effects on forest and tribal people.
      iii  Case study.
      iv  Water resources: Use and over-utilization of surface and ground water, floods, drought, conflicts over water, dams-benefits and problems. Cases.
      v  Mineral resources: Use and exploitation, environmental effects. Cases
      vi  Food resources: World food problems, changes caused by agriculture and overgrazing, effects of modern agriculture, fertilizer-pesticide problems, water logging, salinity, case studies. Concept of Food Security.
      vii  Energy resources: Growing energy needs, Energy crisis, Renewable and non renewable energy sources, use of alternate energy sources, Case studies.
      viii  Land resources: Land as a resource, land degradation, man induced landslides, soil erosion and desertification.
   b. Biodiversity and its conservation
      i  Definition: genetic, species and ecosystem diversity
      ii  Bio-geographical classification of India
      iii  Value of biodiversity: consumptive use, productive use, social, ethical, and aesthetic and option values
      iv  Biodiversity at global, national and local levels
v India as a mega-diversity nation
vi Hot spots of biodiversity
vii Threats to biodiversity: Habitat loss, poaching of wildlife, man-wildlife conflicts
viii Endangered and endemic species of India
ix Conservation of biodiversity: In-situ and ex-situ conservation of biodiversity

Unit III: Problems of Environmental Pollution, Control Measures and Acts (Lectures – 12)

a. Causes and effects
   i Air pollution
   ii Water pollution
   iii Soil pollution
   iv Marine pollution
   v Noise pollution
   vi Thermal pollution
   vii Nuclear hazards

b. Control measures of pollution
   i Environment Protection Act
   ii Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
   iii Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
   iv Wildlife Protection Act
   v Forest Conservation Act

c. Management of environmental problems
   i Solid waste Management: Causes, effects and control measures of urban and industrial wastes.
   ii Role of an individual in prevention of pollution
   iii Pollution case studies
   iv Disaster management: floods, earthquake, cyclone and landslides
   v Climate change, global warming, acid rain, ozone layer depletion, nuclear accidents and holocaust. Case Studies.
   vi Concept of Sustainable development

Unit IV: Social Issues and the Environment (Lectures - 12)

a. Urban problems related to energy
b. Water conservation, rain water harvesting, watershed management
c. Resettlement and rehabilitation of people; its problems and concerns. Case Studies
d. Wasteland reclamation
e. Consumerism and waste products
f. Population growth- variation among nations and population explosion- Family Welfare programme
g. Environment and human health- HIV/AIDS.
h. Human Rights and environment
i. Role of Women and Child in environmental protection
j. Environmental ethics: Issues and possible solutions
k. Value Education
l. Problems in enforcement of environmental legislation

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
m. Role of Information Technology in Environment and human health

Text Books:
1. Verma, Sneh Lata Environmental Problems: Awareness and Attitude; 2007; Academic Excellence Publishers & Distributors; Delhi

References:
2. Rosencranz, Armin and Shyam Divan Environmental Law and Policy in India: Cases, Materials and Statutes 2001; Oxford University Press, new Delhi
4. Kumar, Mukul, Mitra Prasenjit Sarkar et al (eds.) Environmental Change and its Impact; 2006; Classique Books, Kolkata
5. Chatterjee, Sanjoy Encyclopaedia of Ecology; 2006; Anmol Publications, New Delhi

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Objective: The Objective of this paper is to focus on basic concepts of sociology relevant for better understanding of Indian Society.

Unit I: Features of Indian Society (Lectures- 10)
   a. Diversity - linguistic, racial, ethnic and religious
   b. Unity - through processes of assimilation, accommodation, pilgrimage and political and administrative efforts
   c. Basis of social stratification in Indian society - caste, class and tribes;
   d. Scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and other backward classes: issue of reservation

Unit II: Marriage, family and kinship (Lectures- 12)
   a. Marriage - definition, forms and trends; dowry and divorce
   b. Family - definition, forms and trends; universality of family; functions and dysfunctions of family
   c. Kinship - definition and forms; kinship system in north and south India - important features;

Unit III: Identity, dignity and social justice in India (Lectures- 10)
   a. Children and youth
   b. Women
   c. Aged
   d. Physically challenged
   e. Religious and ethnic minorities

Unit IV: Social Change in India (Lectures- 10)
   a. Internal social processes of change - sanskritization, universalization and parochilization
   b. External sources - modernization and westernization
   c. Change initiated through state agencies - education, administrative policies, development processes

Text Books:
2. Bottomore, T.B. Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature; Blackie and Sons India Ltd; 1971
4. Giddens, A. Sociology; Polity Press, UK; 1993

References:
1. Mandelbaum, D.G. Society in India; Volume I and Volume II; Popular Prakashan, Mumbai; 1992
2. Bhushan, V. and D.R. Sachdeva An Introduction to Sociology; Kitab Mahal, Allahabad; 1999

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
6. Srinivas, M.N. Social Change in Modern India; Orient Longman Ltd. 1980
7. Sabharwal, G. Ethnicity and Class: Social Divisions in an Indian City; Oxford Unviesity Press; New Delhi; 2006
Objective: The objective of this paper is to provide broad understanding of basic concepts of economics and understanding of relationship between economics and law.

Unit – I: Overview of Macroeconomics  (Lectures: 10)
   a. Interdependence of micro and macro economics
   b. Development of macroeconomics-Schools of Thought-Classical, Keynesian and Post-Keynesian
   c. Goals of macroeconomic policy
   d. Basic concepts-Stocks and Flows, National Product and Domestic Product, Aggregate Consumption, circular Flow of Income
   e. Alternative measures of National Output, Real and Nominal GNP
   f. The Principle of Effective Demand-Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply

Unit – II: Theory of Money and Banking  (Lectures: 12)
   a. Functions for money, classification, supply and demand for money
   b. Effects of money on output and prices
   c. Inflation and deflation
   d. Monetary policy
   e. Money markets and capital markets
   f. Commercial Banking-functions organization and operations
   g. Central Banking- functions and credit control
   h. Non-Banking Financial Institutions-meaning, role; distinction between banks and NBFI

Unit – III: Principles of Public Finance  (Lectures: 10)
   a. Tax system- its meaning and classification
   b. Public Finance vs. Private Finance
   c. Fiscal Policy- concept, objectives and instruments
   d. Central Budget
   e. Burden of deficits and debts

Unit – IV: Poverty, Business Cycles and Unemployment  (Lectures: 10)
   a. Concept, causes and policy measures of poverty
   b. Features of business cycles
   c. Economic interpretation of unemployment

Text Books:

1. Dwivedi, D.N. Macroeconomics; Tata Mc Graw Hill; 2005
2. Shapiro, E. Macroeconomic Analysis; Tata Mc Graw Hill; 2003
Reference:

1. Dewett, K.K. Modern Economic Theory;
3. Bhatia, H.L. Public Finance;
5. Jhingan, M.L. Macroeconomic Theory;
Objective: This paper is to provide understanding about the important statutes governing transfer of property in goods and negotiable instruments.

Unit – I: Sale of Goods: Definition, Conditions and Performance (Lectures – 08)

- Definition of ‘goods’ and ‘sale’
- Essentials of sale
- Conditions and Warranties
- Passing of property
- Nemo Dat quod non habet
- Performance of Contract

Unit – II: Sale of Goods Act: Right of parties and remedies (Lectures – 07)

- Rights of unpaid seller
- Remedies for breach of contract

Unit – III: Negotiable Instruments (Lectures – 08)

- Definition, essential kinds of negotiable instruments
- Holder and holder in due course
- Negotiation and assignment

Unit – IV: Negotiable Instruments: Presentation and Liability (Lectures – 07)

- Presentation of Negotiable Instruments
- Crossing of cheques
- Discharge from Liability
- Noting and Protest
- Dishonour of negotiable instruments

Text books:

1. Avtar Singh – Sale of Goods
2. Bhashyam and Adiga – Law of Negotiable Instruments

References:

2. Benjamin, Sale of Goods
4. Aithayah - Sale of Goods

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Objective: The objective of the paper is to apprise the students with the laws relating to family matters applicable to different communities in India.

Unit – I: Marriage Laws (Lectures – 10)

a. Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
   i. Evolution of the institution of marriage
   ii. Concept of marriage
   iii. Forms, validity, voidability

b. Nikah (Muslim Marriage)
   i. Definition, objects and nature
   ii. Essentials and validity
   iii. Obligations arising out of marriage – Mahr, Maintenance etc.

c. Laws governing Christian and Parsi marriages

d. Civil Marriages

Unit – II: Dissolution of Marriage (Lectures – 10)

h. Theories of Divorce
   i. Separation and Dissolution of Marriage under Hindu Law
      i. Judicial separation
      ii. Grounds of Divorce
      iii. Divorce by mutual consent
      iv. Jurisdiction and procedure

c. Dissolution of Marriage under Muslim Law
   i. By death
   ii. By the act of either party
   iii. By mutual consent
   iv. By court
   v. Indian Divorce Act and Parsi Marriage Act

Unit – III: Adoption and Maintenance (Lectures – 10)

a. Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956

b. Adoption
   (i) Ceremonies
   (ii) Capability
   (iii) Effect

c. Maintenance
   i. Entitlement
   ii. Enforcement

d. Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986

e. Maintenance under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Unit – IV: Guardianship

(Lectures – 10)

a. Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956
b. Guardianship – Meaning
c. Kinds of Guardianship
d. Right, obligations and disqualification of guardian
e. Guardianship under Muslim Law
f. Entitlement to guardianship
g. Rights, obligations and disqualification of a guardian

Text books:
1. Hindu Law - Paras Diwan
2. Muslim Law of India - Tahir Mahmood
3. Paras Diwan – Family Laws
Objective: The Objective of this paper is to provide understanding of basic concepts of Indian Constitution and various organs created by the constitution including their functions.

Unit – I: Constitution (Lectures – 10)
  a. Definition and Classification
  b. Sources of Constitution
  c. Constitutional Conventions
  d. Salient features of Indian Constitution
  e. Rule of Law
  f. Separation of powers

Unit – II: Distribution of Powers between Center and States (Lectures – 10)
  a. Legislative Powers
  b. Administrative Powers
  c. Financial powers

Relevant Doctrines: (a) Territorial Nexus (b) Harmonious Construction (c) Pith and Substance (d) Repugnancy

Unit – III: Constitutional Organs (Lectures – 10)
  a. Parliament
  b. Parliamentary Sovereignty
  c. Parliamentary Privileges
  d. Anti Defection Law
  e. Executive Power
  f. Collective Responsibility of Cabinet
  g. Judiciary - Jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Courts
  h. Independence of Judiciary
  i. Public Interest Litigation
  j. Power of Judicial Review
  k. Doctrine of Political Question

Unit – IV: Emergency Provisions (Lectures – 10)
  Amendment of Constitution
  Doctrine of Basic Structure

Text books:
1. V.N. Shukla, Constitution of India

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Essential Case Law:
2. In Re Article 143, Constitutional of India AIR 1951 S.C. 332
7. S.R. Bommai v. Union of India, 1994(3) S.C.C. 1
18. Gujarat University v. Sri Krishna AIR 1963 SC 702
20. Prafulla Kumar v. Pramil of Commerce AIR 1947 P.C. 60
22. Union of India & Ors. V. Shah Gowardhan Lal Kabra 2000 (7) Scale 435
24. Union of India v. V.H.S. Dhillon AIR 1972 SC 1061
31. In powers, privileges and Immunities of State Legislature Re: AIR 1965 SC 745
34. Roop Ashok Hurrah v. Ashok Hurrah 2002 (3) SCC 406
35. Tirupathi Balaji Developers (P) Ltd. v. State of Bihar AIR 2004 SC 2351
36. A.K. Roy V. UOI 1982 (2) SCR 272
37. State of Maharashtra v. A. Lakshmirutty AIR 1987 SC 331
38. Kihoto Holloholah v. Zachillu 1992 Suppl (2) SCC 651
39. Ravi Naik v. UOI AIR 1994 SC 1558
40. G. Vishwanathan v. Speaker T.N. Assembly 1996 (2) SCC 353
41. M. Kashinath Jalmi v. Speaker Legislative Assembly Goa 1993 (2) SCC 703
42. D.C. Wadhwa v. State of Bihar 1987 (1) SCC 379
44. Makhan Singh v. State of Punjab AIR 1964 SC 381
45. A.D.M. Jabalpur v. Shivshankar Shukla AIR 1976 SC 1207

With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Objective: This paper is to deal with the basic principles of criminal law determining criminal liability and punishment.

