

DEVI AHILYA UNIVERSITY, INDORE M.P

B.A. LL.B (Hons) REVISED SYLLABUS

B.A.LL.B. Semester I	
S. No.	Subject Title
1	English-I
2	Political Science-I
3	History-I
4	Law Of Contract- I
5	Law Of Tort including motor Vehicle Accident And Consumer Protection Laws
6	Optional subject : Economics-I / Sociology – I

B.A.LL.B. Semester II	
S. No.	Subject Title
1	English-II
2	Political Science-II
3	History-II
4	Law Of Contract-II
5	Constitutional Law-I
6	Optional subject : Economics- II/ Sociology-II

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B.A.LL.B. Semester III

S. No.	Subject Title
1	Political Science- III
2	Legal Language/Legal Writing Including General English
3	Constitutional law- II
4	Family Law - I (Hindu Law)
5	History III
6	<i>Optional subject :</i> Economics-III/ Sociology – III

B.A.LL.B. Semester IV

S. No.	Subject Title
1	Political Science-IV
2	Gender Justice & Feminist Jurisprudence
3	Human Rights Law & Practice
4	Family Law-II (Muslim Law)
5	Law Of Crimes- I(BNS)
6	<i>Optional subject :</i> Language- I (French / Hindi)


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B.A.LL.B. Semester V

S. No.	Subject Title
1	Political Science-V
2	Jurisprudence (Legal Method, Indian Legal System And Basic Theory Of Law)
3	Environmental Law
4	Law Of Crimes- II (BNSS)
5	Optional subject: - LANGUAGE- II (Hindi/French)
6	Optional subject : Law on Corporate Finance / Offences Against Child And Juvenile offence

B.A.LL.B. Semester VI

S. No.	Subject Title
1	Political Science-VI
2	Information Technology Law and Artificial Intelligence
3	Interpretation Of Statutes And Principle Of Legislation
4	Law Of Crimes-III (BSA)
5	Optional subject: LANGUAGE-III (Hindi /French)
6	<i>Optional subject :</i> Financial Market Regulation / Women and Criminal Law


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B.A.LL.B. Semester VII

S. No.	Subject Title
1	Property Law
2	Company Law
3	Labour And Industrial Law -I
4	Administrative Law
5	Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting system
6	Optional Local self-government including Panchayat raj / Health Law

B.A.LL.B. Semester VIII

S. No.	Subject Title
1	Public international law
2	Intellectual property law
3	Labour And Industrial Law-II
4	Criminology, Penology and Victimology
5	Alternate Dispute Resolution
6	Optional subject : Banking Law /Probation and Parole


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B.A.LL.B. Semester IX

S. No.	Subject Title
1	Principles Of Taxation Law
2	Forensic Science
3	Media And Law
4	Moot Court Exercise And Internship
5	Optional subject : Competition Law /Maritime Law

B.A.LL.B. Semester X

S. No.	Subject Title
1	Civil Procedure Code And Limitation Act
2	Insolvency and Bankruptcy Laws
3	Land Laws Including Tenure & Tenancy System
4	Drafting, Pleading And Conveyance
5	Optional subject : Insurance Law /Comparative Criminal Procedure

  
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SEMESTER I

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – I Semester

Title of the Paper: English -I

Paper No.: I

Course Objective

- To make the students proficient in listening, speaking, reading and writing skills, grammar and its usage, usage and various interactive and communicative skills.
- To give the students a basic exposure in correspondence and composition skills including formal and informal correspondence.

Unit-I : Grammar

1. Simple, compound, complex sentences.
2. Tense
3. Phrase and Clause
4. Active – Passive
5. Positive-Negative
6. Interrogative
7. Reported Speech
8. Conditionals

Unit-II : Grammatical Usage

1. Transformation of sentences

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2. Spotting Common Errors

Unit-III : Communication Skills

1. Short responses in communication
2. Use of question tags in communication

Unit-IV : Correspondence

1. Formal correspondence
2. Informal correspondence

Unit-V : Composition Skills

1. Note Taking
2. Paragraph writing

Learning Outcome:

At the completion of the course, the scholars are expected to:

1. Possess basic communication skills in English and develop their ability to write, present, comprehend and comment on various issues and matters.

Selected Bibliography:

1. Wren and Martin : 'English Grammar'
2. J.S. Allen : 'English Grammar'
3. J.C. Nesfield : 'English Grammar'
4. Hindi- English Glossary : VidhiSahityaPrakashan, Ministry of Law, New Delhi.



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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – I Semester

Title of the Paper: Political Science -I Paper No.: II

(General Principles of Political Science)

Course Objective:

The purpose of the course is to acquaint the students with basic concepts, theories and functioning of state. It tries to enable students to understand the general principles of political science and its relation with law.

Unit- I : Introduction

1. Definition & Nature of Political Science
2. Scope of Political Science
3. Methods and Approaches of the Study of Political Science
4. Relation of Political Science with Law
5. Political Ideologies- Liberalism, Socialism, Totalitarianism and Marxism.

Unit-II : State

1. Meaning and Definition of State
2. Essential Elements of State
3. Theories of Origin of State- Divine Theory, Social Contract Theory, Historical Theory.

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4. Theories of State Action- Individualistic, Socialistic and Concept of Welfare State

Unit-III : Government

1. Difference between State and Government
2. Organs of Government- Legislature, Executive & Judiciary
3. Various Forms of Government- Democracy, Monarchy, Dictatorship, Aristocracy, Military Rule.
4. Unitary and Federal Form of Government
5. Presidential and Parliamentary Form of Government, Theory of Separation of Power

Unit-IV : Sovereignty

1. Meaning and Definition of Sovereignty
2. Characteristics of Sovereignty
3. Political and Legal Sovereignty
4. Austin's Interpretation and Pluralistic Interpretation of Sovereignty
5. The Notion of Popular Sovereignty

Unit-V : Political Parties & Pressure Groups

1. Origin and Evolution of Political Parties
2. Meaning and Nature of Political Parties
3. Structure, Power & Functions of Political Parties

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4. Types of Political Party System- Single Party System, Bi-Party System & Multi-Party System
5. Pressure & Women Groups- Meaning, Importance and Functions.

Learning Outcome:

1. Students will become familiar with a number of contemporary political issues and better understand their make-up and importance
2. Students will understand how different political issues are assessed by different philosophical and ideological traditions

Selected Bibliography:

1. Andrew Heywood- Political theory by Andrew Heywood
2. AddyAsirvatham- Political Theory
3. David Held- Political theory and Modern State
4. S.P. Verma- Modern Political Theory
5. AnupchandKapur- Principles of Political Science
6. O.P. Gauba- An Introduction to Political Theory
7. J.C. Johari- Principles of Modern Political Science
8. A.C. Kapur- Principles of Political Science

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – I Semester

Title of the Paper: History -I

Paper No.: III

(Ancient and Medieval India)

Course Objective:

- This paper helps the students to understand the present existing social, political, religious and economical condition of the people. This paper is to answer the question of how and why the present has evolved from the past in the manner it has.
- It creates interest for reading historical characters, events, facts, results. It helps us to understand the socio, Economic, and Political context in which the legal system emerges and evolves.
- It helps the students to know about India's rich culture and heritage, Literature, development of Architecture, Administration, and Judicature of Ancient India.
- A study of the nature of the state and administrative apparatus is required for proper understanding of the legal system in ancient and medieval India.

Unit-I : Introduction

1. History: Meaning, Nature, Scope & Importance
2. History and its relation with other Social Science Subjects
3. History and Law
4. Rethinking History and Historian's Craft



5. Indian Historiography: Cambridge, Nationalists, Marxist, Subalterns

Unit-II : Ancient India- I

1. Brief Survey of Political History of Ancient India
2. Concept of Kingship and Republics in Ancient India
3. Development of Political Ideas in Ancient India: Kautilya, Manu, Yajnavalkya
4. Administrative apparatus in Vedic Age
5. Administration of Mauryas and Guptas

Unit- III : Ancient India- II

1. Concept of State and Government in Ancient India
2. Concept of Law & Justice in Ancient India
3. Concept of Dand in Ancient India
4. Judicial System in Ancient India

Unit-IV : Medieval India-I

1. Brief Survey of Political History of Medieval India
2. Administrative System of Cholas (Local- Self Government)
3. Administration of AlauddinKhilji, Shershah and Akbar
4. Administrative System of Vijaynagar State
5. Administration of Shivaji (Maratha Administrative System)

Unit-V : Medieval India-II

1. Theory of Kingship in Medieval Period
2. Theory of Sovereignty in Medieval period
3. Islamic Concept of State
4. Judicial System in Medieval India
5. Salient Features of Islamic Criminal Law

Learning Outcome:

Students will be able to-

- Understand the basic themes, concepts, chronology, sources and the scope of Indian History.
- Acquaint with a range of issues related to Indian History that span distinct eras.
- Critically recognise the Social, Political, Economic, Judicial and cultural aspects of Indian History during ancient and medieval period.
- Examine the invasion of Muslim invaders and their impact on Indian society.
- Prepare for various types of competitive examinations.

Selected Bibliography:

1. Dr. V.D. Mahajan- Ancient India
2. R.C. Majumdar- Ancient India

3. R.S. Tripathi- History of Ancient India
4. A.K. Khurana- Ancient and Medieval History
5. M.D. Ahmed- The Administration of justice of Medieval Era
6. E. H. Carr- What Is History
7. Sabyasachi Bhattacharya- Approaches to History: Essays In India Historiography
8. A.L.Basham- The Wonder that was India
9. Satish Chandra- Medieval India (Vol. I,II)
10. S.A.A.Rizvi- The Wonder that was India
11. Romila Thapar- A History Of India (Vol.1)
12. Neelkanta Shastri - A History of South India

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – I Semester

Title of the Paper: Law of Contract -I Paper No.: IV

Course Objectives:

Objective of this course is to provide students with a foundational understanding of the Indian Contract Law, focusing on the formation, validity, performance, breach, and remedies of contracts, including special contracts like e-contracts and government contracts.

UNIT I - Fundamentals of Contract Law

1. History and Nature of Contractual Obligation
2. Agreement and Contract: Definitions, Elements, Kinds
3. Proposal and Acceptance
4. Consideration
5. E-Contract

UNIT II-Validity of Contractual Elements

1. Capacity to Contract
2. Free Consent (Undue Influence, Misrepresentation, Fraud, Mistake)
3. Unlawful Considerations and Objects
4. Fraudulent Agreements

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UNIT III-Legality and Enforceability

1. Injurious to Person/Property, Immoral, Against Public Policy
2. Void and Voidable Agreements
3. Contracts Without Consideration
4. Agreements in Restraint of Marriage/Trade
5. Wagering and Contingent Contracts

UNIT IV-Remedies and Special Contractual Concepts

1. Contractual Obligations: Remedies, Discharge
2. Damages (Remoteness, Ascertainment)
3. Government Contracts
4. Quasi-Contract

UNIT V: Specific Relief Act, 1963

1. Specific Performance of Contracts
2. Enforceable vs. Non-Enforceable Contracts
3. Persons Liable for Specific Enforcement
4. Rescission and Cancellation
5. Injunctions (Temporary/Perpetual)
6. Declaratory Orders
7. Discretion and Powers of Court

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Learning outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the essential elements of a valid contract.
2. Identify factors affecting free consent and legality.
3. Differentiate between valid, void, and voidable contracts.
4. Apply legal rules to resolve contract disputes.
5. Analyze remedies like damages and specific performance.

Selected Bibliography:

1. Beasten (ed.) Anson's Law of Contract (27 ed. 1998).
2. P.S. Atiya, Introduction to the Law of Contract 1992 reprint (Clarendon Law Series).
3. Avtar Singh, Law of Contract (2000) Eastern, Lucknow.
4. G.C. Cheshire, and H.S. Fifott and M.P. Furmston, Law of Contract (1992) ELBS with Butterworth's.
5. M. Krishnan Nair, Law of Contracts, (1998).
6. G.H. Treitel, Law of Contracts, Sweet & Maxwell (1997 reprint).
7. R.K. Abhichandani, (ed.) Pollock & Mulla on the Indian Contract and the Specific Relief Act (1999) Tripathi.
8. Banerjee, S.C. Law of Specific Relief (1998), Universal.

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – I Semester
Title of the Paper: Law of Tort including Motor Vehicle and Consumer Protection Law
Paper No.: V

Course Objective:

To acquaint students with the principles of tortious liability, the evolution and scope of tort law, and the functioning of consumer protection and motor vehicle laws in India. The course aims to build analytical skills for identifying and resolving civil wrongs.

UNIT I:Introduction to Tort Law

1. Definition, Evolution, Constituents of Tort
2. General Defenses (Volenti Non Fit Injuria, Act of God, etc.)

UNIT II: Liability in Tort Law

1. Strict Liability, Absolute Liability
2. Vicarious Liability, State Liability
3. Legal Maxims

UNIT III: Specific Torts

Negligence, Nuisance, Defamation, Trespass, Malicious Prosecution,

Conspiracy, False Imprisonment

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UNIT IV: Consumer Protection Act, 2019

1. Object, Scope, Definitions
2. Consumer Protection Councils, Central Authority
3. Consumer Dispute Redressal Agencies
4. Product Liability, Deficiency in Services
5. Offences and Penalties

UNIT V: Motor Vehicles Act, 1988

1. Liability, Insurance, Claims
2. Offences, Penalties, Procedure

Learning outcomes:

1. Understand the nature, definition, and historical development of tort law.
2. Apply general defenses in torts and distinguish between strict, absolute, and vicarious liabilities.
3. Analyze specific torts such as negligence, nuisance, and defamation.
4. Interpret the provisions and structure of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019.
5. Evaluate liability, insurance, and claim processes under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

Leading Cases:

1. *Donoghue v. Stevenson; Rylands v. Fletcher;*

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2. *Indian Medical Association v. V.P. Shantha*

Selected Bibliography:

1. Salmond and Heuston - On the Law of Torts (2000) Universal Delhi.
2. D.D. Basu, The Law of Torts (1982), Kamal, Calcutta.
3. B.M. Gandhi, Law of Tort (1987), Eastern, Lucknow
4. P.S. Achuthan Pillai, The law of Tort (1991) Eastern, Lucknow.
5. Ratanlal&Dhirajal, The Law of Torts (1997), universal, Delhi.



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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – I Semester

Title of the Paper: Economics – I(optional)

Paper No.: VI A

Course Objective:

The objective of this paper is to provide broad understanding of basic concepts of Economics and to expose students of law to economics.

Unit-I : Introduction

1. Meaning and Definition of Economics
2. Scope and Importance of Economics
3. Branches of Economics- Micro, Macro, Positive, Normative, Developmental and Welfare Economics
4. Economic System- Capitalism, Socialism, Mixed Economy
5. Basic Concepts- Utility, Commodity, Services, Consumption, Production, Income, Wealth & Equilibrium

Unit- II : Demand & Supply

1. Law of Demand and Supply
2. Elasticity of Demand & Its Application
3. Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility
4. Law of Equi-marginal Utility
5. Indifference Curve Analysis- Consumer Surplus

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Unit-III : Theory of Production, Cost and Related Concepts

1. Factors of Production
2. Production Function
3. Wages- Types, Factors Deciding Wage Payment, Minimum Wages
4. Cost- Concept and Types
5. Capital- Capital Formation & Importance

Unit-IV : Market Structure and Price Determination

1. Classification of Market
2. Cartels and Dumping
3. Anti-Monopoly Law
4. Price Determination- Overview

Unit-V : Theory of Money and Banking

1. Money- Functions and Importance
2. Inflation- Its Impact and How to Control
3. Central Banking Functions –RBI, Monetary Policy
4. Commercial Banking- Functions
5. Money Market and Capital Market- Meaning and Instruments

Learning Outcome:

At the completion of the course, the scholars are expected to:

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1. Develop an understanding about the fundamental aspects of macro economics and their applicability in practice of various professions including law.
2. To generate awareness about national and international banking and monetary system and revenue sharing in India and analyze the role of banking and monetary institutions in development of various professions including Law.

Selected Bibliography:

1. P.A. Samuelson- Economics
2. H.L. Ahuja- Principles of Micro-Economics
3. D.N. Dwivedi- Principles of Economics
4. E. Shapiro- Macro-Economic Analysis
5. K.K. Dewett- Modern Economic Theory
6. M.C. Vaish- Macro-Economic Theory
7. M.L. Jhingan- Micro Economic Theory
8. M.L. Seth- Money, Banking, International Trade and Public Finance
9. P.L. Mehta- Managerial Economics
10. D.N. Dwivedi- Macro-Economics
11. Richard G. Lipsey- Introduction to Positive Economics
12. S.K. Mishra and V.K. Puri- Modern Macro-Economic Theory

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – I Semester

Title of the Paper: Sociology – I(optional)

Paper No.: VI B

Course Objective:

The objective of the course is to introduce to the students the basic concepts of Sociology and also the important social institutions and their importance in the social structure, it also gives an insight to the social background of the various laws related to Family and Marriage that has been enacted.

UNIT-I: INTRODUCTION

1. Origin and Development
2. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Sociology-Basic concepts of sociology- Applied Sociology.
3. Sociology and Law- Definition - Nature and Scope of Sociology - Relationship between Law and Sociology – Law as a Product of Tradition and Culture - Law as a Social

UNIT-II: IMPORTANCE AND UTILITY OF SOCIOLOGICAL INFORMATION

1. Relevance of sociology to law students
2. The inter-relationship of Sociology with other social sciences.

UNIT-III: CUSTOM, LAW AND MORALITY

1. Social factors in the development of legal control.
2. Values and Morals
3. Sources of Social Control
4. Legal Sanctions

UNIT-IV: SOCIAL INSTITUTION

1. Marriage and Family
2. Social Security
3. Industrial Sociology
4. Religions
5. Social Stratification.

UNIT-V: SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. Legal and Non-legal Norms
2. Types and sources of bias
3. Behavior and Social theory-
4. Social and Moral roots of legal behaviours.

Selected bibliography:

1. C. N. Shankar Rao; Sociology of Indian Society, S. Chand Limited, 2004.
2. F.H. Giddings; the Principles of Sociology, Genesis Publishing Pvt. Ltd, 2004.
3. Herbert Spencer; Principles of Sociology, D. Appleton and Company, 1883.

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SEMESTER II

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – II Semester

Title of the Paper: English - II

Paper No.: I

Course Objective:

To make the students proficient in drafting skills, composition and translation skills, comprehension skills and vocabulary and grammar. To train the students in communication aspects of various professional fields including law profession.

Unit-I : Vocabulary

1. Foreign words and phrases
2. Set expressions and phrases.
3. One word substitution
4. Words often confused
5. Synonyms and Antonyms, especially Legal words

Unit-II : Comprehension Skills

1. Comprehension of Legal texts
2. Common logical fallacies
3. Comprehending legal passages through queries

Unit-III : Drafting skills

1. Legal Drafting

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2. Preparing legal briefs

3. Precis and summary

Unit-IV : Grammar

1. Cohesive Devices, Combination of sentences

2. Sentence structures, verb patterns.

3. Modals

4. Possessives and 'Self' forms

Unit-V : Composition and Translation

1. Legal topics for essay writing

2. Translation and Transliteration.

Learning Outcome:

At the completion of the course, the scholars are expected to:

1. Determine and analyze elements of communication skills including professional practices of legal and other professional disciplines and various societal responsibilities .

Selected Bibliography:

1. M.C. Setalwad : Common Law in India.

2. Denning : 'Due process of Law'

3. I. Abidi : 'Law and Language'.

4. Glanville Williams : Learning the law.

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AB

5. J.C. Nesfield : 'English Grammar.'

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – II Semester

Title of the Paper: Political Science - II
Paper No.: II

(Indian and Western Political Thoughts)

Course Objective:

To enhance the knowledge of the classical and modern political thought of the fundamental values and the moral issues contested in politics over time and of alternative moral and ethical frameworks for interpreting and evaluating contemporary political discourse.

Unit-I Classical Western Political Thought

1. Plato- Justice and Ideal State
2. Aristotle- State, Classification of Government & Citizenship
3. Cicero- Concept of Law

Unit- II Social Contractualists (Modern Western Thought)

1. Thomas Hobbes
2. John Locke
3. J.J. Rousseau

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Unit- III Political Realism and Modern Ideologies

1. Machiavelli- StateCraft
2. J.S. Mill- Concept of Liberty
3. Karl Marx- Class Struggle & Views on State and Law

Unit- IV Ancient Indian Political Thought

1. Manu
2. Kautilya
3. Aggannasutta (DighaNikaya)- Theory of Kingship

Unit- V Modern Indian Political Thought

1. Gandhi- Ideal State/ Swaraj
2. Ambedkar- Social Justice
3. Savarkar- Hindutva
4. Nehru- Secularism
5. Lohia- Socialism
6. Pandit Din DayalUpdhyaya

Learning Outcome:

At the completion of the course, the scholars are expected to:

1. Develop basic understanding about the working of government and administration including public and private administration.

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2. Develop an awareness about employment in public organizations, public finance and budgetary system in India, and functioning of panchayatirajs in India.

Selected Bibliography:

1. O.P. Gauba- Western Political Thought
2. D.D. Mishra- Western Political Thought
3. ShefaliJha- Western Political Thought
4. J.S. McClelland- History of Western Political Thought
5. Urmila Sharma- Western Political Thought
6. Urmila Sharma- Indian Political Thought
7. K.S. Pandey- Indian Political Thought
8. O.P. Gauba- Indian Political Thought

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – II Semester

Title of the Paper: History -II

Paper No.: III

(Modern India)

Course Objective:

- This paper helps to know how India became a colony of British Crown.
- To know the causes behind the rebellion of Indians against the policies of British Rule.
- To know the development of Nationalism among Indians.
- It helps to understand Indian Constitutional development.
- It helps the students to understand social and religious reforms and the National Awakening.
- To know how India got freedom

Unit-I : Introduction

1. Indian Contact with Europeans : Portuguese, Dutch, British and French
2. Colonialism and Imperialism in India
3. Establishment of British Power in Bengal
4. Rule of East India Company and Its Governors
5. Impact of British Colonialism on Indian Economy

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Unit-II : 1857 First war of Independence, Indian Renaissance and Social Reforms

1. Revolt of 1857: Causes, Nature and Results
2. Causes of Indian Renaissance
3. Social and Religious Reforms & Movements in 19th century : BrahmoSamaj, AryaSamaj, Theosophical Society, Ramakrishna Mission, Aligarh Movement

Unit-III : National Movement

1. Birth and Growth of Nationalism in India
2. The Indian National Congress
3. The Moderates and Extremists
4. Indian National Movement- Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movements
5. Partition of India and Establishment of India & Pakistan

Unit-IV : Personalities of National Movements

1. Tilak and Gokhale
2. M.K. Gandhi
3. Subhash Chandra Bose
4. SardarVallabhBhai Patel
5. JawaharLal Nehru and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Unit-V : Trials of Independence

1. Bahadur Shah Zafar (1858)
2. BalGangadharTilak (1908)
3. VinayakDamodarSavarkar (1910-1911)
4. SardarBhagat Singh (1929)
5. I.N.A. Trial (1945)

Learning Outcome:

Students will be able to-

1. Understand Modern Indian History.
2. Distinguish the detailed account of British Raj as well as its overall impacts on the Indian society.
3. Evaluate the renaissance and social reforms/movements in India.
4. Identify the importance and Legacy of the Freedom Movement.
5. Analyse the details of freedom movements under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership.
6. Understand the evolutionary process of constitutional development.

Selected Bibliography:

1. R. C. Majumdar- Struggle For Freedom
2. L.P. Sharma- Modern Indian History
3. Grover &Sethy- A New Look of Modern History
4. Majumdar, Roy,Chaudhary and Dutt - Advanced History of India

✓ ✓ ✓ ✓

5. Bipin Chandra - History of Modern India
6. H.S. Bhatia- The Political, Legal and Military History
7. V.D. Kulshreshtha- Landmarks in Indian Legal and Constitutional History


B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – II Semester

Title of the Paper: Law of Contract - II

Paper No.: IV

Course objectives:

To familiarize students with various forms of special contracts recognized under the Indian Contract Act and other relevant statutes. The course focuses on the legal principles, practical implications, and judicial interpretations governing contracts of indemnity, guarantee, bailment, pledge, agency, and sale of goods.

UNIT – I: Indemnity

1. The Concept
2. Need for indemnity to facilitate commercial transactions
3. Method of creating indemnity obligations
4. Definition of indemnity
5. Nature and extent of liability of the indemnifier
6. Commencement of liability of the indemnifier
7. Situations of various types of indemnity creations
8. Documents/ agreements of indemnity
9. Nature of indemnity clauses
10. Indemnity in case of International transactions
11. Indemnity by Governments during interstate transactions

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UNIT-II: Guarantee

1. The concepts
2. Definition of guarantee: as distinguished from indemnity
3. Basic essentials for a valid guarantee contract
4. The place of consideration and the criteria for ascertaining the existence of consideration in guarantee contracts
5. Position of minor and validity of guarantee when minor is the principal debtor, creditor or surety
6. Continuing guarantee
7. Nature of surety's liability
8. Duration and termination of such liability
9. Illustrative situations of existence of continuing guarantee
10. Creation and identification of continuing guarantees
11. Letters of credit and bank guarantee as instances of guarantee transactions
12. Right of surety:
13. Position of surety in the eye of law
14. Various judicial interpretations to protect the surety
15. Co-surety and manner of sharing liabilities and rights

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16. Extent of surety's liability
17. Discharge of surety's liability

UNIT – III: Bailment

Identification of bailment contracts in day to day life

1. Manner of creation of such contracts
2. Commercial utility of bailment contracts
3. Definition of bailment
4. Kinds of bailees
5. Duties of bailor and bailee towards each other
6. Rights of bailor and bailee
7. Finder of goods as a bailee
8. Liability towards the true owner
9. Obligation to keep the goods safe
10. Right to dispose of the goods

Pledge

1. Pledge; comparison with bailment
2. Commercial utility of pledge transactions
3. Definition of pledge under the Indian Contract Act
4. Other statutory regulations (State & Centre) regarding pledge, reasons for the same



5. Rights of the pawnor and pawnee
6. Pawnee's right of sale as compared to that of an ordinary bailee
7. Pledge by certain specified persons mentioned in the Indian Contract Act

UNIT-IV: Agency

1. Identification of different kinds of agency transactions in day to day life in the commercial world
2. Kinds of agents and agencies
3. Distinction between agent and servant
4. Essential of agency transaction
5. Various methods of creation of agency
6. Delegation
7. Duties and rights of agent
8. Scope and extent of agent's authority
9. Liability of the principal for acts of the agent including misconduct and tort of the agent
10. Liability of the agent towards the principal
11. Personal liability towards the parties
12. Methods of termination of agency contract
13. Liability of the principal and agent before and after such termination

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UNIT-V: Sale of Goods

1. Concept of sale as a contract
2. Illustrative instances of sale of goods and the nature of such contracts
3. Essentials of contract sale
4. Essential conditions in every contract of sale
5. Implied terms in contract sale
6. The rule of caveat emptor and the exceptions thereto under the sale of Goods Act
7. Changing concepts of caveat emptor
8. Effect and meaning of implied warranties in the sale
9. Transfer of title and passing of risk
10. Delivery of goods: various rules regarding delivery of goods
11. Unpaid seller and his rights
12. Remedies for breach of contract

Learning Outcomes:

1. Understand and differentiate between indemnity and guarantee contracts.
2. Analyze the legal rights, duties, and liabilities of parties involved in bailment and pledge.
3. Identify agency relationships and evaluate the liabilities of agents and principals.

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4. Apply key legal principles to transactions involving the sale of goods.
5. Examine statutory provisions and judicial decisions related to these special contracts.

Selected Bibliography:

1. R.K. Abhichandani (ed.) Pollack and Mullah on Contract and Specific Relief Acts (1999) Trpathi, Bombay
2. Avtar Singh, Contract Act (2000), Eastern Lucknow
3. Krishnan Nair, Law of Contract, (1999) Orient
4. Avtar Singh, Principles of the Law of Sale of Goods and Hire Purchase (1998), Eastern Lucknow
5. J.P. Verma (ed.), Singh and Gupta, The Law of partnership in India (1999), Orient Law House, New Delhi
6. A.G. Guest (ed.), Benjamin's Sale of Goods (1992), Sweet & Maxwell
7. Bhashyam and Adiga, The Negotiable Instruments Act (1995), Bharath, Allahabad
8. M.S. Parthasarathy (ed.), Ansons' Law of Contract, (1998), Oxford, London
9. Saharaya, H.K. Indian Partnership and sale of Goods Act (2000), Universal
10. Ramaninga, The Sales of Goods Act (1998), Universal



B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – II Semester

Title of the Paper: Constitutional Law - I

Paper No.: V

Course objectives:

This course aims to provide foundational knowledge of the Indian Constitution, its structure, philosophy, and functioning. It introduces students to constitutional law, fundamental rights, duties, the organs of government, and the federal structure of India.

UNIT I: Introduction to the Constitution

1. Definition and meaning of Constitution
2. Concept of Constitutional Law
3. Constitutionalism and the making of the Indian Constitution
4. Salient features of the Indian Constitution
5. The Preamble: Objectives and significance
6. Union and its Territory
7. Nature of the Indian Constitution: Federal or Unitary

UNIT II: Fundamental Rights and the State

1. Definition of 'State' under Article 12
2. Fundamental Rights – Scope and protection
3. Right to Equality and Liberty

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4. Personal liberty and Social Control
5. Rights against Exploitation
6. Cultural and Educational Rights
7. Freedom of Religion
8. Right to Constitutional Remedies – Article 32

UNIT III: Directive Principles and fundamental Duties

1. Concept and importance of a Welfare State
2. Directive Principles of State Policy – Nature and classification
3. Relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
4. Fundamental Duties – Origin, significance, enforceability

UNIT IV: Union Government and Judiciary

1. Union Executive – President, Vice-President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
2. Union Legislature – Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Speaker, legislative procedure including passing of bills
3. Money Bills and Financial Legislation
4. Union Judiciary – Supreme Court: Composition, powers, jurisdiction
5. Salient features of the Indian Judiciary

UNIT V: State Government and Judiciary

1. State Executive – Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers

2. State Legislature – Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad, passing of bills
3. State Judiciary – High Courts: Structure, jurisdiction, and powers

Learning Outcomes:

1. Understand the meaning, making, and features of the Indian Constitution.
2. Explain the structure of government and distribution of powers.
3. Analyze the scope and protection of Fundamental Rights.
4. Examine the Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties in a welfare state framework.
5. Evaluate the roles of Union and State executive, legislature, and judiciary.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY:-

1.	V.N. Shukla	Constitution of India
2.	J.N. Pandey	Constitutional law of India
3.	D.D. Basu	Constitution of India
4.	M.P. Jain	Constitution of India
5.	H.M. Seervai	Constitution law of India (Vols. 3)
6.	Lippman	Constitution law
7.	Kauper	Constitution law Cases and Materials
8.	Woll	Constitution law Cases and Comments
9.	Basu	Select Constitutions of the World
11.	Lane	An Introduction to the Constitution law.