Unit – I: Introduction to Substantive Criminal Law (Lectures – 10)
   a. Extent and operation of the Indian Penal Code
   b. Definition of Crime
   c. Fundamental elements of crime
   d. Stages in commission of a crime
   e. Intention, Preparation, Attempt

Unit – II: General Explanations and Exceptions (Lectures– 10)
   a. Definitions
   b. Constructive joint liability
   c. Mistake
   d. Judicial and Executive acts
   e. Accident
   f. Necessity
   g. Infancy
   h. Insanity
   i. Intoxication
   j. Consent
   k. Good faith
   l. Private defence

Unit – III: Abetment and Criminal Conspiracy (Lectures – 08)

Unit – IV: Punishment (Lectures– 08)
   a. Theories: Deterrent, Retributive, Preventive, Expiatory and Reformative Theory
   b. Punishment under the IPC: Fine, Imprisonment, Capital Punishment

Text books:
1. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal – The Indian Penal Code
2. H.S. Gaur – Penal Law of India

References:
1. Glanville Williams – Textbook of criminal law
2. Russel on Crime

Essential Case Law:
1. Barendra Kumar Ghosh v. King Emperor – AIR 1925 PC

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
10. Delhi Judicial Service Association, Tis Hazari Court v. State of Gujrat AIR 1991 SC 2176
11. M Naughton’s Case – (1843) 4St Tr (NS) 847
15. Sukaroo Kabiraj v. Express – 1877 ILR (14) Cal 566
22. R v. shivpuri – 1986 2 All El 334
23. Mahaboob Shah v. King Emperor – AIR 1945 pc 118
24. B.N. Shreekantiah v. Mysore State AIR 1958 SC 672
27. Haradhan Chakrabarty v. Union of India – AIR 1990 SC 1210

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
### Objective:
The paper seeks to develop personality of students as lawyers.

#### Unit – I: Personality: Meaning and Definition
- Determinants of personality
- Heredity, Environment and Situational Factors
- Theories of personality: Trait Theory, Type Theory, Psycho Analytic Theory, Meemastic Theory and Learning Theory

#### Unit – II: Attitude
- Meaning and Definition
- Types of Attitude
- Formation of Attitude
- Negative Attitude and objective
- Building positive attitude
- Situational Analysis of Attitude
- Perception
- Biases, Prejudices and blind Spots

#### Unit – III: Motivation
- Theories of Motivation
- Various motives: Biological and social Motives
- Motives to know and Be effective
- Frustration and conflict of Motives

#### Unit – IV: Leadership and Team-Building
- Definition
- Theories
- Characteristics of leadership
- Team Building

### Textbooks:
1. Introduction to Psychology – Morgan’s
2. Social Psychology – R.A. Baron
3. Psychology /: An Introduction – J.R. Gnow
4. Organizational Behaviour – Stephens P. Ronnins
### Objective
The objective of this paper is to familiarize students of law with the history of Europe as many international laws/ human rights/ humanitarian laws emanate from developments in Europe.

### UNIT – I: Europe from 1740-1815 (Lectures – 10)
- a. Industrial revolution in England
- c. Napoleonic Era and Europe

### UNIT - II: Europe from 1815-1850 (Lectures – 14)
- a. Vienna Settlement and the Concert of Europe: Role of Metternich
- b. The Democratic and Nationalist aspirations of Europe: Independence of Belgium,
- c. Developments in Great Britain, France, Portugal, Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary
- d. Working Class Movement: Socialism and Marx
- e. Women’s Movement

### UNIT III: Europe from 1850-1871 (Lectures -10)
- a. Crimean War (1853-56)
- b. Russia
- c. The Unification of Italy
- d. The Unification of Germany
- e. Near Eastern Question

### UNIT IV: Europe from 1871-1945 (Imperialism and Colonialism) (Lectures – 20)
- a. France after 1870: Third Republic and its Constitution
- b. German Empire
- c. Partition of Africa, Militant Nationalism and the armament race
- d. International Relations and event leading to First World War: League of Nations
- e. Interwar years and the Second World War
- f. Humanitarian Concerns and United Nations

### Text Books:
1. Joll, James, *Europe since 1815*
3. Thomson, David, *Europe Since Napoleon*

### Reference:

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Objective: This paper focuses on understanding the organization of state and forms of government.

Unit - I Concept of State and its organs (Lectures – 10)
   a. Government and its relation with state
   b. Constitution- features and classification
   c. Legislature – Concept, types and functions
   d. Executive: Concept and functions
   e. judiciary- functions, judicial review and independence of judiciary
   f. Separation of powers

Unit – II Forms of Government (Lectures – 12)
   a. Democratic Government- One-party and multi-party democracy
   b. Unitary and Federal Form of government
      i. Unitary form of Government- features, merits and demerits
      ii. Federal form of government- features, merits and demerits
   c. Co-federal and Quasi Federal Government
   d. Parliamentary and Presidential form of Government
      i. Parliamentary form – features, merits and demerits
      ii. Presidential form- features, merits and demerits
      iii. Military rule

Unit – III Sovereignty, rights and Duties (Lectures – 10)
   a. Sovereignty- definition and types (political, popular and legal)
   b. Rights- concept and types
   c. Duties-concept and types

Unit – IV Diplomacy (Lectures – 6)
   a. Stages of diplomacy – Traditional, New, Cold War Post-Cold War Diplomacy
      and foreign Policy
   b. Intergovernmental relations and Judiciary

Text Books:
1. Eddy Asirvatham & K.K. Misra, Political Theory, S. Chand & Company Ltd., Delhi
2. A.C. Kapur, Principles of Political Science, S.Chand & Company Ltd., Delhi.

References:
1. R.L. Gupta, Political Theory
2. Vishoo Bhagwan, Indian Political Thinker
3. Amal Ray & Bhattacharya, Political Theory: Ideas and Institution
4. Myneni, Political Science for Law Students, Allahabad Law Agency
5. B.D. Dua, M.P. Singh and Rekha Saxena, Indian Judiciary and Politics.
Objective: This paper is to make students understand the nature of tort and conditions of liability with reference to established case law. Further, it covers the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

Unit – I: Introduction and Principles of Liability in Tort (Lectures – 12)
   a. Definition of Tort
   b. Development of Tort actions in England and India – Tort distinguished from contract, Quasi-contract and crime
   c. Constituents of Tort – Wrongful Act, Damage and Remedy
   d. Strict Liability and Absolute Liability
   e. Vicarious Liability – Scope and Justification
   f. Doctrine of Sovereign Immunity

Unit – II: Justification in Tort (Lectures – 10)
   a. Volenti non-fit Injuria
   b. Necessity, Plaintiff’s default
   c. Act of God
   d. Inevitable accidents
   e. Private defences
   f. Judicial and Quasi – Judicial Acts
   g. Parental and quasi-parental authority

Unit – III: Specific Torts (Lectures – 10)
   a. Defamation
   b. Negligence
   c. Nuisance
   d. Assault, battery and mayhem
   e. False imprisonment and malicious prosecution
   f. Nervous Shock

Unit - IV: Consumer Protection (Lectures – 06)
   a. Basic Concepts: Consumer, Service, Goods
      i. Authorities for consumer protection
      ii. Remedies

Text books:
1. Tort: Winfield and Jolowicz
2. The Law of Torts: Ratanlal & Dhirajlal

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Essential Case Law:
2. Rudul Sah v. State of Bihar
3. Rylands v. Fletcher 1868 LR HL 330
4. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India 1987 1 SCC 395
5. Union Carbide Corporation v. Union of India AIR 1989 SC 248
6. Donoghue v. Stevenson 1932 SC 31
10. Bird v. Jones 1845 7 QB 742
13. Indian Medical Assn. v. V.P. Shantha (1995) 6 SCC 651

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Objective: The objective of the paper is to apprise the students with the laws relating to family matters governing succession, partition and religious endowments.

Unit – I: Joint Hindu Family (Lectures – 12)
   a. Mitakshara and Dayabhaga
   b. Formation and Incident under the coparcenary property under Dayabhaga and Mitakshara
   c. Karta of Joint Family: Position, Powers and privileges; Alienation of property by Karta
   d. Debts – Doctrine of pious obligation and antecedent debts

Unit – II: Partition (Lectures – 08)
   a. Meaning, Division of right and division of property
   b. Persons entitled to demand partition
   c. Partition how effected; Suit for partition
   d. Re-opening of partition; Re-union
   e. Points of similarity and distinction between the Mitakshara and the Dayabhaga Laws

Unit – III: Principles of Inheritance (Lectures – 10)
   a. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 General rules of succession of a Hindu male and female dying intestate under the Hindu Succession Act
   b. Stridhan and Women’s estate
   c. Principles of inheritance under Muslim Law (Sunni Law)

Unit – IV: Religious and Charitable Endowments (Lectures – 10)
   a. Endowments
      iii. Meaning, kinds and essentials.
      iv. Math – Kinds, Powers and obligations of Mahant and Shefait
      v. Removal and replacement of Idol
   b. Waqf
      i. Meaning, Kinds, Rights and Characteristics,
      ii Advantages and disadvantages
   c. Objects and purpose
      iii. Mosques – objects, kind, requisites
      iv. Methods of creation of waqf
   d. Pre-emption – Origin, Definition, Classification, Subject matter, formalities, effects, constitutional validity

Text books:
   1. Modern Hindu Law – Paras Diwan
   2. Outlines of Mohammadan Law – AAA Fyzee

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Objective: This paper is to orient students with constitutional rights and duties: perspective as well as remedies.