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – II Semester

Title of the Paper: Economics – II(Optional)

Paper No.: VI A

Course Objective:

The objective of this paper is to make students familiar with the basic concepts of macroeconomics, economic growth and development, and the basics of International trade.

Unit-I : Overview of Macro Economics

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

Unit- II : Economic Development and Growth

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

4. Human Right Dimensions in Economic Development and Growth
5. Inclusive Growth

Unit- III : Strategies of Economic Growth

1. An Overview of Theories of Development
2. Balanced and Unbalanced Growth
3. Relationship between Population Growth and Per Capita Income
4. Concept of Sustainable Development- Sustainable Development Goals
5. Concept of Human Development- Determination of HDI ,PQLI and UNDP

Unit- IV : Public Finance

1. Concept of Public Finance and Private
2. Tax System – Meaning and Classification - GST
3. Burden of Deficit and Debts
4. Fiscal Policy- Concepts, Objective and instruments
5. Central Budget

Unit-V : International Trade

1. Rationale of International Trade
2. Free Trade v/s Protection
3. Balance of Payments : Theory and Policy
4. International Institutions : IMF, WTO, WB
5. Foreign Exchange Management

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6. Foreign Trade Policy

Learning Outcome:

The course would help the student to:

1. Analysis of law is a new concept to Indian Economic institutions.
2. Keeping in view of changing socio economic, technical, technical and legal environments in developing Countries like India ,there is a need to train scholars in the fields of law and economics.
3. The proposed course provides an opportunity to academicians , technocrats and policy makers to enhance their skills in law and economy of India.

Selected Bibliography:

1. D.D. Chaturvedi, Macro Economic Theory
2. M.L. Jhingan, Development Economics
3. D.N. Dwivedi, Macro-Economics
4. E. Shapiro, Macro-Economic Analysis
5. H.L. Bhatia, Public Finance
6. I.C. Dhingra, Indian Economy
7. M.C. Vaish, Macro-Economic Theory
8. M.L. Seth, Money, Banking, International Trade and Public Finance
9. S.K. Mishra and V.K.Puri, Indian Economy

10. S.K. Mishra, and V.K. Puri, Modern Macro-Economic Theory

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – II Semester

Title of the Paper: Sociology- II

Paper No.: VI B

Course Objective:

The objective of the course is to present a comprehensive, integrated and empirically based profile of Indian society and to sensitize the students to the emerging social issues and problems of contemporary India which enables them to acquire sociological understanding of these issues and problems.

UNIT-I: INDIAN SOCIETY

1. Structure – India as a plural society - unity and Diversity, Stratification in India (Caste and Class).

UNIT-II: VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION AND CASTEISM

1. Village- The structure and composition of Indian Villages
2. Panchayat Raj System in India – Rural and Urban Society.
3. Backward Classes: Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

UNIT-III: SOCIAL CHANGE

1. Social Change: Factors of social change
2. Theories of Social Change - Trends of change in Indian society.



UNIT IV: SOCIAL CHANGES AND LAW

1. Law as Instrument of Social Change
2. Impact of Law in Society - Notions of Social Control - Distinctive Features of Law as a Means of Social Control - Imposition of Obligation to Obey the Law - Compliance
3. Education as Agencies of Social Control Varieties of Sanctions - Legal Administration as an aspect of Social Control

UNIT-V: SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND LAW

1. Child Labour ,Beggary, Poverty
2. Alcoholism and Drug Addiction
3. Prostitution - Bonded Labour , Unemployment , Status of Women.

Selected bibliography:

1. C. N. Shankar Rao; Principles of Sociology; S. Chand, 2014
2. Ram Ahuja; Social Problem in India; Rawat, 2014
3. M. N. Srinivas – Changes in Indian Society & change, Black Saran, 1995

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – III Semester

Title of the Paper: Political Science - III Paper No.: I

Course Objective:

The main objective of this course is to enable students to understand the basic concepts of public administration. The course also gives insight about the public policy and process of making it.

Unit-I : Introduction

1. Meaning and Nature of Public Administration
2. Scope of Public Administration
3. Relation of Public administration with Political Science and Law
4. Private and Public Administration
5. Approaches to study of Public Administration

Unit-II : Personnel Administration

1. Concept of Bureaucracy
2. Concept and Evolution of Civil Service, Public Service Commission
3. Personnel Administration- Recruitment, Training, Promotion, Pay & Service Conditions
4. All India services- Nature, Role and Rationale

5. Administrative Ethics

Unit-III : Financial Administration

1. Budget: Concept and Forms
2. Formulation, Enactment and Execution of Budget
3. Deficit Financing
4. Public Debt
5. Parliamentary Control Over Finance
6. Accounts and Audit

Unit-IV : State, District and Local Administration

1. State Secretariat and Chief Secretary
2. Directorates
3. Collectorate and District Collector
4. Urban Local Government
5. Rural Local Government
6. Role of Women in State Politics

Unit-V : Public Policy

1. Meaning, Nature and Characteristics of Public Policy
2. Policy Making Process
3. Models of Public Policy Making
4. Policy Analysis

5. Impact of Policy Formulation on Law and Justice

Learning Outcome:

On completion of this subject, students should:

1. Have developed an understanding of the structure and operation of executive government in India.
2. The fundamental principles of effective governance and accountability for the exercise of government power.
3. Some theoretical perspectives on administrative law, including the relationship between administrative law and governance and the foundations of judicial review

Selected Bibliography:

1. R.B. Jain- Public Administration in India
2. Noshair Singh- Indian Administration
3. B.L. Fadia- Public Administration
4. S.A. Pakkar- Public Administration
5. S. Polinaidu- Public Administration
6. M. Laxmikanth- Public Administration

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – III Semester
Title of the Paper: Legal Language/Legal Writing Including
General English
Paper No.: II

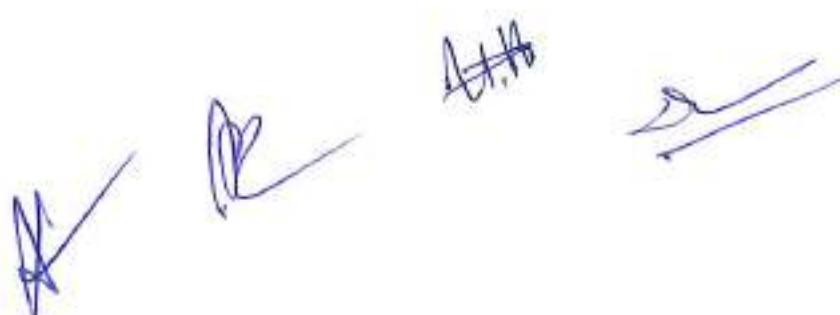
Course Objective:

This course aims to introduce students to the specialized nature of legal language and its use in legal contexts, enhance their proficiency in English for legal purposes, and develop their oral and written communication skills. The course also focuses on building a strong legal vocabulary, improving pronunciation and phonetics suitable for Indian speakers, and teaching the fundamentals of legal and report writing.

Unit – 1 -Introduction to Legal Language

1. Characteristics of Legal Language
2. History of Legal Language
3. Legal Language in India
4. English as a medium of communication for legal transaction in India

Introduction to oral communication skills
1. Passive and active listening - questioning - non-verbal communication
2. Listening comprehension
3. Passive and active listening - questioning - non-verbal communication.



Unit – II- Vocabulary

1. Consulting a dictionary consulting a thesaurus
2. Synonyms and antonyms - related words - regular vocabulary exercises
Phonetics Theory and Practice 1. The phonetic script 2. Consulting a exercise with audio aids
3. Reading dictionary for pronunciation exercises stress, accent and intonation suitable for Indian speaker with emphasis on clarity of speech and felicity of expression
4. Reading comprehension principles and practice.

Unit – III- Legal terminology

1. Terms used in civil law and criminal law
2. Latin words and expressions - law register 34.

Unit –IV- Fundamental principles of Report writing and Legal Writing

1. Concision clarity cogency simplicity of structure
2. Attention and awareness of practical legal import of sentences
3. Brief writing and drafting of report writing viz-Road accident, convocation held in University, Decision of Court (Civil and Criminal), Minutes of meeting, Complaint to police regarding offence

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Unit-V- General Legal writings in English

1. Writing of case comments (i) Ashby v/s White and others
2. Id Rayon 938 (ii) Donoughe v/s Stevenson, House of Lords (1932) Ac 562 (1932) All Er Rep.-1 (iii) Keshvananda Bharti v/s State of Kerala (AIR 1973 SC 1461) (iv) Mohiri Biwi v/s Dharmdas Ghosh Privy Council (1903) 30 IA114. (v) Balfour v/s Balfour (1919) 2 KB 57. (vi) Menka Gandhi v/s Union of India AIR 1978 SC 597. (vii) Subhagwanti v/s Delhi Municipal Corporation AIR 1966 SC 1750 2. Essay writing on topics of legal interest 3. General guidelines relating to legal writing .

Learning Outcomes:

1. Understand key features and history of legal language.
2. Use English effectively in legal communication.
3. Build and apply legal vocabulary, including Latin terms.
4. Improve pronunciation and oral skills for legal contexts.
5. Draft legal documents, reports, and case comments.

Selected Bibliography:

- **Tandon, M.P.** – *Legal Language, Legal Writing & General English*, Allahabad Law Agency
- **Rao, Dr. B.N. Mani** – *Legal Language and Legal Writing*, Asia Law House
- **Gibbons, John** – *Language and the Law*, Longman

Four handwritten signatures in blue ink are arranged horizontally. The first signature is a stylized 'N'. The second is a 'P' with a checkmark. The third is a 'J' with a checkmark. The fourth is a stylized 'D'.

- **Wren & Martin** – *High School English Grammar and Composition*, S. Chand
- **Garner, Bryan A.** – *Legal Writing in Plain English: A Text with Exercises*, University of Chicago Press

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – III Semester

Title of the Paper: Constitutional Law - II Paper No.: III

Course objectives:

To provide students with an in-depth understanding of the working of the Indian Constitution beyond its foundational structure, focusing on federalism, financial relations, special provisions, elections, services, and emergency powers.

UNIT-I: Administration of Frinz Area

1. Administration of Union Territories
2. The Panchayat: and Municipalities
3. The schedule and tribal areas

UNIT-II: Relationship between Union and State

1. Relation between the Union and the State
2. Distribution of legislative power – Legislative relations
3. Administrative relations
4. Financial relations
5. Disputes relating to water, trade, commerce and intercourse within territory
of
6. India

UNIT-III: Finance and Service and Election

1. Financial provisions: property, contracts, rights, liabilities obligation and suit
2. Public service commissions -Service under the Union and the States
3. Election Commission

UNIT-IV: Tribunals and Other Special Matter

1. Tribunals, elections, special provisions, relating to certain classes
2. official Language

UNIT-V: Emergency Provision and Amendments

1. Emergency provisions: Proclamation of emergency, effect of emergency, financial emergency
2. Amendment in the Constitutions

Learning outcomes:

- Understand the structure and administration of Union Territories, Panchayats, and tribal areas.
- Analyze the legislative, administrative, and financial relations between the Union and the States.
- Explain the financial provisions and the role of constitutional bodies like the UPSC and Election Commission.
- Evaluate the function of tribunals and the significance of special constitutional provisions.

- Assess emergency provisions and the procedure for constitutional amendments.

Selected Bibliography:

1. D.D. Basu, Shorter Constitution of India, (1996), Prentic Hall of India, Delhi
2. H.M. Seervai, Constitution of India, vol. 1-3 (1992), Tripathi, Bombay
3. M.P. Singh (ed.), V.N. Shukla, Constitutional Law of India (2000), Oxford
4. Indian Constitution, V.N. Shukla
5. Constitution of India, V.P. Mahajan
6. भारत का संविधान- जयनारायण पाण्डे

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – III Semester

Title of the Paper: Family Law – I (Hindu Law)

Paper No.: IV

Course Objective:

To provide students with a foundational understanding of the principles, evolution, and application of Hindu Law in India, with a focus on family law, property, succession, and personal legal matters under statutory and customary frameworks.

UNIT I - Introduction to Hindu Law

1. Nature of Hindu Law
2. Hinduism: Origin, Development, Definitions
3. Schools and Sources
4. Who is a Hindu?

UNIT II-Marriage and Matrimonial Remedies

1. Marriage (Kinds, Nullity)
2. Hindu Marriage Act, 1955; Special Marriage Act, 1954
3. Divorce, Judicial Separation, Restitution of Conjugal Rights
4. Grounds for Matrimonial Remedies

UNIT III-Joint Family and Property

1. Joint Family, Karta, Coparcenary

2. Property (Mitakshara, Dayabhaga)
3. Partition, Re-union, Women's Estate, Streedhan

UNIT IV-Adoption, Maintenance, Guardianship

1. Gifts, Wills
2. Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956
3. Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956
4. Family Courts Act, 1984

UNIT V-Succession and Religious Endowments

1. Inheritance: General Rules, Disqualifications
2. Hindu Succession Act, 1956
3. Religious Endowment

Learning Outcomes:

1. Understand the origin, scope, and evolution of Hindu Law.
2. Analyze key personal law statutes related to marriage, divorce, and maintenance.
3. Comprehend concepts of joint family, coparcenary, and Hindu property systems.
4. Interpret laws on adoption, guardianship, and family court procedures.
5. Apply principles of succession and inheritance under Hindu Law.

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SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. ParasDiwan, Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession (1998), Universal.
2. Basu, N.D. Law of Succession (2000), Universal.
3. Kusum, Marriage and Divorce Law Manual (2000), Universal.
4. Manchanda, S.C. Law and Practice of Divorce in India (2000), Universal.
5. P.V. Kane, History of Dharmashastra Vol. 2 pt. 1 at 624-632 (1974).
6. Kuppuswami (ed.) Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage Ch. 4 (1986).
7. B. Sivaramaya, Inequalities and the law, (1985).
8. K.C. Daiya, "Population control through family planning in India." Indian Journal of Legal Studies, 85 (1979).
9. J.D.M. Derrett, Hindu Law : Past and Present.
10. B.M. Gandhi – Hindu Law



B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – III Semester

Title of the Paper: History -III

Paper No.: V

Course Objective:

1. This Paper helps to understand the developments of modern legal procedure, Laws and institutions and how they impact the Indians and their old systems.
2. To know the various charters passed by British Rulers with the time to empower the British East India company.
3. To know the changes took place in the colonial times in the Indian History and the economy in general legal system in particular.
4. To know the Indian Jurisprudence which will help to apply the knowledge in judicial fields?
5. A study of an independent body of laws belonging to both Hindu and Muslim legal thought in the subcontinent from the Vedic period to the present.
6. To understand the concept and development of Family Law.
7. To know the road map of making of Indian Constitution.

Unit-I : Early Developments

1. Charters of East India Company : 1600, 1661
2. Settlements : Surat, Madras, Bombay & Calcutta
3. Courts : Mayor's Court of 1726 and Supreme Court of 1774



4. Statutes : Regulating Act, 1773; Pitts India Act, 1784; The Act of Settlement, 1781.

5. Judicial Plans : Warren Hasting's Judicial Plan of 1772, 1774 & 1780; Lord Cornwallis's Judicial Plans of 1787, 1790 & 1793; Judicial Reforms of William Bentinck

Unit-II : Evolution of Law

1. Development of Personal Laws

2. Development of Criminal Law

3. Development of Civil Law in Presidency Towns Mufassil: Special emphasis on Justice, Equity and Good Conscience

4. Codification of Laws : Charter of 1833, The First Law Commission, The Charter of 1853, The Second Law Commission

Unit-III : Establishment of High Courts

1. The Indian High Courts Act, 1861

2. Letters Patent establishing High Courts

3. The Indian High Courts Act of 1865 & 1911

4. The Government of India Act 1915 & 1935

5. High Courts established during 1947 to 1950

Unit-IV : Federal Court and Privy Council

1. Federal Court : Foundation, Jurisdiction, and Authority of Law

2. Abolition of Federal Court
3. Privy Council- Origin, Composition, Jurisdiction & Procedure
4. Appeals to Privy Council from India, Precedential Value of Privy Council Decisions
5. Abolition of Privy Council

Unit-V : Constitutional History

1. The Indian Councils Act, 1861
2. The Indian Councils Act, 1892
3. The Indian Councils Act, 1909
4. The Government of India Act, 1919
5. The Government of India Act, 1935.

Learning Outcome:

Students will be able to-

1. Understand the developments of modern legal procedure, Laws and institutions of Indian legal System.
2. Identify the development of the judicial system during British Raj.
3. Understand the various charters passed by British Rulers with time to empower the British East India Company.
4. Examine the changes that took place in colonial times in the Indian History and the economy in general and the legal system in particular.

5. Understand the laws of Hindu and Muslim Community.
6. Understand the constitutional development of Modern India.

Selected Bibliography:

1. Courtney Libert- Government of India (1962)
2. M.P. Jain- Outlines of Legal History(1998)
3. M.P. Jain- Constitutional Law of India(1987)
4. M. Rama Jois- Legal and constitutional History of India (1984)
5. A.B. Keith- A Constitutional History of India 1600-1936
6. V.D. Kulshreshtha- Landmarks in Indian Legal History and Constitutional History (1992)
7. Eric Stakes- The English Utilitarians and India (1992)
8. M.V Pylee- Constitutional History of India
9. J.K Mittal- Indian Legal and Coctitutional History
10. M.P. Jain- Indian Legal and Constitutional History
11. N.V. Paranjape- Indian Legal and Constitutional History.
12. A.C. Banerjee- The Making of the Indian Constitution.

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – III Semester

Title of the Paper: Economic – III(Optional)

Paper No.: VI A

Course Objective:

The objective of this paper is to understand the basic features of Indian Economy and various issues and problems related to it. This paper also gives basic knowledge about the economy of the State of Madhya Pradesh.

Unit-I : Introduction

1. Features of Indian Economy
2. Estimates of National Income in India
3. Post-Independence Economic Policies in India
4. Economic Reforms- Rationale

Unit-II : Agricultural Economy in India

1. Features of Indian Agriculture and Sustainable Agriculture
2. Pattern of Land Holding in India, Subdivision and Fragmentation of Land
3. Agricultural Credit- Institutional and Non-Institutional Credit
4. Issues of Agricultural Labours
5. Commercialization of Agriculture- Features, Role, Impact

Unit-III : Industrial Economy in India

1. Features of Indian Economy

2. Concept of SME, MSME, PSU and MNC
3. Problem of Land Acquisition for Industry
4. Issues of Industrial Labour
5. Capital- Domestic Capital and Foreign Capital

Unit- IV : Other Aspects of Indian Economy

1. Inflation- Trends in Prices and Money Supply
2. Black Money and Corruption and Unemployment
3. Poverty, Population Growth and Food Security, PDS
4. Issues of Employment- Skill Development, Make in India, Self Reliant India
5. Issues of Special Economic Zones
6. MNREGA

Unit- V : Madhya Pradesh Economy

1. Basics of Madhya Pradesh Economy- Population size, Sex-Ratio, Density, Literacy Rate, Occupational pattern, Population Policy
2. Features of Madhya Pradesh Economy
3. Agricultural Economy of Madhya Pradesh
4. Industrial Economy of Madhya Pradesh, ODOP, Atmanirbhar Madhya Pradesh
5. Planning in Madhya Pradesh

Learning Outcome:

1. The students shall be able to conceptualize Planning and Economic Development.
2. The student shall develop the ability to interpret the impact of economic development on various dimensions of economy.

Selected Bibliography:

1. Rudradatta - Indian Economy
2. K.P.M. Sundaram - Economic Survey
3. PratimaDikshit - Dynamics of Indian Export Trade
4. Maini- Indian Economy
5. K.K. Dewelt - Modern Economic Theory
6. E.S. Mason - Economic Planning in India
7. D.R. Gadgi - The industrial Evolution of India
8. Wale & Hoover - Population growth & Economic Development in low income countries
9. RudraDatta - Economic reforms in India
10. Ramannadham- The structure of Public enterprises in India
11. V.V. Ramanadhan - Privatisation in Developing countries
12. RudraDatta - Public Sector & Privatisation
13. P.N. Dhar- Economic reforms why-we need them

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – III Semester

Title of the Paper: Sociology- III

Paper No.: VI B

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to enable the students to understand the influence of the wider societal aspects in the context of Industrial sociology and social psychology.

UNIT-I: SOCIAL CHANGES

1. Islamization and westernization
2. Sanskritization and secularization
3. Industrialization and Globalization

UNIT-II: CLASSICAL SOCIAL THINKERS

1. August Comte - Law of three stages in Human Progress - Hierarchy of Sciences - Social Statics and Dynamics – Positivism
2. Herbert Spencer - Theory of Social Evolution - Organismic Analogy
3. Emile Durkheim -Social Facts - Sociology of Religion - Division of Labour - Organic and Mechanical Solidarity - Types of Suicide

UNIT-III: CLASSICAL SOCIAL THINKERS – II

1. Karl Marx: Dialectical Materialism - Theory of Class Struggle – Alienation

M
PM
H
D

2. Max Weber - Ideal Type - Verstehen – Bureaucracy - Types of Authority - Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism - Class, Status and Power

UNIT-IV: INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

1. Sociology of Industry - Types of productive systems - Guild systems, putting - out system, factory system
2. History of Industrial Sociology in India
3. Impact of Industrialization on society - Relationship at Work - Informal Social relations, Informal groups - Formal Group - Primary, Secondary - Trade Union and other types of production relationships - Changing work relationships, Behaviour of workgroups.

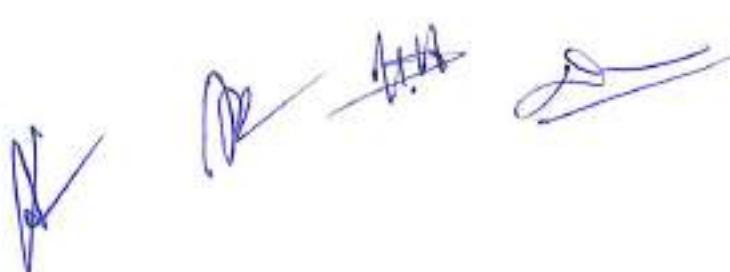
UNIT-V: SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

1. Scope and nature of social psychology - Methods of social psychology
2. Importance of social psychology - Personality types and traits - Influence of culture on personality

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand key social changes like **industrialization, globalization, and secularization**.
2. Explain major sociological theories of **Comte, Spencer, Durkheim, Marx, and Weber**.



3. Analyze the impact of **industrialization** on society and workplace relationships.
4. Understand the growth and role of **industrial sociology in India**.
5. Grasp the basics of **social psychology**, personality traits, and the influence of **culture**.
6. Apply sociological and psychological concepts to study behavior in **industrial settings**.

Selected bibliography:

1. Aronson. Elliot, Wilson D. Timothy and Akery M. Robert; Social Psychology, Longman Publishers, 1997.
2. Baron, A. Robert Boon Byrne; Social Psychology, Prentice Hall of India, India.
3. Aron, Raymond; Main Currents in Sociological Thoughts, Penguin Books, London, (2 Volumes).

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SEMSESTER IV

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – IV Semester

Title of the Paper: Political Science - IV
Paper No.: I

(International Relations and Organizations)

Course Objective:

This paper makes the student familiar with the basic concepts of International Relations. It also focuses on various aspects of conflict and the role of international and regional organization in international peace.

Unit- I : Introduction

1. Meaning and Nature of International Relation
2. Scope of International Relation
3. Approaches to study of International Relation
4. International System and Role of Actors (State and Non State)
5. National Power and National Interest

Unit-II : Cold War and New Developments

1. Cold War- Origin, Causes and Nature
2. Case Studies on Cold War- Korean Crisis, Vietnam Crisis, Cuban Crisis and Gulf War
3. Détente

4. Non-Alignment Movement

5. International Terrorism

Unit-III : Peace and Conflict Studies

1. Significance of International Peace & Security

2. Causes of War

3. Disarmament

4. Balance of Power

5. Collective Security Mechanism

Unit-IV : International Organizations

1. Emergence and Growth of International Organizations

2. League of Nations- An Overview

3. United Nations- Objective and Principles

4. UN as Peace keeper in World

5. Structure and Organs of United Nations

6. Specialized Agencies

Unit- V : Regional Organizations

1. Historical Evolution of Regional Organizations

2. European Union and African Union

3. SAARC and ASEAN

4. Shanghai Cooperation and BRICS

5. Role of Regional Organizations in developing peace

Learning Outcome:

1. Through intensive and comparative analysis of constitutions adopted by different countries across the globe the scholars shall develop the ability of comparing characteristics of different constitutions on the governance of economies.

Selected Bibliography:

1. Andrew Heywood- *Global Politics*
2. Chandra Prakash and PremArora- *International Relations*
3. E. H.Carr- *International Relations between Two World Wars 1919-1939*
4. J.N. Dixit- *India's Foreign Policy and its Neighbours*
5. Joshua S. Goldstein- *International Relations*, Pearson Education
6. PeuGhosh- *International Relations*
7. Pushpesh Pant- *International Relations in the 21st Century*
8. RumkiBasu- *The United Nation: Structure and Function of an International Organisation*
9. Shakti Mukherjee and Indrani Mukherjee- *International Relations*
10. V.N. Khanna- *International Relations and Politics*

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – IV Semester

Title of the Paper: Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence Paper No.: II

Course objectives:

This course aims to explore the historical, social, legal, and constitutional dimensions of gender justice in India through a feminist lens. It focuses on identifying and analyzing inequalities faced by women in both personal and public spheres and examines how legal reforms, social movements, and jurisprudence have addressed these issues. The course also fosters a critical understanding of personal laws, criminal laws, and welfare legislations from the standpoint of gender equality.

UNIT-I: Women in Pre-Independence India

1. Social and Legal Inequality
2. Social Reform Movement in India
3. Gandhian Movement
4. Nehru's Views – Joint Family, etc.
5. Karachi Congress – Fundamental Rights Resolution
6. Equality of Sexes

UNIT-II: Women in Post-Independence India

1. **Preamble of the Constitution:** Equality Provisions in Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
2. **Negative Aspects of the Constitution:** Exploitation of Sex Not Mentioned in Article 23
3. Different Personal Laws – Unequal Position of Women
4. Uniform Civil Code: Towards Gender Justice
5. Indian Tradition and Family Ideology; Growth of Feminism

UNIT-III: Sex Inequality in Inheritance Rights

1. Continuance of Feudal Institutions of Joint Family – Women's Inheritance Position Under Hindu Law
2. Inheritance Rights of Women Under Christian Law
3. Inheritance Rights of Women Under Parsi Law
4. Inheritance Rights of Women Under Muslim Law
5. Movement Towards Uniform Civil Code
6. Matrimonial Property
7. Separation of Property
8. Maintenance: Different Systems of Personal Law
9. Division of Assets on Divorce

UNIT-IV: Social Welfare Laws for Women

Non-Implementation of Protective Labour Legislation

1. Maternity Benefit Act 1961
2. Equal Remuneration Act 1976
3. Factories Act 1948
4. Inequality in the Workplace
5. Additional Burden of Domestic Responsibilities
6. Male Bias
7. Lack of Neutrality in Law

UNIT-V: Criminal Law

1. Adultery
2. Rape
3. Dowry Death
4. Cruelty to Married Women
5. Bigamy
6. Dowry Prohibition
7. Amniocentesis and sex selection

Learning Outcomes:

1. Analyze the socio-legal position of women before and after Indian independence.

2. Evaluate the gender sensitivity of constitutional and statutory laws.
3. Identify inequalities in inheritance, marriage, property, and maintenance rights.
4. Assess the implementation and limitations of protective labour and criminal laws for women.
5. Understand feminist jurisprudence and the movement towards a gender-just legal system.

Selected Bibliography:

1. **Sivaramayya, B.** – *Matrimonial Property Law in India* (1998), Oxford.
2. **Ratna Kapoor & Brinda Cossman** – *Subversive Sites: Feminist Engagements with Law in India* (1996), Sage.
3. **Patricia Smith (Ed.)** – *Feminist Jurisprudence* (1993), Oxford.
4. **42nd Report, Law Commission** – *Dissenting Note by Anna Chandy on Provisions of Adultery. Towards Equality: Report of the Committee on the Status of Women* (Govt. of India), Ch. IV & Section IV: General Conclusions & Recommendations.
5. **Lotika Sarkar** – *The Law Commission of India* (1988).
6. **Sathe, S.P.** – *Towards Gender Justice* (1993), Research Centre for Women's Studies.

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – IV Semester

Title of the Paper: Human Rights Law and Practice
Paper No.: III

Course Objective:

The objective of this course is to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the evolution, principles, legal framework, and enforcement mechanisms of **Human Rights** at both international and national levels. It aims to develop awareness of **global human rights instruments**, the **role of courts and commissions**, and the **protection of vulnerable and marginalized groups** in the Indian context.

UNIT – I: Historical Development and Concept of Human Rights

1. Human Rights in India – Ancient, Medieval, and Modern Concepts
2. Human Rights in Western Tradition
3. Human Rights in Legal Tradition – International and National Perspectives
4. United Nations and Human Rights
5. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) – Individual and Group Rights
6. Classification of Human Rights

UNIT – II: Conventions

1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948
2. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

3. The Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)
4. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
5. The Convention on the Rights of the Child

UNIT – III: Human Rights: Legal Consideration

1. Impact and Implementation of International Human Rights Norms in India
2. Reflection of Human Rights Norms in Fundamental Rights
3. Directive Principles of State Policy – Legislative and Administrative Implementation
4. Role of Judiciary in Enforcement of International Human Rights Norms
5. Protection of Human Rights Act of 1993

UNIT – IV: Vulnerable Groups

1. Human Rights of Disadvantaged and Vulnerable Groups
2. Enforcement Mechanisms of Human Rights in India
3. Role of NGO's in Protecting Human Rights.