Unit – I Fundamental Rights – I

(Lectures - 10)

a. Definition of ‘State’ for enforcement of fundamental rights – Justifiability of fundamental rights – Doctrine of eclipse, severability, waiver. Distinction between pre-constitutional law and post-constitutional law
b. Right to equality – Doctrine of Reasonable classification and the principle of absence of arbitrariness
c. Fundamental freedom: Freedom of speech and expression, freedom of association, freedom of movement, freedom to reside and settle, freedom of trade, business and profession – expansion by judicial interpretation – reasonable restrictions

Unit – II: Fundamental Rights – II

(Lectures – 10)

a. Right to life and personal liberty – scope and content – (expensive interpretation)
b. Preventive detention under the Constitution – Policy and safeguards – Judicial review
c. Right against exploitation – Forced labour and child employment
d. Freedom of religion

Unit – III: Right to Constitutional Remedies

(Lectures – 10)


Unit – IV: Directive Principles, Fundamental Duties and Social Justice

(Lectures – 10)

b. Social justice under the Indian Constitution – Compensatory discrimination for backward classes – Mandal Commission’s case and other cases – Protective discrimination doctrine

Text books:
1. M.P. Jain – Indian Constitutional Law
2. V.N. Shukla – Constitution of India

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Essential Case Law:
3. Electricity Board Rajasthan v. Mohan Lal AIR 1967 SC 185
5. R.D. Shetty v. International Airport Authority AIR 1979 SC 1628
6. M.C. Mehta v. UOI 1987 (1) SCC 395
17. Narmada Bachao Andolan v. Union of India 1999 (8) SCC 308
18. S. Rangarajan v. P. Jagjivan Ram 1989 (2) SCC 574
20. Union of India v. Motion Pictures 1999 (6) SCC 150
25. P.N. Kaushal v. UOI AIR 1978 SC 1456
27. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India AIR 1978 SC 597
29. M.H. Hoskot v. State of Maharashtra
30. Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration AIR 1978 SC 1675
32. Narmada Bachao Andolan v. Union of India 2001 (2) SCC 62
33. N.S. Sahni v. Union of India 2002 (8) SCC 211
37. Air India Statutory Corporation v. United Labour Union 1997 (9) SCC 377
39. Indira Sawnney v. Union of India AIR 199 SC 477
40. Kihoto Hollohan v. ZACHILLU AIR 1993 SC 412
41. State of Madras v. Champak Dorai Rajan AIR 1951 SC 226
42. MRF Ltd. v. Inspector Kerala AIR 1999 SC 188
44. Minerva Mills v. UOI AIR 1980 SC 1784
46. A.I.I.M.S. Students Union v. AIIMS 2002 (1) SCC 428
47. West Bengal Headmasters Association v. Union of India AIR 1987 CAL. 448
48. Javed and Ors. V. State of Haryana 2003 (5) SCALE 602

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
50. State of Gujrat v. Hon’ble High Court of Gujrat 1998(7) SCC 392
51. Peoples Union for Democratic Rights v. Union of India AIR 1982 SC 1473
52. University of Mysore v. Govind rai AIR 1965 SC 491
55. S.I. Syndicate v. UOI AIR 1975 SC 460
56. Union of India v. C. Krishna Reddy 2003 (10) SCALE 1050
57. Ananda Mukti Sadguru Trust v. V.R. Rudani AIR 1989 SC 1607
58. East India Commercial Co. v. Collector of Customs AIR 1962 SC 1893
60. In Re Kerala Education Bill AIR 1958 SC 956
64. R.B. Rajbhar v. State of W.B. AIR 1975 SC 623
65. A.K. Roy v. Union of India AIR 1982 SC 710
66. S.R. Bommai v. Union of India 1994 (3) SCC 1
67. ARUNA Roy v. Union of India AIR 2002 SC 3176
68. M. Ismail Faruqui v. Union of India AIR 1995 SC 605

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
**Objective:** This paper is to focus on the study of substantive crimes under the Indian Penal Code

**Unit – I: Offences affecting the Human body**

- a. Offences affecting life, causing miscarriage, or injuries to unborn children
- b. Offences of hurt, of wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement
- c. Offences of criminal force and Assault, offences of kidnapping and Abduction

**Unit – II: Offences against Women**

- a. Obscene acts and songs
- b. Outraging the modesty of women
- c. Rape
- d. Cruelty by husband or relatives of husband
- e. Offences relating to marriage

**Unit – III: Offences against Property**

- a. Theft, Extortion, robbery and decoity
- b. Criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust
- c. Cheating
- d. Mischief
- e. Criminal trespass

**Unit- IV: Defamation and offences relating to documents and property marks**

- a. Defamation
- b. Forgery
- c. Counterfeiting

**Text books:**
1. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal – The Indian Penal Code
2. H.S. Gaur – Penal Law of India

**Essential Case Law:**
2. Govinda’s Case – (1876), Bom 342
6. Shashi Nayar v. Union of India – 992 Cr LJ 514

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
23. Shanti v. State of Haryana
Objective: The purpose of this paper is to make students aware of various aspects of administrative law including quasi-legislative, quasi-judicial and other ministerial functions of administration and control thereof.

Unit – I: Evolution and Scope of Administrative Law (Lectures – 08)
  b. Rule of law and Administrative Law
  c. Separation of powers and its relevance
  d. Relationship between Constitutional law and Administrative Law
  e. Administrative Law vis-à-vis privatization
  f. Classification of functions of Administration

Unit – II: Legislative Functions of Administration (Lectures – 10)
  a. Necessity and Constitutionality
  b. Forms and requirements
  c. Control
    i. Legislative
    ii. Judicial
    iii. Procedural
  d. Sub-delegation

Unit-III: Judicial Functions of Administration (Lectures– 10)
  a. Need for devolution of adjudicatory authority on administration
  b. Nature of tribunals – Constitution, powers, procedures, rules of evidence
  c. Administrative Tribunals
  d. Principles of Natural Justice
    i. Rule against bias
    ii. Audi Alteram Partem
    iii. Reasoned decisions
  e. Rules of evidence – no evidence, some evidence and substantial evidence
  f. Institutional Decisions

Unit – IV: Administrative Discretion and Judicial Control of Administrative Action (Lectures – 10)
  A. Administrative Discretion
    a. Need and its relationship with rule of law
    b. Constitutional imperatives and exercise of discretion
    c. Grounds of judicial review
      i. Abuse of discretion
      ii. Failure to exercise discretion
    d. Doctrine of legitimate expectations

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
B. Judicial Control of Administrative Action

i. Introduction
ii. Court as the final authority to determine the legality of administrative action
iii. Exhaustion of Administrative remedies
iv. Locus standi
v. Laches
vi. Res judicata
vii. Judicial review and its extent

C. Methods of judicial review

i. Statutory appeals
ii. Writs
iii. Declaratory judgements and injunctions
iv. Civil Suits for Compensation

Text books:

References:
1. Administrative Law – Wade
2. Lectures on Administrative Law – C.K. Takwani
3. Administrative Law – S.P. Sathe

Essential Case Law:
1. Ram Jawaya v. State of Punjab (AIR 1955 SC 549)
4. State of Punjab v. V.K. Khanna, AIR 2001 SC 343 (Mala fide exercise of power)
7. Delhi Laws Act case, AIR 1951 SC 332
8. Lachmi Narain v. Union of India AIR 1976 SC 714 (Modification)
10. M/s Atlar Cycle Industry Ltd. v. State of Haryana (Legislative Control)
15. Hira Nath v. Rajendra Medical College (AIR 1973 SC 1260)
17. S.N. Mukherjee v. Union of India (AIR 1990 SC 1986)
22. R.K. Singh v. Union of India (AIR 2001 Delhi 12) (Mandemm)
23. Kanhaiya Lal Sethia v. Union of India (AIR 1998 SC 365) (Judicial review cannot be on policy matters)

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Objective: The objective of this paper is to provide broad understanding of basic concepts of economics and understanding of relationship between economics and law.

Unit – I  Economics of Development  (Lectures: 10)
1. Concepts of Economic Development and Growth
2. Factors of Economic Growth – Economic and Non-economic
3. Obstacles of Economic Development
4. Inequalities of income

Unit – II  Issues in Economic Development  (Lectures: 12)
1. Debate on State vs. Markets
2. Public vs. Private Sectors
3. Economic Planning in India-meaning and significance of planning, size of the plans, strategy of the plans, pattern of resource allocation, assessment of performance during plans
4. Infrastructure and development

Unit – III  International Trade  (Lectures:10)
1. Free Trade and Protection
2. Fixed and Flexible Exchange Rates
3. Balance of Trade and Balance of Payments
4. International Institutions- IMF, WB, WTO

Unit – IV : Liberalization, globalization and related issues  (Lectures: 10)
1. New Economic Policy- Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP)
2. Second Generation Reforms
3. Regional Trading Blocks and Bilateral Trade Treatise
4. SEZ, FDI, Inclusive Growth

Text Books:
1. Todaro, M. Economic Development in the Third World;
2. Myint, H. The Economics of Developing Countries;
3. Economic Survey- Latest Issue

References:
1. Jhingan, M.L. Development Economics;
2. Dhingra, I.C. Indian Economy;
4. Mathur, B.P. Public Enterprise Management;
5. Myneni, S.R. Indian Economics; Allahabad Law Agency; Faridabad

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Objective: The Objective is this paper is to focus on basic concepts of sociology relevant for understanding law and bring out the relationship between law and society.

Unit - I: Social Basis of Law (Lectures: 10)
- Relation between law and society
- Customary law- some case studies
- Role of courts and lawyers as social engineers
- Social legislation and social justice
- Social change and law

Unit II: Social Problems and Social Legislation (Lectures: 10)
- Issues of ethnic and inter – caste conflicts
- Communalism and fundamentalism
- Alcoholism and drug addiction
- Terrorism
- Poverty

Unit III: Social Control (Lectures: 12)
- Social Control- its meaning; mechanisms and agents of social control, functions and dysfunctions of social control
- Distinction between formal and informal social control
- Informal Agencies of social control-customs, folkways, mores and religion
- Formal Agencies- public opinion, media, propaganda and law

Unit IV: Social Deviance (Lectures: 12)
- Meaning and types of deviance
- Forms of crime-violent crime, property crime, white collar crime, organized crime, sex crimes, environmental crime, cyber crimes
- Issues of domestic violence and juvenile delinquency
- Some important theories of deviance-biological, psychological, anomie, sub-culture, learning and social disorganization

Text Books:
2. Bottomore, T.B. Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature; Blackie and Sons India Ltd; 1971
4. Giddens, A. Sociology; Polity Press, UK; 1993

References:
1. Prasad, S.K. Social Problems in India; Mohit Publications Ltd. India; 2000

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
4. Fanon, F. Wretched of the Earth; Penguin, London; 1965
5. Laqueur, W. The Age of Terrorism; Goerge Weidenfeild and Nicholson Ltd. London; 1987
6. Williams, K.S. Criminology; Universal Law Publication (Indian Reprint); Delhi, 2001.
**Objective:** This paper is to help a law student to acquire a thorough knowledge of procedural aspects of working of civil courts and other machineries.

**Unit – I: Introduction**  
* (Lectures – 10)  
  a. Definitions: Decree, Judgement, Order, Foreign Court, Foreign Judgement, Mesne, Profits, Affidavit, Suit, Plaint, Written Statement  
  b. Important Concepts: Res Sub-Judice, Resjudicata, Restitution, Caveat, Inherent powers of courts

**Unit – II: Initial steps in a suit**  
* (Lectures – 10)  
  a. Jurisdiction and place of suing  
  b. Institution of suit  
  c. Pleadings: Meaning, object, General rules, Amendment of pleadings  
  d. Plaint and written statement  
  e. Discovery, Inspection and production of documents  
  f. Appearance and non-appearance of parties  
  g. First hearing

**Unit – III: Interim Orders**  
* (Lectures – 10)  
  a. Commissions  
  b. Arrest before judgement  
  c. Attachment before judgement  
  d. Temporary Injunctions  
  e. Interlocutory orders  
  f. Receiver  
  g. Security of costs

**Unit – IV: Suits in Particular Cases**  
* (Lectures – 10)  
  c. Suits by or against Government  
  d. Suits by Indigent persons  
  e. Interpleader Suit  
  f. Summary Procedure  
  g. Suits relating to public nuisance

**Text books:**
2. C.K. Takwani, Code of Civil Procedure  
4. Sarkar’s Code of Civil Procedure

**Reference:**
1. Ganguly – Civil Court, Practice and Procedure  

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Essential Case Law:
1. Topandas V/s Gorakhram, AIR 1964 SC 1348
2. Dhulabhai V/s State of H.P., AIR 1969 SC 78
3. Premier Automobile V/s Kamlakar, 1976 (1) SCC 496
5. Pandurang V/s Shantibai, AIR 1989 SC 2240
6. Workmen C.P. Trust V/s Board of Trustee, 1978 (3) SCC 119
7. Razia Begum V/s Anwar Begum, AIR 1958 SC 886 (895)
10. Martin Burn Ltd. V/s Banerjee, AIR 1958 SC 79
11. Dalpat V/s Prahlad, 1992 (1) SCC 719
14. Bihari Chordhary V/s State of Bihar, 1984 (2) SCC 627
15. Raj Duggal V/s Ramesh Kumar, AIR 1990 SC 2218

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Objective: This paper is to give students thorough knowledge of procedural aspects of working of criminal courts and other machineries.

Unit – I: Introduction (Lectures – 06)
   a. Definitions
   b. Constitution and powers of Criminal Courts and Offices

Unit – II: Provisions for Investigations (Lectures – 10)
   a. Arrest and Bail provisions
   b. Information to the Police and their powers to investigate

Unit – III: Process to Compel Appearance and Production of things (Lectures – 12)
   a. Summons for Appearance
   b. Warrant of arrest
   c. Proclamation and attachment
   d. Other rules regarding processes
   e. Summons procedure
   f. Search Warrants
   g. General provisions as to search
   h. Miscellaneous

Unit-III: Proceedings before Magistrate (Lectures – 10)
   a. Conditions requisite for initiation of proceedings
   b. Complaints to Magistrates
   c. Commencement of proceedings before Magistrates
   d. Security Proceedings

Text Books:
1. Rattan Lal & Dhirajlal – Code of Criminal Procedure
2. R.V. Kelkar – Code of Criminal Procedure

References:
1. S.N. Mishra – Code of Criminal Procedure
2. Ganguly – Criminal Court, Practice and Procedure

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Objective: This paper is to orient students with importance of evidence for establishment of claims and the related rules and principles.

Unit – I: Introduction and Relevancy (Lectures – 10)
   a. Evidence and its relationship with the substantive and procedural laws
   b. Definitions – Facts, facts in issue, relevant, evidence proved, disproved, not proved, oral and documentary evidence
   c. Relevancy and admissibility
   d. Doctrine of res gestae
   e. Conspiracy

Unit – II: Statement – Admissions / Confessions and Dying Declarations (Lectures – 10)
   a. Admissions
   b. Confessions
   c. Dying Declarations

Unit – III: Method of proof of facts (Lectures – 12)
   a. Presumptions
   b. Expert opinion
   c. Character
   d. Oral and documentary evidence
   e. Rules relating to Burden of proof
   f. Estoppel
   g. Privileged Communications

Unit – IV: Presumptions regarding discharge of burden of proof (Lectures – 10)
   a. Evidence by accomplice
   b. Judicial notice
   c. Dowry Death
   d. Certain Offences

Text books:
1. Rattan Lal Dheeraj Lal – Evidence
2. Avtar Singh – Evidence
3. Monir – Evidence

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Objective: The paper aims to provide insight into formation and winding up of companies besides Corporate Administration.

Unit-I: Formation, Registration and Incorporation of company  (Lectures – 10)

a. Nature and kinds of company
b. Promoters: Position, duties and liabilities
c. Mode and consequences of incorporation,
d. Uses and abuses of the corporate form, lifting of corporate veil,
e. Memorandum of Association, alteration and the doctrine of ultra vires,
f. Articles of association, binding nature, alteration, relation with memorandum of association, doctrine of constructive notice and indoor management- exceptions.

Unit-II: Capital Formation  (Lectures – 08)

1. Prospectus: Issues, contents, Kinds, liability for misstatements, statement in lieu of prospectus,
2. The nature and classification of company securities,
3. Shares and general principles of allotment,
4. Statutory share certificate, its objects and effects,
5. Transfer of shares,
6. Share capital, reduction of share capital,
7. Duties of court to protect interests of creditors and shareholders.
8. Debentures, kinds, remedies of debenture holders.

Unit – III: Corporate Administration  (Lectures– 10)

a. Directors – kinds, powers and duties,
b. Insider trading,
c. Meetings kinds and procedure,
d. The balance of powers within companies - Majority control and minority protection, Prevention of oppression, and powers of court and central government,
e. Emerging trends in Corporate social responsibility, legal liability of company - civil, criminal, tortuous and environmental.

Unit-IV: Winding up of Companies  (Lectures – 08)

a. Kinds, consequences and reasons of winding up,
b. Role of the court,
c. Liability of past members,
d. Payment of liabilities,
e. Reconstruction and amalgamation.
Text books:
1. Avtar Singh : Indian Company Law
2. Shah S. M : Lectures on Company Law

Further Readings:
1. Palmer - Company Law
2. Ramiaya: Guide to Companies Act
3. Gower: Principles of Modern Company Law

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Objective: The course aims at developing an analytical approach to understand the nature of law, development of law and working of a legal system in different dimensions with reference to popular legal theorists.

Unit – I: Introduction (Lectures – 10)
   a. Nature and scope of Jurisprudence
   b. Need for study of Jurisprudence
   c. Linkage between Jurisprudence and other sciences

Unit – II: Schools of Jurisprudence – I (Lectures – 09)
   a. Natural Law
   b. Analytical positivism, Pure Theory
   c. Historical Jurisprudence

Unit – III: Schools of Jurisprudence – II (Lectures – 08)
   a. Sociology Jurisprudence
   b. Economic Approach
   c. Legal Realism

Unit – IV: Indian Perspectives in Jurisprudence (Lectures – 06)
   a. Classical Approach
   b. Medieval Influences
   c. Modern Trends

Text books:
1. R.W.M. Dias, Jurisprudence
2. Prof. (Mrs.) Nomita Aggarwal, Jurisprudence (Legal Theory)
3. B.N. Maini Tripathi, Legal Theory
4. Edger Bodenheimer, Jurisprudence

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Objective: The objective of this course is to lay the foundation of the Human Rights law and acquaint the students with basic human rights institutions.

Unit – I: Introduction (Lectures – 09)
   a. History
   b. Evolution
   c. Growth

Unit – II: UN Charter and Human Rights (Lectures – 09)
   a. UDHR
   b. Covenants of 1966
   c. Optional Protocols

Unit – III: Human Rights under the Indian Constitution and their Enforcement (Lectures– 10)
   a. Fundamental Rights
   b. Directive Principles of State Policy

Unit – IV: Role of Judiciary (Lectures– 09)
   a. NHRC
   b. NGOs

Unit - V: Group Rights (Lectures – 09)
   a. Prisoners
   b. Women and Children
   c. Indigenous People
   d. Disabled

Text books:
   1. UN Charter
   2. Constitution of India
   3. Human Rights Act 1993

References:
   2. Upender Baxi – Human Rights
   3. Thomas Buergenthal – Human Rights
   4. Henry Steiner & Philip Alston – International Human Rights Law
Objective: The objective of this paper is to make students understand the French language so that they can easily understand the French legal system and the French terms generally used in law.

Unit – I: (1) Introduction in French
a) Verb: S'appeler
   Être
   Avoir
   Habiter
b) Article / Préposition: à, en, au
c) Name of some common Countries and Nationality
d) To talk about different professions

(2) How to talk about one’s liking and disliking
a) Verb: Aimer
   Adorer
   Préférer
   Detester
b) Some common vocabularies like music, cinema, theatre …… etc.
c) Article: un, une, des / le, la, les ………

Unit- II: (1) How to talk about the activities of week-end and vacations…. etc.
(Lectures – 10)
a) Verb: Aller
   Venir
   Rester
   Se reposer
   Regarder
b) Preposition / Article : au, à la, ……../ du, de la …………etc.

(2) How to talk about the activities of the day:
a. Pronominal verb: Se réveiller
   Se lever ……… etc.

(3) To know about time and seasons:
A) Verb: Faire
   Être

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Unit – III:  
(1) **How to take permission / express one’s wishes:**  
   *(Lectures – 10)*  
   a. Verb: vouloir  
      Pouvoir  
      Voir  
   b. Pronoun: moi, toi, ……… etc.  

(2) **How to locate some thing / some place or some person**  
   a. Préposition: à côté de, à gauche de, sur ……… etc.  

(3) **How to ask questions / Different form of questions:**  
   a. Qu’est-ce que c’est?  
   b. Qui est-ce?  
   c. Comment, pourquoi, Où, Combien ……… etc.  

Unit – IV:  
(1) **How to describe a person:**  
   *(Lectures – 10)*  
   a. Adjective: tall / short  
      Fat / thin  

(2) **How to write Informal letter**

**Text:** Nouveau Sans Frontières-1 (Only concerned lessons which cover the syllabus)

**Reference book:**  
(1) Le Francais du Droit – J. L. Penfornis  
   Campus – Jacky Girardet & Jacques Pecheur
Objective: To enable the students to converse, read and write in the language with the help of the basic rules of grammar, which will later help them to strengthen their language. To give the students an insight into the culture, geography, political situation and economic opportunities available in Germany.

Module – 1: Introduction

Self Introduction, Greetings, family tree

Module – 2: Articles

The definite and indefinite articles in masculine, feminine and neuter gender. Professions in both genders, countries and nationalities.

Module – 3: Numbers and Time

The counting, plural structures and the time.

Module – 4: More about time periods

Weekdays, months, seasons
Adverbs of time and time related prepositions.

Module – 5: Pronouns

Personal pronouns and the simple possessive pronouns, the use of my, your with the family members.

Module – 6: Irregular Verbs

Module – 7: Accusative Case, pronouns and prepositions

Module – 8: Translations

Text & References:

Moment Mal 1: Chapter 1 – 3

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Each student shall undergo practical training of eight weeks during the vacations after fourth semester either with a corporate or a law firm and submit at least two copies of the Summer Training Report to the Dean/Director of the Institution within two weeks of the commencement of the Fifth Semester. It shall be evaluated by a Board of Members consisting of (i) Dean/ Director of the Institute (ii) two faculty members and an invitee from outside School/Institute.
**Objective:** This paper is to give to a law student a thorough knowledge of procedural aspects of working of civil courts and other machineries.

**Unit –I: Judgment and Decree** (Lectures – 09)
- a. Judgment : Definition, Essentials, Pronouncement, Contents, and Alteration
- b. Decree : Definition, Essentials, Types, Drawing up of a decree, Contents, and Decree in particular cases
- c. Interest
- d. Costs

**Unit-II: Execution** (Lectures – 09)
- a. Courts by which decree may be executed
- b. Payment under decree
- c. Application for Execution
- d. Mode of Execution
- e. Stay of Execution
- f. Questions to be determined by executing court

**Unit-III: Appeals** (Lectures – 09)
- a. Appeals from original decree
- b. Appeals from appellate decrees
- c. General provisions relating to appeals
- d. Appeals to the Supreme Court
- e. Appeals by Indigent persons

**Unit-IV: Reference, Review and Revision** (Lectures – 09)
- a. reference to High Court
- b. review
- c. revision

**Text books:**
1. Mulla – Code of Civil Procedure
2. Sarkar’s Code of Civil Procedure

**References:**
1. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Relevant Provision)
Objective: This paper focuses on procedures dealing with criminal cases.

Unit-I: Introduction to Trial Procedures (Lectures – 09)
   a. The charge
      i. Form of charges
      ii. Joinder of charges
   b. Evidence in inquiries and trials
   c. General provisions as to inquiries and trials
   d. Provisions as to accused persons of unsound mind.

Unit-II: Trials and Execution Proceedings (Lectures – 09)
   a. Trial before a court of session
   b. Trial of warrant cases by magistrates
   c. Trial of summons – cases by Magistrates
   d. Summary Trials
   e. Judgement
   f. Submission of death sentences for confirmation
   g. Execution, suspension, remission and commutation of sentences

Unit-III: Review Procedures (Lectures – 09)
   a. Appeals
   b. Reference and Revisions

Unit-IV: Miscellaneous (Lectures – 09)
   a. Maintenance of wives, children and parents
   b. Transfer of criminal cases
   c. Irregular proceedings
   d. Limitations for taking cognizance

Text books:
1. Rattan Lal & Dhirajlal – Code of Criminal Procedure
2. R.V. Kelkar – Code of Criminal Procedure

References:
1. S.N. Mishra – Code of Criminal Procedure
2. Ganguly – Criminal Court, Practice and Procedure

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Objective: The objective of this paper is to acquaint the students with the basics of Public International Law and practice.