UNIT – V: Human Right Courts and Commissions

1. Role of Human Right Courts – Supreme Court, High Courts, and Other Courts
2. Role of Statutory Commissions –
 - o National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

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- State Human Rights Commission (SHRC)
- National Commission for Women
- National Commission for Minorities
- National Commission for Backward Classes

Learning Outcomes:

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

1. Understand the historical evolution and conceptual foundations of human rights in India and the West.
2. Analyze the importance of international human rights conventions such as UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR, CEDAW, and CRC.
3. Evaluate the legal and constitutional framework of human rights in India, including Fundamental Rights, DPSPs, and the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
4. Identify the rights and legal safeguards for vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.
5. Examine the roles of judiciary, statutory commissions, and NGOs in the protection and enforcement of human rights.

Selected Bibliography:

1. S.K. Avesti and Kataria – *Law Relating to Human Rights*, Orient, New Delhi

A series of four handwritten signatures in blue ink, likely belonging to the members of the National Commission for Backward Classes, are placed here.

2. **Human Rights Watch** – *Women's Rights Watch Global Report on Women's Human Rights* (2000), Oxford
3. **Ermacora, Nowak & Tretter** – *International Human Rights* (1993), Sweet & Maxwell
4. **Wallace** – *International Human Rights: Text & Materials* (1996), Sweet & Maxwell
5. **Frank Cass** – *Human Rights & Global Diversity* (2001), London
6. **B.C. Nirmal** – *The Right of Self Determination in International Law* (1995), Deep & Deep Publications
7. **P.R. Gandhi** – *International Human Rights Documents* (1999), Universal, Delhi
8. **Sharma** – *Human Rights Covenants and Indian Law*, PHI Learning (2010)
9. **Sharma** – *Manav Adhikaron Antarrashtriya Prasamvidayana aur Bharat ki Vidhi*, PHI Learning
10. **Sharma** – *Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Indian Law*, PHI Learning

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – IV Semester

Title of the Paper: Family Law –II(Muslim Law)

Paper No.: IV

Course Objective:

This course aims to provide a detailed understanding of Muslim personal law in India. It covers classical and modern interpretations of Islamic legal principles concerning marriage, divorce, maintenance, inheritance, wills, and property. The course also emphasizes the relevance of codified laws like the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986, and addresses contemporary debates like the Uniform Civil Code.

UNIT - I - Nature, History and Schools

1. Origin and development of Muslim, who is Muslims, conversation to Islam
2. Nature and history of Mohammedan Law
3. Schools of Muslim Law and Sources of Muslim law Siya and Sunnie.

UNIT-II Marriage and Divorce

1. Concept of marriage and essential conditions of Muslim marriage.
2. Iddat, Muta Marriage, option of puberty,
3. Divorce
4. Dissolution of Marriage Act 1939

UNIT-III Guardianship, Maintenance, Dower

1. Minority , Inheritance
2. Guardianship- elements, types
3. Maintenance – BNSS,Personal Laws ,liability
Mehar- types,unpaidMehar,
Muslim Women Protection of Rights on Divorce Act 1986, Personal Law
Dower.

UNIT-IV - Wills, Gifts, and Waqf

1. Wills(Wasiyat),
2. Gift (Hiba) Its Kinds and Revocation, doctrine of musha, pre-emption(Shufa),
3. waqf -Essential formation and claim over property.

UNIT-V- Inheritance and Contemporary Issues

1. Parentage and Acknowledgement
2. Sucession and death bed transaction
3. Inheritance,
4. UCC-religious, pluralism, Article 44 need and comparison with other states.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the origin, nature, and schools of Muslim law.

2. Analyze the essentials of Muslim marriage and its dissolution.
3. Explain laws relating to maintenance, guardianship, and dower.
4. Interpret legal provisions on wills, gifts, waqf, and inheritance.
5. Evaluate the impact of UCC and constitutional principles like Article 44 in relation to Muslim law.

Selected Bibliography:

1. अकीलअहमद	मुस्लिम विधि
2. Mulla	Mohammedan Law
	Muslim Law in Modern
3. Dr. ParasDiwan	India
4. Aquil Ahmed	Mohammedan Law
5. पारस दीपान	आधुनिक मुस्लिम विधि
	भारतीय उत्तराधिकार
6. शुक्ला	अधिनियम
	Introduction to
5. Fyzee	Mohammedan Law
6. Schat	Mohammedan Jurisprudence
7. Coulson	Principles of Mohammedan

8. मौर्य

मुस्लिमविधि

Principles of Mohammedan

9. Jhavala

law

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – IV Semester

Title of the Paper: Law of Crimes –I(BNS)

Paper No.: V

Course Objective:

This paper introduces students to the substantive criminal law framework under the BNS. The course covers the fundamental principles of criminal liability, various types of crimes including inchoate offenses, crimes against women and children, offenses affecting the human body, crimes against the state, and property offenses. It also deals with punishments and exceptions under the BNS.

Unit 1-Introduction to Substantive Criminal Law and General Exceptions

1. Distinction between Civil and Criminal Liability
2. Extent and operation of the BNS
3. Constituent Elements of Crime: Actus Reus and Mensrea
4. Definitions under BNS
5. Types of Punishments prescribed under BNS, 2023
6. Retention of Death Penalty and Introduction of Community Service
7. Joint Liability and Group Liability
8. General Exceptions

UNIT II-Inchoate Crimes and offence against woman and child

1. Abetment

2. Criminal Conspiracy
3. Attempt
4. Sexual Offences
5. Criminal force and Assault against Woman
6. Offences relating to marriage
7. Offence against child

UNIT III- Offences affecting Human Body

1. Offences affecting Life- Culpable Homicide, Murder, Mob Lynching, Causing Death by Negligence Organized Crime, Terrorist Act
2. Hurt - grievous and simple
3. Criminal Force and Assault
4. Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement
5. Kidnapping and Abduction
6. Defamation

UNIT IV Offence against state etc.

1. Offence against the State
2. Offence against Public Tranquility
3. Contempt of Lawful Authority
4. Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morality
5. Giving or fabricating false evidence

6. Offences relating to religion

UNIT V-Offence against property

1. Theft and extortion
2. Robbery and dacoity
3. Criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust
4. Mischief
5. Cheating and fraudulent deeds and dispositions of property
6. Criminal trespass

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. Differentiate civil and criminal liabilities and understand the scope of BNS.
2. Explain the elements constituting a crime and the general exceptions.
3. Analyze inchoate crimes and offences against vulnerable groups such as women and children.
4. Understand various offences affecting human life and bodily integrity.
5. Comprehend offences against state security, public tranquility, and property.

Selected Bibliography:

1. LexisNexis. Textbook on The BharatiyaNyayaSanhita, 2023
2. Taxmann. Law and Practice Series – BharatiyaNyayaSanhita (BNS)

A series of four handwritten signatures or initials in blue ink, likely belonging to the author or the institution, are placed at the bottom of the page.

3. Deswal, Vageshwari&Kansal, Saurabh. BharatiyaNyayaSanhita, 2023; Law and Practice. Taxmann Publications.
4. Universal Law Publishing
5. **Satyam Law International** Prof. K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai – *Criminal Law under BharatiyaNyayaSanhita, 2023*
6. Central Law Publications P.S.A. Pillai's Criminal Law (Updated with BNS, 2023)

Bare Act:

1. BharatiyaNyayaSanhita, 2023 (Act No. 45 of 2023)
2. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012
3. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
4. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – IV Semester

Title of the Paper: Language – I (Hindi /French)

Paper No.: VI A

Course objective:

This course introduces students to the fundamentals of the French language. It covers phonetics, grammar, vocabulary, sentence structure, and basic writing and translation skills. The goal is to enable students to communicate at a basic level in French and to build a foundation for further study.

Unit-I: Introduction

1. Introduction to French language.
2. Introduction to Alphabets and accent marks.
3. Numbers (cardinal / Ordinal)
4. Days of the week.
5. Articles (Definite/Indefinite)

Unit-II: Verbs

1. Introduction to the Group of Verbs
2. 1st Group of Verbs
3. Irregular Verbs
4. Months of the year
5. Genders

Unit - III Parts of Speech

1. 2nd Group of Verbs

2. Professions in French
3. Sentence Formation.
4. Interrogatives
5. Parts of speech (Plurals, Adjectives)

Unit - IV Preposition

1. 3rd Groups of Verbs.
2. Nationalities in French
3. Preposition
4. Geography of France 47

Unit-V Miscellaneous

1. Small Essays
2. Unseen Passage
3. Translation in English
4. Translation in French
5. General Question.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Recognize and use French alphabets, accent marks, numbers, and common expressions.
2. Understand and apply basic rules of French grammar, including verbs, articles, gender, and sentence formation.

Selected Bibliography:

Le Noveau Sans Frontiers

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – IV Semester

Title of the Paper: Language – I (Hindi /French)

Paper No.: VI B

पाठ्यक्रम उद्देश्य (Course Objective):

यह पाठ्यक्रम छात्रों को हिन्दी भाषा की मानक रूप में समझ, प्रयोग तथा विश्लेषण की दक्षता प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से निर्मित किया गया है। इसका मुख्य लक्ष्य छात्रों को हिन्दी भाषा की संवैधानिक, वैधानिक एवं प्रशासनिक भूमिका से परिचित कराना है, जिससे वे विधिक, प्रशासनिक एवं तकनीकी क्षेत्रों में प्रयोजनमूलक हिन्दी का प्रभावी प्रयोग कर सकें। पाठ्यक्रम में हिन्दी के विविध रूपों जैसे मानक भाषा, राजभाषा, सृजनात्मक भाषा, लक्ष्य भाषा एवं स्लोट भाषा की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट किया गया है। साथ ही, विधिक एवं प्रशासनिक क्षेत्रों में प्रयुक्त पारिभाषिक शब्दावली, वाक्य रचना, व्याकरण तथा लेखन-कला (निबंध, संक्षेपिका एवं रिपोर्ट लेखन) को व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण से समाहित किया गया है, जिससे विद्यार्थी हिन्दी भाषा के औपचारिक और व्यावसायिक प्रयोग में दक्ष हो सकें।

Unit-I: भाषा का परिचय एवं संवैधानिक तथा वैधानिक परिप्रेक्ष्य

1. मानक हिन्दी भाषा,
2. राजभाषा
3. सचार भाषा
4. सृजनात्मक भाषा
5. लक्ष्य भाषा
6. स्लोट भाषा

Unit-II: हिन्दी का शब्द भंडार

1. पारिभाषिक शब्दावली
2. प्रशासनिक शब्दावली
3. विधिकी शब्दावली
4. तकनीकी शब्दावली
5. वैज्ञानिक शब्दावली

Unit-III: वाक्य रचना एवं उसके प्रकार

1. हिन्दी वाक्य रचना
2. वाक्य के प्रकार
3. लिपिकी समस्याएँ एवं उनके समाधान
4. विराम चिन्हों का प्रयोग

Unit-IV: व्याकरण

1. संज्ञा
2. सर्वनाम
3. क्रिया
4. विशेषण

5. कारक

Unit-V: निबंध, संक्षेपिका एवं रिपोर्ट लेखन

1. विधिक विषयों एवं समस्याओं पर निबंध लेखन
2. सामान्य समस्याओं पर निबंध लेखन
3. संक्षेपिका लेखन एवं उसके नियम
4. घटनाओं का विवरण लेखन

पाठ्यक्रम से अपेक्षित अधिगम परिणाम (Learning Outcomes):

इस पाठ्यक्रम के माध्यम से विद्यार्थी हिन्दी भाषा के विभिन्न रूपों की समझ विकसित करेंगे तथा राजभाषा के रूप में हिन्दी की संवेधानिक भूमिका को पहचान सकेंगे। विद्यार्थी पारिभाषिक, विधिक, प्रशासनिक एवं वैज्ञानिक शब्दावली का प्रयोग करने में सक्षम होंगे। साथ ही, वे हिन्दी व्याकरण की बुनियादी इकाइयों (जैसे संज्ञा, सर्वनाम, क्रिया, विशेषण, कारक आदि) को व्यावहारिक रूप में समझ सकेंगे और वाक्य रचना एवं विराम चिन्हों के समुचित प्रयोग में प्रवीणता प्राप्त करेंगे। इसके अतिरिक्त, वे विधिक और सामाजिक विषयों पर प्रभावी निबंध लेखन, संक्षेपण तथा रिपोर्ट लेखन की योग्यता अर्जित करेंगे, जिससे वे न्यायिक, प्रशासनिक एवं शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी भाषा का उद्देश्यपरक प्रयोग कर सकें।

प्रमाणिक प्रयोजन मूलक हिन्दी डॉ. पृथ्वीनाथ पाण्डेय

हिन्दी भाषा और उसका साहित्य डॉ. कमलाकान्त

हिन्दी भाषा संरचना सम्पादक प्रो. त्रिभुवननाथ शुक्ल

हिन्दुस्तानी कहावत कोश एस. डब्ल्यू फैलन अनुवाद कृष्णानंद गुप्त

समांतर कोश अरविंद कुमार और कुसुम कुमार

हिन्दी भाषा का इतिहास शिक्षा मंत्रालय भारत सरकार धीरेन्द्र वर्मा

हिन्दी भाषा इतिहास और स्वरूप डॉ. राजमणि शर्मा

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SEMSESTER

V

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – V Semester

Title of the Paper: Political Science - V
Paper No.: I

(Foreign Policy of India)

Course Objective:

To make the students familiar about the Foreign policy in general and particular of India. Also how it is used to maintain the relations with other countries.

Unit-I: Foreign Policy concept and meaning

1. Meaning and Definition of Foreign Policy
2. Determinants of Foreign Policy
3. Development of India's Foreign Policy
4. Objective of India's Foreign Policy

Unit-II: Techniques of Foreign Policy

1. Diplomacy and its Functions
2. Types of Diplomacy (Traditional and Modern)
3. Diplomacy as Technique of Foreign Policy
4. Propaganda as Technique of Foreign Policy

Unit-III: Relation of India with its Neighbours

1. India and Pakistan

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2. India and Bangladesh
3. India and Srilanka
4. India and Nepal

Unit-IV: Relations of India with major Powers

1. India and USA
2. India and UK
3. India and Russia
4. India and China

Unit-V: India's Approach to Contemporary Global Issues

1. Terrorism
2. Nuclear Weapons
3. UN Reforms and India
4. Regional Cooperation

Learning Outcome:

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

1. Possess basic knowledge about the Indian National Movement and process of Constitution Framing and its development from Indian Perspective.
2. Understand the structure of the Executive and Judiciary in India and their working.



3. Possess basic knowledge about working in Executive and Judiciary and Centre state relationships.

Selected Bibliography:

1. D.M. Malone- *Does the elephant Dance?*
2. Harsh V. Pant- *Indian Foreign Policy*
3. J.N. Dixit- *India's Foreign policy and its Neighbours*
4. N.K. Jha- *India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World*
5. Sudhansubala Das- *Indian Foreign policy towards its Neighbours*
6. SumitGanguly- *Indian Foreign Policy*
7. V.P. Dutt- *Domestic Imperatives in Foreign Policy*

[Handwritten signatures/initials in blue ink, including a large 'R', a stylized 'P', and a signature that appears to be 'A. H. D. B. S. S. 2010']

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – V Semester
Title of the Paper: Jurisprudence (Legal Method, Indian
Legal System and Basic Theory of Law)
Paper No.: II

Course Objective:

This course aims to familiarize students with the fundamental concepts, theories, and schools of jurisprudence. It explores the nature and purpose of law, the relationship between law and morality, justice, and social change, as well as sources and basic legal concepts. The course also introduces recent trends such as public interest litigation, legal aid, and feminist jurisprudence to provide a comprehensive understanding of contemporary legal thought.