Unit – I: Introduction (Lectures – 10)
   a. Nature of International Law
   b. Subjects of International Law
   c. Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law

Unit –II: Sources of International law (Lectures – 10)
   a. Custom
   b. Treaties
   c. General Assembly Resolutions
   d. General Principles
   e. Juristic Works
   f. Other Sources

Unit-III: Recognition, Extradition and Law of the Sea (Lectures– 10)
   a. Recognition
      (i) Theories of Recognition
      (ii) De facto, De jure recognition
      (iii) Implied Recognition
      (iv) Withdrawal of Recognition
      (v) Retroactive Effects of Recognition
   b. Extradition
      i. State Jurisdiction
      ii. Customary Law basis
      iii. Treaty Law
      iv. The nature of obligation
   c. Law of the Sea
      i. Territorial Sea
      ii. Contiguous Zone
      iii. Exclusive Economic Zone
      iv. Continental Shelf
      v. High Sea

Unit – IV. International Organizations (Lectures – 10)
   a. UN
   b. ICJ
   c. IMF and IBRD
   d. WTO
   e. ICAO
   f. IAEA
   g. UNEP
Text books:

1. Starke – Introduction to International Law
2. Oppenihein - International Law

References:

1. Brownlie – Principles of International Law
2. Shaw - International Law
Objective: This paper focuses on the investment and competition laws of India in the contest of new economic order.

Unit – I: Competition Law (Lectures – 09)
   h. Background
   i. Prohibitions
   j. Competition Commission of India

Unit-II: Corporate Finance and regulatory framework (Lectures – 09)
   a. Security Contract (Regulation) Act 1956
   b. SEBI Act 1992
   c. Depositories Act 1996
   d. The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and enforcement of security Interest Act, 2002

Unit-III: Regulatory framework for foreign trade, multinational companies, (Lectures – 09)
   a. Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act 1992,
   b. UNCTAD Draft Model on Trans – national Corporations
   c. Control and regulation of foreign companies in India,
   d. Foreign collaborations and joint ventures

Unit – IV: Foreign Exchange Management (Lectures – 09)
   a. Background
   b. Policies
   c. Authorities

Text books:
1. Competition Act 2002
2. Security Contract (Regulation ) Act 1956
3. SEBI Act 1992
4. Depositories Act 1996
5. Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act 1992,
6. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999
7. Taxman’s Student’s Guide to Economic Laws

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Objective: The Objective of this paper is to focus on concept and classification of property as well as principles governing transfer of immovable property.

Unit-I: Concept of Property and General Principles Relating to Transfer of Property  
(Lectures – 10)  
   a. Concept of property – distinction between movable and immovable property  
   b. Transferability of property  
   c. Compartment transfer  
   d. Conditions restricting transfer  
   e. Definition of transfer of property  
   f. Transfer and non-transfer property  
   g. Transfer to an unborn person and rule against perpetuity  
   h. Vested and Contingent interest  
   i. Rule of Election

Unit-II: General Principles Governing Transfer of Immoveable Property  
(Lectures– 10)  
   a. Transfer by ostensible owner  
   b. Rule of feeding grant by estoppel  
   c. Rule of Lis pendens  
   d. Fraudulent transfer  
   e. Rule of part performance

Unit – III: Specific Transfers – I  
(Lectures – 10)  
   a. Sale and gift  
   b. Mortgage and charge

Unit – IV: Specific Transfer – II  
(Lectures – 10)  
   a. Lease and License  
   b. Easements

Text books:  
1. Mulla D.F. – Transfer of property  
2. H.N. Tiwari – Transfer of property Act
Objective: The objective of the course is to create an understanding of basic legal concepts like state, sovereignty, rights, possession, ownership, liability, which are basic to the study of law.

Unit-I: State, Sovereignty and Law (Lectures – 08)
   a. Nature and functions of a State and its relationship with law
   b. Nature and development of Sovereignty
   c. Nature and kinds of law and theories of justice

Unit-II: Sources of Law (Lectures – 08)
   a. Custom
   b. Precedent
   c. Legislation
   *(Emphasis on Indian perspective)*

Unit – III: Concepts of Law (Lectures– 08)
   a. Rights and Duties
   b. Personality
   c. Possession, Ownership and Property

Unit-IV: Principles of Liability (Lectures – 08)
   a. Liability and Negligence
   b. Absolute Liability
   c. Immunity

Text books:
1. Salmond’s Jurisprudence
2. R.W.D. Dias, Jurisprudence
3. Prof.(Mrs.) Nomita Aggarwal, Jurisprudence (Legal Theory)
Objective: This paper is to make students understand the French language so that they can easily understand the French legal system and the French terms generally used in the legal literature.

Unit - I: (1) Revision of Present Tens (Lectures – 10)
(2) How to narrate a story / past event:
   a) Verb: Passé Composé
      Imparfait

Unit - II. (1) How to talk about future plan: (Lectures – 10)
   a) Verb: Simple future

(2) How to talk about family members:
   a. Verb: Se presenter

Unit – III: (1) Letter writing: (Lectures – 10)
   f. Formal / Informal

Unit – IV: (1) Use of legal terms through simple sentences: (Lectures – 10)
Example: court, tribunal court, advocate, judge, crime etc.
(Co-ordination among the teachers is necessary to teach this topic)
(2) Translation based on legal documents:
   a. English – French
   b. French – English

Text: Nouveau Sans Frontières-1 (Only concerned lessons which cover the syllabus)

Reference books:
1. Le Francais du Droit – J. L. Penfornis
2. Campus – Jacky Girardet & Jacques Pecheur
Objective: To enable the students to converse, read and write in the language with the help of the basic rules of grammar, which will later help them to strengthen their language. To give the students an insight into the culture, geography, political situation and economic opportunities available in Germany. Introduction to Advanced German Language and Professional Jargon.

Module – I: Separable Verbs

To comprehend the change in meaning that the verbs undergo when used as such treatment of such verbs with separable prefixes.

Module – II: Model Verb

Model Verb with conjugations and usage.
Imparting the finer nuances of the language.

Module – III: Dativ Personal Pronouns

Nominative, accusative and dativ pronouns in comparison

Module – IV: Dativ Prepositions

Dativ prepositions with their usage both theoretical and figurative use.

Module – V: Past Tense

Introduction to simple past tense
Learning the verb forms in past tense
Making a list of all verbs in the past tense and the participle forms

Module – VI: Dialogues

Dialogue reading : In the restaurant
In the Class room

References:

➤ Schulz Griesbach, Deutsche Sprachlehr fur Auslander
➤ Moment Mal – 1
Objective: The object of this paper is to focus on land reforms besides land acquisition procedures enunciated in the Act of 1894 and the rent laws.

Unit – I: Land Reforms (Lectures – 06)
   a. Constitutional Provisions on Agrarian Reform Legislation
   b. Abolition of private landlordism
   c. Land Ceiling Legislation
   d. State enactments prohibiting alienation of land by tribals to non-tribals
   e. Consolidation of holdings

Unit – II: Land Acquisition (Lectures – 10)
   a. Purpose
   b. Procedure
   c. Compensation

Unit – III: Rent Law: Concepts, Terms and Processes (Lectures – 07)
   a. Rent Legislation in India
   b. Definitions, Land Lord, Tenant, Land and Fair Rent.
   c. Fixation of fair rent

Unit – IV: Eviction and Dispute Settlement Mechanism (Lectures – 07)
   a. Grounds of eviction: Non-payment of Rent, Sub-letting, Change of user, Material alterations, Non-occupancy, Nuisance, Dilapidation, Bonafide requirement of the landlord, Alternative accommodation, Building and re-construction and Limited Tenancy
   b. Settlement of rent disputes

Text books:
1. Constitution of India – Mr. V.N. Shukla
2. Law of Acquisition of land in India – Mr. P.K. Sarkar
3. Delhi Rent Law – Jaspal Singh
4. Law of Rent Control in India – K.T.S. Tulsi
Objective: The object of this paper is to keep pace with legal developments in the context of emerging Technology in various fields.

Unit – I: E-COMMERCE
   a. Online contracting
   b. Online securities offering
   c. E-Banking

Unit – II: Cyber Crimes
   a. Obscenity
   b. Defamation
   c. Hacking and Cracking
   d. Crime through Mobile Phones

Unit – III: Genetic and Medical Technologies
   a. Regulation of Genetic Technology
   b. Laws on Medical Technology

Unit – IV: Broadcasting
   a. Regulation and Control of Broadcasting
   b. Law relating to Cable Television Network

Textbooks:
1. Relevant Legislations and Conventions
2. Information Technology Act - Prof. S.R.Bhansali
3. Cyber Law (Text and Cases), Gerald R. Ferrera, WEST THOMSON LEARNING
4. Cyber Crime - Vakul Sharma
Objective: The objective of this course is to acquaint the students with basics of intellectual property rights with special reference to Indian law and practice.

Unit – I: Copyright  
(a) Nature and Meaning  
(b) Scope of protection  
(c) Procedure for protection  
(d) Enforcement and Remedies  

Unit – II: Patents  
(a) Nature and Meaning  
(b) Scope of protection  
(c) Procedure for protection  
(d) Enforcement and Remedies  

Unit – III: Trademarks  
(a) Nature and Meaning  
(b) Scope of protection  
(c) Procedure for protection  
(d) Enforcement and Remedies  

Unit – IV: Designs  
(a) Nature and Meaning  
(b) Scope of protection  
(c) Procedure for protection  
(d) Enforcement and Remedies  

Text books:  
1. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, 1883;  
2. Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, 1886;  
3. Indian Copyright Act, 1957;  
4. Indian Patents Act, 1970;  
5. Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, 1994 (the TRIPS Agreement);  
6. Indian Trademarks Act, 1999;  
References:


2. Correa, Carlos M., *Intellectual Property Rights, the WTO and Developing Countries: The TRIPS Agreement and Policy Options* (Penang: Third World Network, 2000);


13. Dhar et al., *Regime of Intellectual Property Protection for Biodiversity: A Developing Country Perspective* (N. Delhi: RIS, 2001);


24. Maggs, P. B., et al., Internet and Computer Law: Cases, Comments and Questions (St. Paul, Minn.: West Group, 2001);


27. Nair and Kumar, eds., Intellectual Property Rights (N. Delhi: Allied, 1994);


34. Stewart, S.M., International Copyright and Neighbouring Rights (London: Butterworths, 1983);


37. Watal, Intellectual Property Rights in the WTO and Developing Countries (Delhi: OUP, 2001);

Objective: This paper focuses on various aspects of management of labour relations and dispute settlement bodies and techniques.

Unit – I: Trade Unions and Collective Bargaining  
(Lectures – 10)

a. Trade Unionism in India
b. Definition of trade union and trade dispute
c. Registration of trade unions
   i) Legal status of registered trade union
   ii) Mode of registration
   iii) Powers and duties of Registrar
   iv) Cancellation and dissolution of trade union
   v) Procedure for change of name
   vi) Amalgamation and dissolution of trade union
d. Disqualifications of office-bearers, Right and duties of office-bearers and members
e. General and Political funds of trade union
f. Civil and Criminal Immunities of Registered trade unions
g. Recognition of trade union
h. Collective bargaining

Unit – II: Standing Orders  
(Lectures – 09)

a. Concept and nature of standing orders
b. Scope and coverage of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
c. Certification process
   i) procedure for certification
   ii) appeals against certification
   iii) Condition for certification
   iv) Date of operation of standing orders
   v) Building nature and effect of certified standing orders
   vi) Posting of standing orders
d. Modification and temporary application of model Standing Orders
e. Interpretation and enforcement of Standing Orders
f. Penalties and procedure

Unit – III: Resolution of Industrial Dispute  
(Lectures – 09)

a. Industrial dispute and individual dispute
b. Arena of interaction and Participants– Industry, workman and employer
c. Settlement of industrial dispute
   i) Works Committee
   ii) Conciliation Machinery
   iii) Court of Enquiry
   iv) Voluntary Arbitration
   v) Adjudication – Labour Court, Tribunal and National Tribunal

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
d. Powers of the appropriate Government under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

e. Unfair Labour Practice

Unit – IV: Instruments of Economic Coercion (Lectures – 10)

a. Concept of strike
   i. Gherao
   ii. Bandh and Lock-out
   iii. Types of strike
   iv. Rights to strike and Lock-out
   v. General Prohibition of strikes and lock-outs
   vi. Prohibition of strikes and lock-outs in public utility services
   vii. Illegal strikes and lock-outs
   viii. Justification of strikes and lock-outs
   ix. Penalties for illegal strikes and Lock-outs
   x. Wages for strikes and lock-outs

b. Lay-off
   i. Retrenchment
   ii. Transfer and closure – Definition of lay-off and retrenchment compensation
   iii. Compensation to workmen in case of transfer of undertaking closure
   iv. Closure - Prevention and regulation
   v. Conditions – precedent for retrenchment
   vi. Special provisions relating to lay-off, retrenchment and closure in certain establishments
   vii. Procedure for retrenchment and re-employment of retrenched workmen and penalty

b. Disciplinary action and domestic enquiry

c. Management’s prerogative during the pendency of proceedings

d. Notice of change

Text books:

References:
1. O.P. Malhotra, Industrial Disputes Act, Vol. I & II
2. Indian Law Institute – Cases and Materials on Labour Law and Labour Relations

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Objective: The objective of this paper is to acquaint the students with the environmental issues and the measures taken for its protection along with the norms prevailing at international and national level.

UNIT – I: Environmental Law: International and National Perspective  
(Lectures – 10)

i. Introduction
   i. Environment – Meaning
   ii. Environment Pollution – Meaning and Issues

b. International Norms
   i. Sustainable Development – Meaning and Scope
   ii. Precautionary Principle
   iii. Polluter pays Principle
   iv. Public Trust Doctrine

c. Constitutional Guidelines
   i. Right to Wholesome Environment – Evolution and Application
   ii. Relevant Provisions – Art. 14, 19 (1) (g), 21, 48-A, 51-A(g)
   iii. Environment Protection through Public Interest Litigation

d. Other Laws
   i. Law of Torts
   ii. Law of Crimes
   iii. Environmental Legislations

UNIT – II: Prevention and Control of Water and Air Pollution  (Lectures – 10)

a. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
   i. Water Pollution - Definition
   ii. Central and State Pollution Control Boards – Constitution, Powers and Functions
   iii. Water Pollution Control Areas
   iv. Sample of effluents – Procedure; Restraint order
   v. Consent requirement – Procedure, Grant/Refusal, Withdrawal
   vi. Citizen Suit Provision

b. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
   i. Air Pollution – Definition
   ii. Central and State Pollution Control Boards – Constitution, Powers and functions
   iii. Air Pollution Control Areas
   iv. Consent Requirement – Procedure, Grant/Refusal, Withdrawal
   v. Sample of effluents – Procedure; Restraint order
   vi. Citizen Suit Provision
UNIT – III: Protection of Forests and Wild Life (Lectures – 08)

a. Indian Forest Act, 1927
   i. Kinds of forest – Private, Reserved, Protected and Village Forests
   ii. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

b. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
   i. Authorities to be appointed and constituted under the Act
   ii. Hunting of Wild Animals
   iii. Protection of Specified Plants
   iv. Protected Area
   v. Trade or Commerce in wild animals, animal articles and trophies; Its prohibition.

UNIT – IV: General Environmental Legislations (Lectures – 10)

i. Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986
   ii. Powers and Functions of Central Govt.
   iii. Citizen Suit Provision

b. Principle of ‘No fault’ and ‘Absolute Liability’
   i. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
   ii. The National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995

c. The National Appellate Environmental Authority Act, 1997
   i. Constitution, powers and functions

Text Books
1. Environmental Law & Policy in India – Shyam Diwan, Armin Rosencranz
2. Environmental Law in India – P. Leelakrishnan

Statutes
1. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
2. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
3. The Indian Forest Act, 1927
4. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
5. The Wild Life Protection Act, 1972
6. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
8. The National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995

References:
1. Environmental Law in India – Gurdip Singh
2. Environmental Administration, Law and Judicial Attitude – Paras Diwan, Peeyushi Diwan

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Essential Case Law:

2. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1997 SC 734
5. Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action v. Union of India, AIR 1996 SC 1446
7. A.P. Pollution Control Board v. M.V. Nayudu, AIR 1999 SC 812
10. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1988 SC 1037
11. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1988 SC 1115
15. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, 1998 (4) SCALE 196
17. Tarun Bharat Singh v. Union of India (1994) 2 SCALE 68
18. T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India, AIR 1998 SC 769
20. S. Jagannath v. Union of India, AIR 1997 SC 811
22. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 965
23. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 982
24. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 1086
25. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, (Relocation of Industries in Delhi), AIR 1996 SC 2231
26. A.P. Pollution Control Board v. M.V. Nayudu, AIR 1999 SC 812

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Objective: Concept of income tax, heads of income, including foreign income assessment procedures, adjudication and settlement of tax disputes are the focus points of study in this paper.

Unit – I: Introduction (Lectures – 09)
   a. Definitions
   b. Basis of Income
      - Charge of Income Tax
      - Scope of total Income
      - Residential status of an assessee
      - Dividend Income
      - Income deemed to accrue or arise in India
      - Foreign income and its taxability

Unit – II: Incomes which do not form part of total Income (Lectures – 09)
   a. Incomes not included in total income
   b. Special provision in respect of newly established industrial undertaking in free trade zones
   c. Special provision in respect of newly established hundred per cent export-oriented undertaking
   d. Income from property held for charitable or religious purpose
   e. Income of trusts or institutions from contributions
   f. Conditions as to registration of trusts, etc.
   g. Section 11 not to apply in certain cases
   h. Special provision relating to incomes of political parties

Unit – III: Heads of Income (Lectures – 09)
   a. Salaries
   b. Income from house property
   c. Profits and gains of business or profession
   d. Capital gains
   e. Income from other sources

Unit – IV: Tax Authorities (Lectures – 10)
   i. Powers
   j. Procedure for Adjudication and Settlement

Text books:

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
References:
1. N.A. Palkwllah’s Income Tax Act (Two Volume)
2. Iyer’s Income Tax Act
3. Chaturvedi’s Direct Tax Act (Three Volume)
Objective: The objective of this paper is to acquaint students with various modes of ADR.

Unit – I: Introduction
- Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR): Concept and Need
- Legal Aid:
  - Concept, Dimensions and Practice
  - Constitutional Provisions
  - Legal Services Authority Act, 1987
  - Legal Literacy Mission

Unit – II: Techniques of ADR – I
- Negotiation / Consultation
- Mediation
- Good offices

Unit – III: Techniques of ADR – II
- Conciliation: Nature, Scope and Methods
- Arbitration – Arbitration agreement / Clause, Jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal, Applicable Law; IIC, UNCITRAL, KSID.
- The Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996

Unit- IV: Recognition and Enforcement
- Indian Practice
- International Practice

Text books:
1. International Dispute Settlement – J.G. Merrills
2. Legal Services Authority Act, 1987
Objective: The objective of the course is to introduce the subject to the students with special reference to India’s role and place in the multilateral trading represented by the WTO.

Unit – I: Trade in Goods I  (Lectures– 09)
   a. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
   b. Agreement on Agriculture
   c. Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
   d. Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade

Unit-II: Trade in Goods II  (Lectures – 09)
   a. Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures
   b. Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures
   c. Anti-dumping Agreement
   d. Agreement on Safeguards

Unit – III: Trade in Services  (Lectures– 09)
   a. General Agreement on Trade in Services
   b. Ongoing Multilateral Negotiations

Unit – IV: International Trade Dispute Resolution  (Lectures – 09)
   a. Nullification or impairment
   b. Dispute settlement
   c. Enforcement and Remedies

Text books:

References:


(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)


— “Carriage of Goods and Documentation in International Transactions”, in *Participants’ Review*, (Turin: University Institute of European Studies, 2000), p. 61;


(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Objective: The Objective of this paper is to provide an understanding of basic concepts of poverty and development and their relationship with law.

Unit – I: Understanding Poverty and Development  (Lectures – 09)
(a) Poverty
   i. Meaning and Concept
   ii. Relative Dimensions
   iii. Measurement and Determinants
   iv. Issues related to Poverty in India

(b) Development
   i. Perspectives
   ii. Developmental index

Unit – II: Constitutional Guarantees for the Poor  (Lectures – 10)
   a. Equality and Protective Discrimination
   b. Right to Basic Needs and Welfare
   c. Abolition of Untouchability and Protection of Civil Rights
   d. Right to Development

Unit – III: Criminal Justice System and the Poor  (Lectures – 09)
   a. Treatment of the poor by Police
   b. Inability to get Bail
   c. Problems of Poor Under trials
   d. Working of free legal aid schemes

Unit – IV: Impoverishment of Women, Children and Disabled Persons  (Lectures – 10)
   a. Deprivations of women under family laws
   b. Problems of women workers in organized and unorganized sectors
   c. Child labour
   d. Approaches to disability and rights of the disabled persons
   e. Right to education and dignity

Text books:
1. Law, Poverty and Development – Upendra Baxi
2. State and Poverty in India – Atul Kohli
3. The Poverty Question (Search for Solution) – Yogesh Atal
4. Poverty, Rural Development and Public Policy - Amarendra

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Objective: The paper is to focus on wage policies, compensation for labor caused during the course of employment and working conditions of employees.

Unit – I: Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Lectures – 08)
   a. Concept of minimum wage, fair wage, living wage and need based minimum wage
   a. Constitutional validity of the Minimum wages Act, 1948
   b. Procedure for fixation and revision of minimum wages
   c. Fixation of minimum rates of wage by time rate or by piece rate
   d. Procedure for hearing and deciding claims

Unit-II: Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (Lectures – 08)
   a. Object, scope and application of the Act
   b. Definition of wage
   c. Responsibility for payment of wages
   d. Fixation of wage period
   e. Time of payment of wage
   f. Deductions which may be made from wages
   g. Maximum amount of deduction

Unit – III: Workmen’s Compensation Act, 1923 (Lectures – 08)
   a. Definition of dependant, workman, partial disablement and total disablement
   b. Employer’s liability for compensation
      - Scope of arising out of and in the course of employment
      - Doctrine of notional extension
      - When employer is not liable
   c. Employer’s Liability when contract or is engaged
   d. Amount of compensation
   e. Distribution of Compensation
   f. Procedure in proceedings before Commissioner
   g. Appeals

Unit – IV: Factories Act, 1948 (Lectures – 06)
   a. Concept of “factory”, “manufacturing process” “worker” and “occupier”
   b. General duties of occupier
   c. Measures to be taken in factories for health, safety and welfare of workers
   d. Working hours of adults
   e. Employment of young person and children
   f. Annual leave with wages
   g. Additional provisions regulating employment of women in factory

Text books:
2. H.L. Kumar, Workmen’s Compensation Act, 1923

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009) 98
Objective: The paper is to equip the students with various tools of interpretation of statutes.

Unit – I: Introduction  
   a. Meaning of Interpretation  
   b. Need for Interpretation

Unit – II: Different parts of a Statute

Unit – III: Rules of Interpretation  
   a. Literal Rule  
   b. Golden Rule  
   c. Mischief Rule

Unit – IV: External and Internal aids of construction

Text books:
   1. Maxwell’s on Interpretation  
   2. G.P. Singh’s Interpretation

References:
   1. Craies on Interpretation  
   2. Crawford on Interpretation
Objective: The paper aims at creating awareness as to importance and role of women in society through the medium of law. It also focuses on women welfare laws.