Unit-I: Introduction

1. Meaning, Nature & Scope of Jurisprudence
2. Concept of Law & its Kinds
3. Law vis-à-vis Morality, Religion and Social Change
4. Concept of Justice & its Kinds
5. Theories of Justice

Unit-II: Schools of Jurisprudence

1. Natural Law School
2. Analytical School

3. Historical School
4. Sociological School
5. Realist School
6. Indian Legal Theory- Concept of Dharma

Unit-III: Sources of Law

1. Classification of Sources of Law
2. Custom
3. Legislation
4. Judicial precedent
5. Juristic Writings & Opinions of Experts

Unit-IV: Legal Concepts

1. Legal Rights and Duties
2. Legal Personality
3. Ownership and Possession
4. Property
5. Liability and Obligations

Unit-V: Recent Trends in Jurisprudence

1. Legal Aid
2. Public Interest Litigation

3. Social Justice
4. Feminist Jurisprudence
5. Compensatory Jurisprudence

Learning Outcomes:

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

1. Comprehend key concepts and scope of jurisprudence.
2. Differentiate between various schools of jurisprudential thought.
3. Identify and classify the sources of law.
4. Understand fundamental legal concepts such as rights, duties, personality, and liability.
5. Analyze recent developments and trends in jurisprudence relevant to social justice.

Selected Bibliography:

1. Bodenheimer- The Philosophy and Methods of Law
2. Dias- Jurisprudence
3. G.W. Paton- Jurisprudence
4. H.L.A. Hart- The Concept of Law
5. Salmond- Jurisprudence
6. V.D. Mahajan- Jurisprudence and Legal Theory
7. W. Friedmann- Legal Theory

8. B.N. Mani Tripathi- Jurisprudence Legal Theory
9. Nomita Agrawal- Jurisprudence and Legal Theory
10. N.V. Paranjape- Studies in Jurisprudence and Legal Theory

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – V Semester

Title of the Paper: Environmental Law

Paper No.: III

Course Objective:

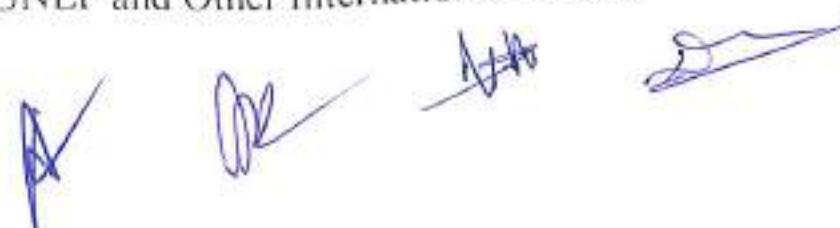
This course aims to provide students with an understanding of the principles and laws related to environmental protection. It covers concepts of pollution, constitutional and international frameworks, major Indian environmental legislations, and emerging global and national environmental issues. The course equips students to appreciate the legal mechanisms for sustainable development and environmental governance.

UNIT – I: Concept of Environment and Pollution

1. Environment – Meaning and Concept
2. Pollution – Meaning and Effects of pollution.
3. Environmental Pollution – Water, Air and Noise
4. Historical Background and Development

UNIT – II: International Perspective

1. Stockholm Conference
2. Rio Conference
3. U.N. Declaration on the Right to Development
4. Role of UNEP and Other International Bodies.



UNIT- III: Constitutional Provisions Related to Environment

1. Constitution-Making – Development and Property-Oriented Approach
2. Fundamental Rights – Right to Clean and Healthy Environment; Environment vs. Development
3. Fundamental Duty
4. Directive Principles – Status, Role, and Interrelationship with Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties
5. Judicial Approach
6. Enforcing Agencies and Remedies – Courts, Tribunals, Constitutional, Statutory, and Judicial Remedies
7. Principles – Polluter Pays, Public Liability Insurance, Precautionary Principle
8. Sustainable Development

UNIT- IV: Key Environment Legislations in India

1. Environment Protection Act 1986
2. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
3. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
4. Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
5. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
6. National Green Tribunal

UNIT- V: A. Emerging Issues and Contemporary Developments

1. Climate Change and Global Warming
2. Waste Management Laws
3. Coastal Regulation Zone
4. Role of NGO's and Civil Society
5. Bio Medical

B. Biodiversity

1. Legal Control
2. Control of Eco-Unfriendly Experimentation on Animals, Plants, Seeds, and Microorganisms

Learning Outcomes:

1. Understand the concept and types of pollution and their effects on the environment.
2. Analyze international environmental conferences and their significance.
3. Comprehend constitutional provisions and judicial interventions for environmental protection.
4. Examine key Indian environmental laws and their enforcement mechanisms.
5. Evaluate contemporary environmental challenges and legal responses.

A series of four handwritten signatures or initials in blue ink, likely belonging to faculty members, are arranged horizontally in the bottom right corner of the page.

Selected Bibliography:

1. Armin Rosencranz et al. (eds.), *Environmental Law and Policy in India* (2000), Oxford
2. R.B. Singh and Suresh Mishra, *Environmental Law in India* (1996), Concept Publishing Co., New Delhi
3. Venkat, *Environmental Law and Policy* (2011), PHI Learning
4. Kailash Thakur, *Environmental Protection Law and Policy in India* (1997), Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi
5. Richard L. Revesz et al. (eds.), *Environmental Law, the Economy and Sustainable Development* (2000), Cambridge
6. Christopher D. Stone, *Should Trees Have Standing? And Other Essays on Law, Morals and the Environment* (1996), Oceana
7. P. Leelakrishnan et al. (eds.), *Law and Environment* (1990), Eastern Book Company, Lucknow
8. P. Leelakrishnan, *Environmental Law in India* (1999), Butterworths India
9. Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, *Tiwari Committee Report* (1980) – Report of the Committee Recommending Legislative Measures and Administrative Machinery for Ensuring Environmental Protection
10. Sengar, *Environmental Law* (2011), PHI

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – V Semester

Title of the Paper: Law of Crimes – II(BNSS)

Paper No.: IV

Course Objective:

This course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the procedural aspects of criminal law under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), with emphasis on pre-trial, trial, and post-trial stages. It focuses on the constitutional safeguards available to the accused, the structure and function of criminal courts, and the rights of parties involved in criminal litigation. The course also introduces students to the principles governing fair trial, arrest, bail, search and seizure, framing of charges, and appellate remedies.

UNIT – I: Introductory

1. The rationale of criminal procedure: the importance of fair trial
2. The constitutional perspectives: Article 14, 20 & 21
3. Definitions

Pre-trial Process: Arrest

1. The distinction between cognizable and non-cognizable offences: relevance and adequacy problems
2. Steps to ensure accused's presence at trial: warrant and summons
3. Arrest with and without warrant
4. The absconder status

5. Rights of the arrested person
6. Right to know ground of arrest
7. Right to be taken to magistrate without delay
8. Right to not being detained for more than twenty-four hours & Article 22(2) of the Constitution of India
9. Right to consult legal practitioner, legal aid and the right to be told of rights to bail
10. Right to be examined by a medical practitioner

UNIT-II: Pre-trial Process: Search, Seizure and FIR

1. Search warrant and search without warrant
2. Police search during investigation
3. General principles of search
4. Seizure
5. Constitutional aspects of validity of search and seizure proceedings
6. F.I.R.
7. Evidentiary value of F.I.R.

Magisterial Powers to Take Cognizance

1. Commencement of proceedings
2. Dismissal of complaints
3. Bail: concept, purpose, constitutional overtones

4. Bailable and non-bailable offences
5. Cancellation of bail
6. Anticipatory bail
7. Appellate bail powers
8. General principles concerning bond

UNIT-III:

Fair Trial

1. Conception of fair trial
2. Presumption of innocence
3. Venue of trial
4. Right of the accused to know the accusation
5. The trial must generally be held in the accused's presence
6. Right of cross-examination and offering evidence in defense: the accused's statement
7. Right to speedy trial

UNIT-IV:

Charge

1. Framing of charge
2. Form and content of charge
3. Separate charge for distinct offence

4. Discharge – pre-charge evidence

Preliminary Pleas to March the Trial

6. Jurisdiction
7. Time limitations: rationale and scope
8. Pleas of autrefois acquit and autrefois convict
9. Issue Estoppel
10. Compounding of offences
11. Trial before a Court of Sessions: Procedural Steps and Substantive Rights
12. Summary trial

Judgment

13. Form and content
14. Post-conviction orders in lieu of punishment: emerging penal policy
15. Compensation and cost
16. Modes of providing judgment

UNIT-V:

Appeal, Review, Revision

1. No appeal in certain cases
2. The rationale of appeals, review, revision
3. The multiple ranges of appellate remedies

4. Appeal to Supreme Court of India
5. Appeal to High Court
6. Appeal to Session Court
7. Special right to appeal
8. Government appeal against sentencing
9. Judicial power in disposal of appeal
10. Legal aid in appeals
11. Revisional jurisdiction
12. Transfer of cases

Learning Outcomes:

1. Understand key stages of criminal procedure.
2. Identify rights of the accused during arrest, trial, and appeal.
3. Analyze FIR, bail, charge framing, and search/seizure provisions.
4. Explain trial types and principles of fair trial.
5. Apply procedural rules to practical legal problems.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. Criminal Procedure – R.V. Kelkar (Revised by Dr. K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai)
2. The Code of Criminal Procedure – S.N. Mishra
3. Law of Criminal Procedure – Ratanlal & Dhirajlal

4. Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita,2023 (Bare Act)

Three handwritten signatures in blue ink are present. The first signature on the left is a stylized 'P'. The second signature in the middle is a stylized 'M'. The third signature on the right is a stylized 'L'.

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – V Semester

Title of the Paper: French (optional)

Paper No.: V A

Course Objective:

To develop basic reading, writing, and conversational skills in French by introducing grammar concepts, vocabulary, and practical language usage. This course aims to enhance students' proficiency in everyday communication and comprehension in French.

UNIT-I:

1. Negatives
2. Colours
3. Expression with avoir verb
4. Forming questions
5. Animals Names in French

UNIT-II:

1. Fruit Names in French
2. Usage of Prepositions Au/En
3. Meals in French
4. French Festivals

5. Demonstratif Adjectifs

UNIT-III:

1. Adjectifs interrogates
2. Expression with faire verb
3. Possessive adjectives
4. Seasons
5. Time showing in French

UNIT-IV:

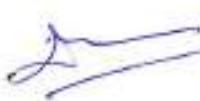
1. Names of Transportation in French
2. Names of clothings in French
3. Receipe Writing
4. Message Writing

UNIT-V:

1. Simple past Tense Part-1
2. Simple past Tense Part-2
3. Simple Future Tense
4. Imperatives
5. Negative expressions.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Understand and use French negatives, colors, and question forms.

2. Apply knowledge of prepositions and adjectives in conversation and writing.
3. Use verbs *avoir* and *faire* effectively in various expressions.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. L NOVEAU SANS FRONTIERS II

Four handwritten signatures in blue ink are arranged horizontally. From left to right: 1) A stylized signature that looks like 'P' or 'D'. 2) A signature that looks like 'BB'. 3) A signature that looks like 'MM'. 4) A signature that looks like 'D'.

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – V Semester

Title of the Paper: Hindi (optional)

Paper No.: V B

पाठ्यक्रम उद्देश्य (Course Objective):

इस पाठ्यक्रम का उद्देश्य छात्रों को हिन्दी भाषा के व्यवहारिक, प्रशासनिक, विधिक एवं तकनीकी रूपों में दक्ष बनाना है, जिससे वे कार्यालयीन कार्य, विधिक प्रक्रिया, अनुवाद तथा डिजिटल माध्यमों में हिन्दी का प्रभावी प्रयोग कर सकें। यह पाठ्यक्रम छात्रों को पत्र लेखन, सार लेखन, व्याकरण, अनुवाद तथा निबंध लेखन जैसी बुनियादी भाषिक क्षमताओं के साथ-साथ समकालीन डिजिटल युग में हिन्दी की उपयोगिता से भी परिचित कराता है। इसके अंतर्गत हिन्दी के प्रमुख पोर्टलों, सॉफ्टवेयरों एवं अधिवक्ता-पक्षकार मनोविज्ञान का अध्ययन कर उन्हें विधिक क्षेत्र में भाषा के प्रभावी प्रयोग हेतु सक्षम किया जाता है। साथ ही, पाठ्यक्रम छात्रों को हिन्दी की संवैधानिक स्थिति एवं वैश्विक परिप्रेक्ष्य में इसके स्थान से भी अवगत कराता है।

Unit-I: हिन्दी पत्र लेखन, सार लेखन, व्याकरण एवं अप्रवाद टिप्पणियों की रचना

1. हिन्दी पत्र लेखन एवं सार लेखन
2. कार्यालयीन क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग
3. शब्द की अवधारणा एवं शब्द के प्रकार

Unit-II: व्याकरण

1. लिंग - विचार, वचन, संधियाँ
2. क्रिया एवं काल (Verbs and Tenses)
3. प्रत्यय, उपसर्ग
4. स्वर- व्यंजन-
5. शब्द की शक्तियाँ

Unit-III: हिन्दी के प्रमुख पोर्टल

1. हिन्दी के सॉफ्टवेयर
2. भाषा और समाज

3. अधिवक्ता एवं पक्षकार मनोविज्ञान

Unit-IV: अनुवाद

1. हिन्दी से अंग्रेजी में
2. अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी में
3. अधिनियम की धाराओं का सार लेखन
4. दस्तावेजों का अनुवाद

Unit-V:

1. वैश्विक परिवृश्य में हिन्दी
2. कम्प्यूटर (साइबर) में हिन्दी में प्रयोग की कठिनाई एवं उपाय
3. हिन्दी की संविधान में स्थिति
4. निबंध (विधिक समस्याओं पर)
5. पूर्व निर्णयों का संक्षिप्तीकरण

पाठ्यक्रम से अपेक्षित अधिगम परिणाम (Learning Outcomes):

इस पाठ्यक्रम के अध्ययन के पश्चात विद्यार्थी पत्र लेखन, सार लेखन तथा कार्यालयीन क्षेत्रों में प्रयुक्त हिन्दी की कार्यप्रणाली को आत्मसात कर सकेंगे। वे व्याकरण के विविध पहलुओं जैसे लिंग, वचन, संधियाँ, क्रिया-काल, उपसर्ग-प्रत्यय तथा शब्द की शक्तियों का व्यावहारिक ज्ञान प्राप्त करेंगे। अनुवाद कौशल विकसित करते हुए वे अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी तथा हिन्दी से अंग्रेजी में विधिक एवं प्रशासनिक दस्तावेजों का शुद्ध एवं सटीक अनुवाद करने में सक्षम होंगे। विद्यार्थी हिन्दी कम्प्यूटिंग के सॉफ्टवेयर, साइबर क्षेत्र में हिन्दी प्रयोग की समस्याओं तथा उनके समाधान की समझ विकसित करेंगे। साथ ही, वे पूर्व निर्णयों के संक्षिप्तीकरण एवं विधिक समस्याओं पर प्रभावी निबंध लेखन में निपुण होंगे। यह पाठ्यक्रम उन्हें भाषा, विधि और समाज के अंतर्संबंध को समझते हुए हिन्दी भाषा को वैश्विक संदर्भ में प्रयोग करने की योग्यता प्रदान करेगा।

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. प्रयोजन मूलक हिन्दी की नई भूमिका	कैलाशनाथ पाण्डेय
2. हिन्दी भाषा और समसामयिकी	म.प्र. ग्रंथ अकादमी
	सम्पादक धनंजय वर्मा

3. प्रयोजनमूलक हिन्दी	रघुनंदन प्रसाद शर्मा
4. प्रशासनिक हिन्दी	पुष्पा कुमारी
5. अनुवाद संवेदना और सरोकार	डॉ. सुरेश सिंघल
6. भाषिक ओदात्य	डॉ. त्रिभुवननाथ शुक्ल
7. हिन्दी कम्प्यूटिंग	डॉ. त्रिभुवननाथ शुक्ल
8. हिन्दी प्रयोग एक शैक्षिक व्याकरण	पी. सी. जैन

PK ✓ H.H. [Signature]

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – V Semester

Title of the Paper: Law on Corporate Finance

Paper No.: VI A

Course Objective:

To provide a comprehensive understanding of the legal framework protecting children and juveniles against various offences. The course covers definitions, causes, international and national protections, child-specific offences, juvenile justice system, and rehabilitation measures.