Unit - I. A. Introduction (Lectures – 08)
   i. Status of Women in India
   ii. Status of Women – Position abroad

B. Constitution of India & Women
   i. Preamble
   ii. Equality Provision

Unit – II: Personal Laws and Women (Lectures – 08)
a. Unequal position of women – different personal laws and Directive principles of State Policy
b. Uniform Civil Code towards gender justice
c. Sex inequality in inheritance
d. Guardianship

Unit – III: Criminal Laws and Women (Lectures – 08)
a. Adultery
b. Rape
c. Outraging Modesty
d. Domestic Violence

Unit – IV: Women Welfare Laws (Lectures – 10)
a. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
b. Pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994
c. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
d. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1987
e. Family Courts Act, 1984

Text books:
1. Law relating to Women – Dr. Sayed Maqsood
2. Law relating to Women – Dr. S.C. Tripathi

Further Readings:
1. Women and Law – Prof. Nomita Aggarwal
2. Women and Law – Dr. Manjula Batra
LLB
Subject: Air and Space Law

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper Code: 412 (b)</th>
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**Objective:** The paper aims at introducing students to main current of air and space law with special references to India.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit – I: Introduction (Lectures – 06)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Origin</td>
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<td>b. Structure</td>
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<tr>
<th>Unit – II: The Warsaw Convention (Lectures – 08)</th>
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<tr>
<td>a. The freedoms</td>
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<td>b. Regulation</td>
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<td>c. ICAO</td>
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<tr>
<th>Unit – III: Definition and Delimitation of Outer Space (Lectures – 08)</th>
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<tr>
<td>a. Activities</td>
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<td>b. Regulation</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Unit – IV: Telecommunication (Lectures – 08)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Other peaceful uses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Text books:**
2. C.Q. Christol, Space Law (Deventer, 1991)
3. Mani, Bhatt and Reddy, Air and Space Law (Lancer, 1999)
Objective: The objective of this paper is to acquaint the students with the election laws governing the elections to the Houses of the Parliament and the State legislatures as well as to the offices of President and Vice-President.

Unit – I: Introduction  
   (Lectures – 08)  
   a. Election: Meaning and Process  
   b. Constitutional Mandate  
   c. Laws governing elections  
   d. Election disputes  
   e. Election to the Offices of the President and Vice President

Unit – II: (A) Election Commission  
   (Lectures – 08)  
   a. Composition  
   b. Functions  
   c. Powers

   (B) Delimitation of Constituencies  
   (C) Preparation and Revision of Electoral Rolls

Unit-III: (A) Qualifications and Disqualifications of Candidates  
   (Lectures – 08)  
   Constitutional and Statutory Provisions  
   (B) Disqualifications of sitting members  
   (C) Nomination and Candidature  
   (D) Voters Right to Information  
   Anti Defection Law (Tenth Schedule to the Constitution of India)

Unit – IV: (A) Corrupt Practices in the Election Law  
   (B) Electoral Offences  
   (Lectures – 08)

Text Books:  
1. Manual of Election Law in India – Dev Inder  

References:  

Statutes  
2. The Representation of the People Act, 1951.  

**Essential Case Law:**

4. N.P. Poonuswami v. Returning Officer, AIR 1952 SC 64
8. T.N. Seshan v. Union of India & Others, 1995 (4) SCC 611
10. S.R. Bommai v. Union of India, AIR 1994 SC 1918
11. A.C. Bose v. Sivan Pillai and others, AIR 1984 SC 921
25. People’s Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) v. Union of India, AIR 2003 SC 2363
29. S. Harcharan Singh v. S. Sajjan Singh 1985 (1) SCC 370
30. Dr. Ramesh Yeshwant Prabhoo v. Prabakkar Kashinath Kunte, AIR 1996 SC 1113

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
LLB  
Subject: International Commercial Law  

Objective: This paper is to acquaint the students with the tools and techniques of international commercial law.

Unit – I: International Sales Contracts  
  a. Formation of the Contract  
  b. Rights and Duties of Buyers and Sellers  
  c. Case Law

Unit – II: Bills of Lading and Incoterms  
  a. Kinds of Bills of Lading  
  b. Incoterms  
  c. Case Law

Unit – III: Letters of Credit  
  a. Uniform Customs and Practice  
  b. Types of Letters of Credit  
  c. Case Law

Unit – IV: Settlement of International Commercial Disputes  
  a. Arbitration  
  b. Mediation  
  c. Conciliation  
  d. Recognition and Enforcement  
  e. Case Law

Text books:
References:


Objective: The paper aims to imbue students with importance of Ethics in Legal profession. It also focuses on Court craft as part of Legal Profession.

Unit – I
(a) Supreme Court Rules, 1966
(b) Delhi High Court Rules, 1967

Unit – II
(a) Limitation Act, 1963
(b) Indian Registration Act, 1908

Unit – III
Bench – Bar Relations
(a) Reciprocity as Partners in Administration of Justice
(b) Professional Misconduct
(c) Rights and Privileges of Advocates

Unit – IV
Legal Ethics
(a) Ethics in present Era
(b) Ethics and statutory sanctions
(c) Ethics and Professional Duty
(d) Conflicts between Internet and duty
(e) Duty to court
(f) Duty to client
(g) Duty to opponent
(h) Duty to colleague
(i) Duty towards society and obligation to render legal aid

Text books:
1. Dr. Kailash Rai - Legal Ethics – Accountancy for lawyers and bench and Bar relations
2. B.R. Aggarwala – Supreme Court Practice and Procedure

References:
1. P. Ramanatha Iyer- Legal and Professional Ethics
2. B.B. Mitra – The Limitation Act

Essential Case Law:
1. A.M. Mathur v. Pramod Kumar Gupta, 1990 (2) SCC 533
2. Bar Council of Maharashtra v. M.V. Dabhulkar 1976(1) SCR 306 also 1976 (2) SCR 48
5. Advocate Genl Bihar v. Patna High Court, 1986 (2) SCC 577

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
9. Harish Uppal v. Union of India, AIR 2003 SC 739
11. In the matter of ‘P’ an advocate AIR 1963 SC 1313
Objective: The object of this paper is to train students in the art of drafting both for court purposes as well as for other legal forums.

Unit – I: Fundamental Rules of Pleadings  
(Lectures – 06)
  a. Plaintiff Structure
  b. Description of Parties
  c. Written Statement and affidavit
  d. Application for setting aside ex-part decree

Unit – II: Ordinary suit for Recovery  
(Lectures – 06)
  a. Suit under Order XXXVII of CPC and the difference between the two suits
  b. Suit for Permanent Injunction
  c. Application for temporary injunction Order XXXIX of CPC
  d. Suit for Specific Performance
  e. Petition for eviction under the Delhi Rent Control Act

Unit – III: General Principles of Criminal Pleadings  
(Lectures – 06)
  a. Application for bail
  b. Application under Section 125 Cr.P.C.
  c. F.I.R. – under Section 154 Cr.P.C.

Unit – IV: Model Draft  
(Lectures – 15)
Forms
  i. Notice to the tenant under section 106 of Transfer of Property Act
  ii. Notice under section 80 of CPC
  iii. Reply to notice
  iv. General Power of Attorney
  v. Will
  vi. Agreement to SELL.
  vii. Sale – deed
  viii. Suit for Dissolution of Partnership
  ix. Petition for grant of probate / Letters of Administration
  x. Application for appointment of receiver/Local Commissioner
  xi. Application for Compromise of Suit
  xii. Application for Appointment of Guardian
  xiii. Application to sue as an indigent person under Order 33 CPC
  xiv. Appeal from original decree under Order 41 of CPC
  xv. Appeal from orders under order 43 of CPC
  xvi. Revision Petition
  xvii. Review Petition
  xviii. Application under section 5 of Limitation Act
xix. Application for execution
xx. Application for caveat section 148A of CPC
xxi. Writ Petition
xxii. Application under section 482 of CPC
xxiii. Compounding of offences by way of compromise under section 320(i) Cr.P.C.
xxiv. Lease deed
xxv. Special Power of Attorney
xxvi. Relinquishment Deed
xxvii. Partnership Deed
xxviii. Mortgage Deed
xxix. Reference to Arbitration and Deed of Arbitration
xxx. Deed of gift
xxxi. Notice under section 434 of the Companies Act
xxxii. Notice for Specific Performance of Contract

Text books:
1. Conveyancing – N.S. Bindra
2. Conveyancing – A.N. Chaturvedi
3. Mogha’s Law of Pleading
4. Conveyancing – D’Souza
In this paper the students will be required to write a research paper on any current topic of legal importance as may be decided by the School Research Committee. Each student will have to work under the supervision of respective supervisors.
Objective: In this paper the students will be taught the kinds of banks, their functions, and relationship with customers and the banking frauds, law relating to recovery of debts due to banks recovery of debts. Kinds of insurance and the body regulating the insurance sector will also be taught.

Unit – I: Banking System in India (Lectures – 9)
   a. Kinds of banks and their functions
   b. Banking Regulation Laws
      i. Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
      ii. Banking Regulation Act, 1949
   c. Relationship between banker and customer
      - Legal Character
      - Contract between banker & customer
      - Banks duty to customers
      - The Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 1995
      - Liability under Consumer Protection Act, 1986

Unit – II: Lending, Securities and Recovery by Banks (Lectures – 9)
   a. Principles of Lending
   b. Position of Weaker Sections
   c. Nature of Securities and Risks Involved
   d. Recovery of debts with and without intervention of courts / tribunal:
      i. Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993

Unit – III: Banking Frauds (Lectures – 06)
   a. Nature of Banking Frauds
   b. Legal Regime to Control Banking Frauds
   c. Recent Trends in Banking: Automatic Teller Machine and Internet Banking, Smart Cards, Credit Cards

Unit – IV: Insurance Law (Lectures – 10)
   a. Nature of Insurance Contracts
   b. Kinds of Insurance:
      (i) Life Insurance
      (ii) Medi claim
      (iii) Property Insurance
      (iv) Fire Insurance
      (v) Motor Vehicles Insurance (with special reference to third party insurance.)
c. Constitution, Functions and Powers of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority

   (i) Application of Consumer Protection Act, 1986

**Text books:**
1. Banking Law & Negotiable Instruments Act – Sharma and Nainta
2. Banking System, Frauds and Legal Control – R.P. Namita
3. Law of Insurance – M.N. Mishra
4. Handbook of Insurance and Allied Laws – C. Rangarajan

**References:**
1. Banking Law & Practice in India – M.L. Tannan
Objective: The objective this paper is to make students aware of the principles of international humanitarian law and enable them to specialize in the field of Human Rights Law and Humanitarian Law.

Unit – I: Introduction (Lectures – 08)
   a. History
   b. Evolution
   c. Growth

Unit – II: Geneva Conventions Systems (Lectures – 08)
   a. Geneva Convention I, II, III, IV

Unit – II: Armed Conflicts (Lectures – 08)
   a. Internal armed conflict
   b. International armed conflicts
   c. Non-international armed conflicts

Unit – IV: Enforcement Machinery (Lectures – 08)
   a. International Criminal Court
   b. ICRC

Text books:
3. Legality of the Threat or Use of nuclear weapons, Advisory Opinion, ICJ Reports (1996)

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Objective: Focus of this paper is to orient students with various indirect taxes such as central excise, customs and sales Tax. This optional paper will enable students to specialize in tax laws.

Unit – I: Central Excise (Lectures – 08)

a. Background and introduction to Excise Law in India
b. Structure of Excise Law in India
c. Meaning of ‘Manufacture’ under section 2(f) and ‘Manufacturer’ under section 2(f)
d. Classification of goods:
   - Central Excise Tariff Act 1985
   - Rules for Interpretation of CETA
   - Other aspects of Classification
e. Valuation
   - Study of section 4 and section 4 A alongwith Rules for Valuation
f. CENVAT
   - Basic meaning
   - MODVAT
   - CENVAT on inputs
   - CENVAT on Capital goods

g. Administrative structure of excise department

Unit – II: Customs (Lectures – 08)

a. Background and Introduction to Customs Law in India
b. Structure of Customs Law in India
c. Administrative structure of Customs department Sections 3 to 6
d. Territorial Waters of India
e. ‘Goods’ under Customs Act
f. Types of Duties
g. Valuation:
   - Section 14
   - Rules for valuation
h. Restrictions on import and export under the Customs Act 1962
i. Introduction to Duty Drawback
j. Introduction to Baggage Rules and Import by Post and Courier

Unit – III: Sales Tax & Vat (Lectures – 08)

a. Introduction to Central Sales Tax
b. Constitutional Provisions on taxes on Sales of Goods
c. Charging Section
d. Inter-state sale
e. Movement of Goods
f. Stock Transfer
g. Meaning of goods and Sales

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
h. Introduction to VAT

Unit – IV: Service Tax (Lectures – 08)
   a. Introduction and Background
   b. Constitutional Validity
   c. Provisions regarding:
      - Registration
      - Records
      - Self Assessment and verification
      - Interest on Delayed Payment
      - List Services included

Text books:
   1. V.S. Dubey – Taxman
   2. R.K. Gupta – Excise Law
   3. S.S. Gupta – Service Tax: How to meet your obligation

References:
   1. Rakesh Bhargava Mukesh Bhargava – Central Excise Tariff
   2. D.N. Kohli – Manual of Central Excise Law and Procedure in India
Objective: The objective of the paper is to enable the students specializing in human rights to be acquainted with laws governing the refugees.

Unit – I: Introduction (Lectures – 6)

a. Position of refugees under Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Unit – II: Rights, obligations and privileges of refugees under the Refugee Convention 1951 (Lectures – 8)

a. Who is a refugee?
b. Judicial Status
c. Administrative Measures
d. The 1967 Protocol

Unit – III: The Refugee problem in Asia and Africa (Lectures – 9)

a. The AALCC Principles 1966
b. The OAU convention 1969

Unit – IV: Implementation & Monitoring (Lectures – 9)

a. Statute of the UNHCR 1950
b. Cartegena Declaration 1984

Text books:

Objective: The object of this paper is to discuss the causative factors of crime and treatment of criminals and victims.

Unit – I: Understanding Crime  
(Lectures – 8)
   a. Crime: Definition and Concept
   b. Causal approaches to explanations and difficulties of applications of casual analysis to human behaviour
   c. Specific Theories: Biophysical explanations, Psychodynamic approaches, Social learning theories of Crime causation, Social learning through sub-cultures of deviance, Social disorganization theories, and Economistic approaches

Unit – II: Deviations  
(Lectures – 9)
   a. Legislation
   b. Treatment
   c. Judicial Approach

Socio-Economic Crimes
   a. White collar crimes
   b. Drug Abuse

Unit – III: Punishment  
(Lectures – 8)
   a. Theories of Punishment: Deterrent, Retributive, Preventive and Reformative
   b. Alternatives to imprisonment: Probation, Open jail, Parole etc.
   c. Prison reform and the Judicial Response
   d. Capital Punishment

Unit – IV: Victimology  
(Lectures – 6)
   a. Compensation, Restitution, Assistance and Rehabilitation
   b. Compensation as a mode of punishment
   c. Constitutional perspective of compensation

Text books:
   1. Sutherland and Crsyey – Criminology
   2. Ahmed Siddique – Criminology
   3. Mrs. Vedkumari – Juvenile Justice
**Objective:** This paper aims at creating awareness about laws which are meant for prevention of socio-economic offences including corruption in public offices, hoarding, adultration etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit – I: Hoarding and Profiteering</th>
<th>(Lectures – 8)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Laws relating to maintenance of essential supplies</td>
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<td>b. Laws on maintenance of standards of weights and measures</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit – II: Adultration</th>
<th>(Lectures – 8)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Prevention of food adultration</td>
<td></td>
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<td>b. Control of Spurious Drugs</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit – III: Corruption</th>
<th>(Lectures – 8)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Practice and Dimensions of corruption</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Anti Corruption Laws</td>
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<tr>
<th>Unit – IV: Investigation and Prosecution</th>
<th>(Lectures – 8)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)</td>
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<td>b. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)</td>
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<td>c. Criminal Investigation Department (CID)</td>
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<tr>
<td>d. Other organizations</td>
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</table>

**Text books:**

1. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
2. Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003
3. Essential Commodities Act, 1955
5. Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940
6. Standards of Weight and Measures Act, 1976
Objective: The objective of this course is to make students aware of the importance of international economic laws and governing principles with special references to India.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit – I: Introduction</th>
<th>(Lectures – 6)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Definition</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>b. New International Economic Order</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit – II: Subjects of International Economic Law</th>
<th>(Lectures – 8)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. States</td>
<td></td>
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<td>b. Multinational Enterprises</td>
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<td>c. Individual</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit – III: Major Economic Rights of States</th>
<th>(Lectures – 8)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Permanent Sovereignty</td>
<td></td>
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<td>b. Non-intervention in domestic Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<th>Unit – IV: Dispute Settlements in International Economic Law</th>
<th>(Lectures – 8)</th>
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<tr>
<td>c. International Organisations</td>
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<tr>
<td>- IMF</td>
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<td>- WTO</td>
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<td>- EC</td>
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<td>d. Between States and Foreign Investors</td>
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<td>- ICC</td>
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<td>- ICSID</td>
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Text books:
**Objective:** The objective of this course is to study the basic principles governing conflict of laws in their application to various situations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit – I: Introduction</th>
<th>(Lectures – 9)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Application and subject matter of Private International Law,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Distinction with Public International Law,</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Characterization and theories of characterization,</td>
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<td>d. Concept of Renvoi,</td>
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<tr>
<td>e. Application of foreign law.</td>
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<tr>
<td>f. Domicile,</td>
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<td>g. Jurisdiction of courts</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit – II: Family Law matters</th>
<th>(Lectures – 9)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Material and formal validity of marriage under Indian and English law</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Choice of law and jurisdiction of courts in matrimonial causes: dissolution of marriage, grounds of divorce, restitution of conjugal rights, recognition of foreign judgments</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit – III: Adoption</th>
<th>(Lectures – 9)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Recognition of foreign adoptions,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Adoption by foreign parents,</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Jurisdiction under Indian and English law.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Unit – IV: Indian Law relating to foreign judgment</th>
<th>(Lectures – 9)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Basis of recognition, recognition,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Finality, Failure</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Direct execution of foreign decrees,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Text books:**

1. Dr. Paras Diwan. *Private International Law*

**Statutes**

- *Civil Procedure Code, 1973*
- *Hindu Succession Act, 1925*
- *The Hague Draft Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters*
- *Guidelines for Inter Country Adoptions, 1994*

**References:** (i) Cheshire (ii) Morris

(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)
Objective: The paper is to enable students of international laws to specialize in the subject by having a detailed study of the structure, purpose and functioning of international organizations.

Unit – I : Introduction  (Lectures – 9)
   a. IPU
   b. League of Nations
   c. ILO

Unit – II: Legal Personality  (Lectures – 8)
   a. The Reparations case (ICJ Report 1949)

Unit – III: Relations with States  (Lectures – 8)
   a. Members
   b. Non-members
   c. Municipal Law

Unit – IV: Law – Making and Enforcement  (Lectures – 8)
   a. UN
   b. WTO
   c. EU

Text books:
4. T.A. Hartley, European Community Law
Objective: This paper focuses on various aspects of health care law including the constitutional perspective, obligations and negligence of medical professionals and remedies available to consumers of health care.

Unit – I: Medicine and Healthcare  (Lectures – 9)
   a. Healthcare as an issue at the national and international level
   b. Constitutional provisions
      - Right to Health as a Fundamental Right
      - Remedies available under the Indian Constitution
      - Right to health vis-à-vis the right to confidentiality
      - Access to medical records

Unit – II: Professional Obligations of Doctors  (Lectures – 9)
   a. Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994
   b. Pre Conception & Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of sex selection) Act, 1994
   c. International Code of Medical Ethics
   d. Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970
   e. Dentists Act, 1948
   f. The Homeopathy Central Council Act, 1973
   g. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940

Unit – III: Medical Negligence  (Lectures – 9)
   a. Ingredients
   b. Role of consent in medical practice
   c. Error of judgment and gross negligence
   d. Wrongful diagnosis and negligent diagnosis

Unit – IV: Remedies for Medical negligence  (Lectures – 9)
   a. Law of Torts
   b. Law of Crimes
   c. Consumer Protection Law

Text books:  
1. Vijay Malik – Drug and Cosmetic Act, 1940  
2. Anoop K. Kaushal – Medical Negligence & Legal Remedies

References:  
1. Dr. Jagdish Singh – Medical negligence Compensation  
2. B.K. Dutta – Drug Contro
Objective: The paper introduces comparative law to the LL.B. student. It focuses on the civil and common law traditions and comparative approaches to law, while introducing other legal traditions and discussing trends of convergence, reconciliation and transitions in legal traditions and approaches.

I. The Concept, Functions and Aims of Comparative Law (Lecture – 02)

II. Comparative Legal Traditions (Lectures – 20)
   a. Chthonic or African
   b. Talmudic or Jewish
   c. Hindu
   d. Chinese
   e. Civil Law
      i. Romanistic
      ii. Germanic
      iii. Nordic or Scandinavian
   f. Islamic
   g. Common Law
   h. English
      i. United States

III. Comparative Legal Approaches (Lectures – 05)
   a. Capitalist
   b. Socialist
   c. Third World

IV. Comparative Legal Traditions and Approaches : (Lectures – 13)
   Trends of Convergence, Reconciliation and Transitions
   a. Major Agencies
      i. International Labour Organization
      ii. UNIDROIT
      iii. International law Commission
      iv. World Intellectual Property Organization
      v. World Trade Organization
      vi. UN Human Rights Council
   b. Contemporary Issues
      i. Legal Systems and Elimination of Child Labour
      ii. Jurisdiction and Regulation of the Internet
      iii. International Video Conferencing and National Evidence Laws
      iv. The Criminal Law and Terrorism
      v. Transnational Intellectual Property Litigation
      vi. International trade Liberalization and Approximation of National Environment Laws
      vii. Legal System Reforms and the Reception of Common Law in Bhutan
      viii. Comparative Law Aspects of the Operationlization of the Indo-U.S. Nuclear Deal
      ix. Emergence of a Global Administrative law / International Rule of Law?
SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY:


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Case Concerning Military and Paramilitary Activities and Against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America) (Merits), ICJ Reports (1986), Paragraphs 187-209.


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(With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009)


*M. C. Mehta v Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 1086.*


*Pepper v Hart [1993] 1 All ER 42.*


“The WTO-Conformity of Domestic Laws”, in R. Pratap, India at the WTO Dispute Settlement System (Delhi, 2004), 323.


*United States Import Prohibition of Certain Shrimp and Shrimp Products, WT’DS58’AB R (12 October 1998).*


WTO, “The Relationship between the TRIPS Agreement and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Protection of Traditional Knowledge”, Submission from Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, India, Peru and Thailand, IP/C/W/442 (18 March 2005).

Evaluation Pattern:

The Dean/Directors will propose a panel of examiners to the Controller of Examination for evaluation of the dissertation and for conducting the viva. The examiners approved by the university will evaluate dissertation in consultation with the supervisor followed by a viva to be conducted by a Board consisting of: (i) The External Examiner; (ii) Dean/Director of the Institute; (iii) Supervisor of the candidate; (iv) one faculty member of the institute.
Evaluation Pattern:

As regards the internship, after the completion of internship by the students, the work done by the candidate as recorded in his/her daily diary along with a consolidated placement report would be evaluated by a Board of examiners consisting of (i) Dean/Director of the Institute; (ii) two faculty members and; (iii) an invitee from outside school/institute. The same Board would also conduct the viva on internship also.
NOTE:

1. The total number of Credits of the BA LLB (H) programme are 270 Credits.

2. Each student shall be required to appear for examination in all the papers of the course however for the award of a degree a student shall be required to earn the minimum of 260 Credits.

3. This relaxation of 10 credits is restricted to exam papers like History, Economics, Sociology, Political Science, German/French for BA LLB (H) course.