UNIT-I: Introduction

1. Definition of Child/Juvenile
2. Causes of Offences Against Children
3. International Protections

UNIT II: Offences against Child

1. Child Abuse
2. Child Labour
3. Kidnapping
4. Abetment of Suicide
5. Sale of Minors
6. Child Trafficking.

UNIT III: Child Welfare and Family Issues

1. Child Marriage
2. Abandonment, Custody During Matrimonial Suits
3. Obligation to Supply Necessaries

UNIT IV: Sexual Offense against Children

1. Sexual Offences Against Children
2. POCSO Act, 2012

UNIT V: Legal Protection and Juvenile Justice

1. Protections (Constitution, BNSS 2023)
2. Juvenile Justice Act, 2015
3. Juvenile Delinquency (Causes, Courts, Rehabilitation)

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. Define key terms such as child and juvenile under law.
2. Understand the causes and types of offences against children.
3. Analyze international and domestic legal protections for children.
4. Comprehend juvenile justice provisions including rehabilitation and delinquency.

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Selected Bibliography:

1. ParasDiwan, *Children and Legal Protection*;
2. S.C. Tripathi, *Law Relating to Women & Child*
3. Juvenile Justice in India" by Dr. N.V. Paranjape
4. Children and the Law" by MamtaRao

Bare Acts

1. Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection) Act, 2015
2. POCSO Act, 2012
3. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 (Amended)
4. Indian Constitution (esp. Art. 21A, 24, 39(e)(f))
5. BharatiyaNyayaSanhita (BNSS), 2023 (replacement for IPC)

SEMSESTER -

VI

✓ *Abdullah* *Asif*

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – VI Semester

Title of the Paper: Political Science -VI

Paper No.: I

(Comparative Politics)

Course Objective:

The objective of this paper is to make the students educated in diverse political systems around the world, including area based knowledge, broader theoretical understanding of different political systems, institutions and processes.

Unit-I : The Constitution of UK

1. General Features of Constitution of U.K.
2. Constitutional Conventions
3. The Crown, Parliament, Cabinet System
4. Judiciary, Unitary System
5. The Party System

Unit-II : The Constitution of USA

1. General Features of the Constitution of USA
2. Federation
3. President, Congress and Federal Judiciary
4. Method of Amendment

5. Party System

Unit-III : The Constitution of China

1. General Features of the Constitution of China
2. Federal Executive
3. Federal Legislature
4. Judiciary
5. Party System

Unit-IV : The Constitution of Switzerland

1. Features of the Constitution of Switzerland
2. Federal Executive
3. Federal Legislature
4. Swiss Federal Judiciary
5. Direct democracy in Switzerland

Unit-V : Comparative Political Institutions

1. Federalism (UK, USA and China)
2. Executive (UK, USA and China)
3. Legislature (UK, USA and China)
4. Judiciary (UK, USA and China)
5. Political Parties (UK, USA and China)

Learning Outcome:

1. The scholars shall possess the basic knowledge about domestic and foreign policies and principles.
2. The scholar shall be able to understand and analyze the international scenario and role of organizations of regional and international importance.
3. The scholars shall be able to visualize India's relations with other countries and organizations of global importance.

Selected Bibliography:

1. U.N. Gupta- *Select World Constitutions*
2. Vishnu Bhagwan- *World Constitution and Comparative Study*
3. J.C. Johari- *Select World Constitutions*
4. Arun Kumar- *Major Constitutions of the World*
5. M.V. Pylee- *Select Constitutions of the World*

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – VI Semester

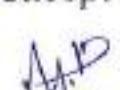
**Title of the Paper: Information Technology Law and
Artificial Intelligence
Paper No.: II**

Course Objective:

This course aims to equip students with a thorough understanding of the legal issues surrounding information technology, cybersecurity, digital signatures, data protection, and emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Blockchain, and Cloud Computing. It also focuses on India's legislative framework including the IT Act, DPDP Act, and relevant provisions of new criminal laws.

UNIT-I: Information Technology Act, 2000

1. Concept and Definition of Information Technology
2. A Brief Overview of the Information Technology Act, 2000
3. IT Act, 2000 vs. IT (Amendment) Act, 2008
4. Relevant Provisions from Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), Bankers' Books Evidence Act, Reserve Bank of India Act etc.
5. Cyber Crimes- Definition, Nature, Characteristics, Kinds, Offences and Investigation
6. Intermediary Liability- Meaning & Concept

UNIT-II: Digital Signature and Electronic Authentication

1. Relevance and Evolution of Signature in Law
2. Handwritten Signature vs. Digital Signature
3. Technological Advancement and Authentication Mechanisms
4. Digital Signature under the IT Act, 2000
5. Cryptography, Public Key, Private Key, and Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)
6. Electronic Signature: Definition and Legal Validity
7. Electronic Signature vs. Digital Signature
8. UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Signatures

UNIT-III: E-Commerce, E-Governance & E-Contract

1. **E-Commerce**- Meaning, Origin, Tools and Models of E-Commerce; Legal Framework of e-commerce under the IT Act, 2000 and UNCITRAL Model Law
2. **E-Governance**- Meaning, Concept and Models of E-Governance; Legal Status of E-Governance under the IT Act, 2000 and UNCITRAL Framework
3. **E-Contract**- Concept, Types and its Legal Validity; Legal Framework for E-Contract in IT Act & other laws

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UNIT-IV: Data Protection and Privacy

1. Need for Data Protection in Cyberspace
2. Types of Data and Their Sensitivity
3. Constitutional and Legal Framework for Privacy in India
4. Overview of the Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023
5. Key Principles: Consent, Purpose Limitation, Accountability
6. Comparative Analysis: DPDP Act vs. GDPR

UNIT V: Regulation of Artificial Intelligence and New Emerging Issues

1. Artificial Intelligence- Definition, Nature, Evolution, Types and Classifications; Ethical and Legal Issues in Artificial Intelligence
2. Robotics – Concept and its legal framework
3. Blockchain Technology- Concept and its Regulation
4. Cloud Computing- Concept and its Regulation

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Interpret the key provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000 and its amendments.
2. Understand and differentiate between digital and electronic signatures.
3. Analyze the legal validity of e-commerce, e-governance, and e-contracts.

4. Explain data privacy and protection frameworks including the DPDP Act, 2023.
5. Examine legal and ethical challenges posed by Artificial Intelligence and other emerging technologies.

Selected Bibliography:

1. Apar Gupta- Commentary on Information Technology Act
2. Chris Reed- Internet Law: Text and Materials
3. Ian J Lloyd- Information Technology Law
4. IshitaChatterjee- Law on Information Technology
5. Krishnapal Malik- Information Technology & Cyber Law
6. M.K. Bhandari- Digital Personal Data Protection Act
7. PavanDuggal- Cyber Law
8. S.R. Bhansali- Commentary on the Information Technology Act
9. Vakul Sharma- Information Technology: Law and Practice.
10. Yatindra Singh- Cyber Laws

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – VI Semester
Title of the Paper: Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of
Legislation
Paper No.: III

Course Objective:

To provide an in-depth understanding of how statutes are interpreted and the principles governing their construction. The paper covers various rules, internal and external aids, interpretative approaches for different types of laws, and constitutional doctrines.

UNIT-I: Interpretation of Statutes

1. Meaning of the term 'statutes'
2. Commencement, operation and repeal of statutes
3. Purpose of interpretation of statutes
4. General Clauses Act 1897

UNIT-II: Aids to Interpretation

1. Internal aids
 1. Titles
 2. Preamble
 3. Heading and marginal notes
 4. Sections and sub- sections
 5. Punctuation marks
 6. Illustrative, exceptions, provisos and saving clauses

7. Schedules
8. Non-obstinate clause
2. External aids
 1. Dictionaries
 2. Translations
 3. Travauxpréparatoires
 4. Statues in pari material
 5. ContemporaneaExposito
 6. Debates, inquiry commission reports and Law commission reports

UNIT-III: Rules of Statutory Interpretation

1. Primary rules
2. Literal rule
3. Golden rule
4. Mischief rule (rule in the Heydon's case)
5. Rule of harmonious construction
6. Noscitur a sociis
7. Ejusdemgeneries
8. Reddendo singular singularis

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UNIT-IV: Interpretation with reference to the subject matter and purpose

1. Restrictive and beneficial construction
2. Taxing statutes
3. Penal statutes
4. Welfare legislation

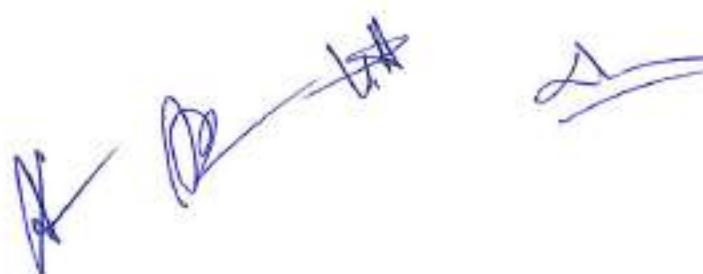
UNIT-V: Principal of Constitutional Interpretation

1. Harmonious constructions
2. Doctrine of pith and substance
3. Colorable legislation
4. Ancillary powers
5. "Occupied field"
6. Residuary power
7. Doctrine of repugnancy

Learning Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the purpose and need for statutory interpretation.
2. Apply internal and external aids in interpreting statutes.

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3. Identify and apply primary rules of interpretation including literal, golden, and mischief rules.
4. Interpret various types of statutes such as taxing, penal, and welfare laws.
5. Comprehend constitutional interpretation principles like pith and substance and doctrine of repugnancy.

Selected Bibliography:

1. G.P. Singh, Principal of Statutory Interpretation,(7th ed.), 1999, Wadhwa Nagpur
2. P.St. Langan (ed.), Maxwell on The Interpretation of Statues (19760, N.M. Tripathi, Bombay
3. K. Shanmukham, N.S. Bindras's Interpretation of Statues (1997) The Law Book Co. Allahabad
4. V. Sarathi, Interpretation of Statues, (1984), Eastern & Co.
5. M.P. Jain, Constitutional Law of India, (1994) Wadhwa& Co.
6. M.P. Singh; (ed.) V.N .Shukla's Constitution of India (1994) Eastern Lucknow
7. U. Baxi, Introduction to Justice K.K. Mathews, Democracy Equality and Freedom (19780 Eastern Lucknow

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – VI Semester

Title of the Paper: Law of Evidence (B SA)

Paper No.: IV

Course Objective:

This course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the principles and provisions of the Bharatiya Sakhya Adhiniyam 2023 (Law of Evidence). It covers the concepts of facts and evidence, relevancy and admissibility, witness examination, burden of proof, and estoppel, equipping students to apply evidentiary laws effectively in civil and criminal cases.

UNIT-I: Introductory

1. The main features of the BhartiyaSakhyaAdhiniyam 2023
2. The fundamental principles of law of evidence.
3. Definition
 - 3.1- Facts - relevant facts/ facts in issue
 - 3.2 Evidence: oral and documentary, Direct, Indirect, Primary, Secondary, Hearsay evidence
 - 3.3 Presumptions
 - 3.4. "Proving""not proving" and "disproving"

UNIT-II: Relevancy and Admissibility of facts Relevancy of Facts

1. The Doctrine of Res Restae
2. The problems of relevancy of "otherwise" irrelevant facts
3. Facts concerning bodies and mental state
4. Evidence of common intention relating to conspiracy

Admission and Confessions

1. General principles concerning admission
2. Differences between "admission" and "confession"
3. The problems of non- admissibility of confessions caused by "any inducement, threat or Promise"
4. Confession to police officer
5. Confession by co-accused
6. The problems with the judicial action based on a "retracted confession"

UNIT-III: Dying Declarations

1. The justification for relevance on dying declarations
2. The judicial standards for appreciation of evidentiary value of dying declarations

Relevance of Judgments

1. Admissibility of judgments in civil and criminal matters
2. "Fraud" and "Collusion"

Expert Testimony

1. Who is an expert? : Types of expert evidence
2. Opinion on relationship especially proof of marriage
3. The problem of judicial defense to expert testimony.

UNIT-IV: Oral Documentary Evidence

1. General principles concerning oral evidence
2. General principles concerning documentary evidence
3. General principles regarding exclusion of oral by documentary evidence
4. Special problems: Rehearing evidence
5. Issue estoppel
6. Tenancy estoppel

Witness Examination and cross Examinations

1. Competency to testify
2. State privilege
3. Professional privilege
4. Approval testimony

5. General principles of examination and cross examination
6. Leading questions
7. Lawful questions in cross-examination
8. Compulsion to answer questions put to witness
9. Hostile witness
10. Impeaching of the standing or credit of witness

UNIT-V: Burden of Proof

1. General principles conception of onus probandi
2. General and special exceptions to onus probandi
3. The justification of presumption and of the doctrine of judicial notice
4. Justification as to presumption as to certain offences
5. Presumption as to dowry
6. The scope of the doctrine of judicial notice

Estoppel

1. Why estoppel? The rationale .

2. Estoppel, res-judicial and waiver and presumption
3. Question of corroboration
4. Improper admission and of witness in civil and criminal cases

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Explain fundamental principles and definitions related to facts and evidence.
- Analyze the relevancy and admissibility of various types of facts and confessions.
- Evaluate the evidentiary value of dying declarations, judgments, and expert testimony.
- Understand procedures of witness examination, cross-examination, and privileges.
- Apply concepts of burden of proof, presumptions, estoppel, and corroboration in litigation

Selected Bibliography:

1. Sarkar and Manohar, Sarkar on evidence (1999),
2. Indian Evidence Act, (Amendment up to date)
3. Ratanlal, Dhirajlal: Law of Evidence (1994),
4. Polein Murphy, Evidence (5th Reprint 2000),

A series of handwritten markings in blue ink, including initials and a signature, located at the bottom right of the page.

5. Albert S. Osborn, The Problem Proof (First Indian Reprint 1998),
6. Avtar Singh, Principles of Law of evidence (1992),

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – VI Semester

Title of the Paper: French
Paper No.: V A

Course Objective:

To develop basic communication skills in French through reading, writing, speaking, and listening, along with an introduction to French culture and grammar.

Unit – I:

1. Lesson Reading
2. Answering Questions
3. Dialogue Writing
4. Adverb of Quantity.
5. Near Future tense

Unit – II:

1. Article Writing
2. Invitation Writing
3. Name of Sports in French
4. Expressions of time
5. Near past tense

Unit – III:

1. Weather forecast
2. Place of preposition
3. Negative expressions
4. History of France
5. Famous things of France.

Unit – IV:

1. Name of furniture and gadgets in French
2. Family members
3. Conversation 78
4. Specialised shops
5. Objects in classroom

Unit – V:

1. All tenses
2. Conjugations
3. Essays
4. Passage Writing

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Understand and use French grammar and tenses.

2. Read and write simple texts, dialogues, and articles.
3. Speak using everyday vocabulary and expressions.
4. Identify French cultural elements like history, weather, and famous places.
5. Use correct vocabulary for time, place, family, furniture, and more.
6. Conjugate common French verbs accurately.

Selected Bibliography:

1. Le Noveau Sans Frontiers III.

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – VI Semester

Title of the Paper: Hindi

Paper No.: V B

पाठ्यक्रम उद्देश्य (Course Objective):

इस पाठ्यक्रम का उद्देश्य छात्रों को हिन्दी भाषा के व्यवहारिक, प्रशासनिक, विधिक एवं तकनीकी रूपों में दक्ष बनाना है, जिससे वे कार्यालयीन कार्य, विधिक प्रक्रिया, अनुवाद तथा डिजिटल माध्यमों में हिन्दी का प्रभावी प्रयोग कर सकें। यह पाठ्यक्रम छात्रों को पत्र लेखन, सार लेखन, व्याकरण, अनुवाद तथा निबंध लेखन जैसी बुनियादी भाषिक क्षमताओं के साथ-साथ समकालीन डिजिटल युग में हिन्दी की उपयोगिता से भी परिचित कराता है। इसके अंतर्गत हिन्दी के प्रमुख पोर्टलों, सॉफ्टवेयरों एवं अधिवक्ता-पक्षकार मनोविज्ञान का अध्ययन कर उन्हें विधिक क्षेत्र में भाषा के प्रभावी प्रयोग हेतु सक्षम किया जाता है। साथ ही, पाठ्यक्रम छात्रों को हिन्दी की संवैधानिक स्थिति एवं वैश्विक परिप्रेक्ष्य में इसके स्थान से भी अवगत कराता है।

Unit – I: प्रशासनिक शब्दावली राज्यों और केन्द्र में हिन्दी की स्थिति

1. प्रशासनिक शब्दावली
2. राज्य में हिन्दी की स्थिति
3. प्रमुख लेटिन सूत्रों को हिन्दी में अभिव्यक्त करना।
4. केन्द्र में हिन्दी की स्थिति

Unit – II: दीवानी एवं व्यवहार विधि में प्रयुक्त होने वाले शब्द (Terms / Words)

1. संविदा, प्रसंविदा, अभिसमय, प्रस्थापना, प्रस्ताव के लिए आमंत्रण, सहमति, स्वीकृति
2. प्राड-न्याय, केविएट, याचिकाएं, निष्पादन, उपचार, परितोष, मुजरई (Set off)
3. आज्ञप्तियाँ, अनुज्ञप्तियाँ, प्रतिकर, पर, वसीयत (इच्छा पत्र)
4. संज्ञेय, असंज्ञेय, शामनीय, अशामनीय



5. पुनरीक्षण, पुनरावलोकन/पुनर्विलोकन, अपील

Unit – III: निर्णय लेखन के सिद्धान्त विशेषताएँ, एवं विषय सामग्री (Contents)

1. निर्णय एवं विनिश्चय (Decision & Judgement)
2. निर्णय लेखन के सिद्धान्त
3. निर्णय लेखन की विशेषताएँ
4. विषय सामग्री - व्यवहारिक विधि एवं अपराधिक विधि

Unit – IV: विधियों का वर्गीकरण -

1. व्यवहार विधि एवं अपराध विधि
2. संवैधानिक विधि, अपकृत्यविधि
3. सारवान एवं प्रक्रियात्मक विधि
4. संविधि एवं अधिनियम, अनुसूची, अध्यादेश

Unit – V: संक्षिप्त शोध लेखन (Articles)

1. निबंध एवं शोध निबंध का अर्थ एवं परिभाषा
2. विषय से संबंधित सहायक सामग्री
3. लेखन के लिए सिद्धान्त

पाठ्यक्रम से अपेक्षित अधिगम परिणाम (Learning Outcomes):

इस पाठ्यक्रम के अध्ययन के पश्चात विद्यार्थी पत्र लेखन, सार लेखन तथा कार्यालयीन क्षेत्रों में प्रयुक्त हिन्दी की कार्यप्रणाली को आत्मसात कर सकेंगे। वे व्याकरण के विविध पहलुओं जैसे लिंग, वचन, संधियाँ, क्रिया-काल, उपसर्ग-प्रत्यय तथा शब्द की शक्तियों का व्यावहारिक ज्ञान प्राप्त करेंगे। अनुवाद कौशल विकसित करते हुए वे अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी तथा हिन्दी से अंग्रेजी में विधिक एवं प्रशासनिक दस्तावेजों का शुद्ध एवं सटीक अनुवाद करने में सक्षम होंगे। विद्यार्थी हिन्दी कम्यूटिंग के

सॉफ्टवेयर, साइबर क्षेत्र में हिन्दी प्रयोग की समस्याओं तथा उनके समाधान की समझ विकसित करेंगे। साथ ही, वे पूर्व निर्णयों के संक्षिप्तीकरण एवं विधिक समस्याओं पर प्रभावी निबंध लेखन में निपुण होंगे। यह पाठ्यक्रम उन्हें भाषा, विधि और समाज के अंतर्संबंध को समझते हुए हिन्दी भाषा को वैश्विक संदर्भ में प्रयोग करने की योग्यता प्रदान करेगा।

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. हिन्दी शब्द शक्ति और पारिभाषिक शब्दावली	बालेन्दु शेखर तिवारी
2. प्रयोजनमूलक हिन्दी	माधव सोनटक्के
3. राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी समस्याएँ एवं समाधान	देवेन्द्रनाथ शर्मा
4. भाषा प्रौद्योगिकी एवं भाषा प्रबंधन	डॉ. सूर्यप्रसाद दीक्षित
5. हिन्दी राष्ट्रभाषा जनभाषा राजभाषा	शंकरदयाल सिंह

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – VI Semester

Title of the Paper: Financial Market Regulation(Optional)

Paper No.: VI A

Course Objective:

To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the Indian financial system, including its structure, key markets (capital, money, derivatives), financial instruments, market regulations, and the impact of globalization on financial markets.

UNIT-I: Introduction to Financial System

- A) An Overview of Financial System - Structure of Indian financial system, the nature and role of financial system, Relationship between financial system and economic development, Constituents of Financial System - Primary and Secondary, Development of Financial Markets in India, Components of financial system.
- B) Theories -Prior savings theory, Credit creation theory, Theory of post savings, Financial regulation theory, Financial liberalization theory.

UNIT-II: Overview of Capital Market

- A) Introduction to Capital Market - Structure and Growth of the Indian Capital Market, Indian Capital Market Forms - Industrial Securities, New Issue markets

and Old Issue markets Introduction, Features, Types and Government Securities (Gilt- edged market)- Introduction, Features, and Types

B) Ownership Securities - Equity Shares, Preference Shares, No-par stock- (Introduction, Features and Types)

C) Creditorship Securities Debentures -Introduction, Features, and Types.

UNIT-III: Overview of Money Market

Money market- Meaning, Features, Structure of money market, Regulatory framework,- RBI/FIMMDA/FEDAI, Disadvantages of Money market, Characteristics and Features of developed money market, Recent development in money markets-DFHI, STCI B) Money Market Instruments-T Bills, Money at short and call notice, Commercial bills, Promissory notes, Certificate of deposits Commercial papers, Banker's Acceptance CBLO, IBPC, MMMF and LAF

UNIT-IV: Overview of Derivatives Market

A) Derivatives Market - Meaning, Importance and Need for Derivatives Market, Kinds of financial derivatives and financial derivatives in India.

B) Globalization of Financial Market - Indigenous Bond markets, Foreign Currency Bond Markets, Euro market, FDI Inflows Outflows, Emerging Trends and Challenges in Global Financial Markets and Impact of globalization on financial markets.

UNIT-V: REGULATION AND PRESERVATION OF INTEGRITY OF FINANCIAL MARKETS

1. Legal aspects of functioning of the financial market
2. Financial market participants - statuses
3. Preservation of integrity of financial markets
4. Disputes and arbitration on financial markets
5. Professional ethics on financial markets
6. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Role and powers

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the structure and components of the Indian financial system.
2. Analyze the functioning and instruments of capital and money markets.
3. Explain key financial theories and their relevance.
4. Understand the role and types of financial derivatives.
5. Evaluate the impact of globalization on financial markets.
6. Describe legal, ethical, and regulatory aspects, including the role of SEBI.

SUGGESTED BOOKS:

1. Pathak, Bharathi. V.P.: Indian Financial System, Pearson Education India
2. Singh, Preethi : Dynamics of Indian Financial System, Ane Books Pvt. Ltd.
3. Guruswami, S. Capital Markets, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi



4. Khan, M.Y: Indian Financial System, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi

5. Avadhani, V.A., Investment And Security Markets in India, Himalaya Publishing House

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – VI Semester
Title of the Paper: Women and Criminal Law (Optional)
Paper No.: VI B

Course Objective:

To develop an in-depth understanding of the legal framework addressing crimes against women, special legislations for their protection, and the role of feminist jurisprudence, while critically examining victim rights, rehabilitation, and emerging criminal trends.

UNIT-I: Introduction

Introduction - crime against women, nature, kinds, international documents, constitutional provisions, feminist jurisprudence.

UNIT-II: Crimes against women under BNS

Crimes against women under BNS- Rape, sexual assault, outrage of Modesty, Acid attack, kidnapping and abduction, cruelty.

UNIT-III: Special legislation for women - I

1. Dowry prohibition Act 1961
2. Protection of Women from domestic violence Act 2005
3. Sexual harassment of women at workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal Act, 2012).

UNIT-IV: Special legislation for Women - II

1. Immoral Traffic(Prevention) Act, 1956
2. Indecent Representation of Women(Prohibition) Act, 1986
3. Pre conception and Pre-Natal diagnostic Test Act, 1994

UNIT-V: Victim Compensation ,Rehabilitation and Emerging Issues

1. Victim Compensation and Rehabilitation
2. Emerging Crimes, Cybercrime, Honor killing etc.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the nature and types of crimes against women.
2. Analyze relevant provisions under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) relating to women's safety.
3. Examine key protective legislations such as the Domestic Violence Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, and POSH Act.
4. Discuss mechanisms of victim compensation and rehabilitation.
5. Identify and analyze emerging issues like cybercrimes and honour killings.

Selected Bibliography:

1. "Criminology and Penology" by Dr. N.V. Paranjape
2. "Law Relating to Women & Children" by MamtaRao
3. "BharatiyaNyayaSanhita (BNS), 2023 – Bare Act
4. "Indian Penal Code" by Ratanlal&Dhirajlal (updated BNS edition)

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SEMSESTER

VII

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – VII Semester

Title of the Paper: Property Law Paper No.: I

Course Objective:

To provide a foundational understanding of the law relating to property, focusing on the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, Easements Act, and Indian Succession Act. The course aims to equip students with knowledge of various types of property transfers, legal doctrines, and the rights and duties of parties involved.

Unit-I: Introduction to Property Law

1. Meaning, definition and concept of property
2. Theories of property (Natural law, Socio-legal, Marxist)
3. Kinds of property:
 - a. Movable & Immovable
 - b. Tangible & Intangible
4. What may and may not be transferred (Section 6, TPA)
5. Who can transfer (Section 7, TPA)
6. Competency to contract and transfer
7. Operation and mode of transfer (Sections 8–10)
8. Conditional transfers:
 - a. Void & unlawful conditions



- b. Condition precedent and condition subsequent

Unit-II: Vested and Contingent Interests & Unborn Persons

1. Transfer to unborn persons (Section 13, TPA)
2. Rule against perpetuity (Section 14)
3. Vested interest (Section 19)
4. Contingent interest (Section 21)
5. Election (Section 35)
6. Accumulation of income (Section 17)
7. Transfer by multiple parties or to multiple parties (Sections 45–48)

Unit-III: Doctrines and Fraudulent Transfers

1. Doctrine of LisPendens (Section 52)
2. Doctrine of Part Performance (Section 53A)
3. Fraudulent transfer (Section 53)
4. Doctrine of Feeding the Grant by Estoppel (Section 43)
5. Doctrine of Ostensible Ownership (Section 41)

Unit-IV: Specific Transfers – Sale, Mortgage, Lease, Gift, Exchange

1. Sale (Sections 54–56):
 - o Essentials, rights & liabilities of buyer/seller
2. Mortgage (Sections 58–104):
 - o Types (Simple, Usufructuary, English, Conditional Sale, Anomalous)

- o Rights of redemption, foreclosure, accession
- 3. Lease (Sections 105–117):
 - o Essentials, rights & duties of lessor/lessee
- 4. Gift (Sections 122–129):
 - o Essentials, revocation, onerous gifts, universal donee
- 5. Exchange (Sections 118–121)

Unit-V: Actionable Claims, Easements & Testamentary Succession

- 1. Actionable Claims (Sections 130–137):
- 2. Definition, assignment and enforceability
- 3. Easement under Easements Act, 1882:
- 4. Definition, types, modes of acquisition
- 5. Distinction between easement and license
- 6. Extinction and suspension of easement rights
- 7. Testamentary Succession (Indian Succession Act, 1925):
- 8. Will and Codicil – Definition, execution, revocation
- 9. Capacity to make a will
- 10. Types of bequests
- 11. Probate, letters of administration
- 12. Rights and duties of executors

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the concept, classification, and theories of property.
2. Explain the legal framework governing valid transfers under the Transfer of Property Act.
3. Distinguish between vested and contingent interests and apply rules like perpetuity and election.
4. Analyze key doctrines such as lis pendens, part performance, and ostensible ownership.
5. Describe the legal essentials and consequences of transfers like sale, lease, mortgage, gift, and exchange.
6. Interpret laws relating to actionable claims, easements, and testamentary succession.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. Mulla	2. Transfer of Property Act
3. V.P.Sarthy	4. Transfer of Property
5. R.K. Sinha	6. Law of Transfer of Property
7. N.K. Jhabwala	8. The Indian Easement Act

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – VII Semester

Title of the Paper: Company Law

Paper No.: II

Course Objective:

To provide a comprehensive understanding of the principles, legal framework, and regulatory mechanisms governing companies in India under the Companies Act, 2013. The course aims to enable students to analyze the structure, formation, management, and dissolution of companies, as well as contemporary issues like corporate governance and corporate social responsibility.

UNIT – I: Company and its Nature and Scope

1. Meaning, Definition, and Characteristics of a Company
2. Historical Background of Company Law
3. Kinds of Companies
4. Merits and Demerits of Incorporation – Lifting the Corporate Veil
5. Theories of Corporate Personality
6. Differences between Company, Partnership, LLP, and HUF

UNIT – II: Procedure for Incorporation of Companies

1. Role and Legal Position of Promoters; prospectus Misrepresentation and Its Effect
2. Pre-Incorporation Contracts

3. Memorandum of Association – Meaning, Purpose, Contents, Ultravires and Doctrine of Ultravires
4. Articles of Association – Meaning, Purpose, Content, Alteration, Constructive Notice
5. Doctrine of Indoor Management – Exceptions
6. Shares – Meaning, Types of Shares, Transfer of Shares
7. Share Capital – Meaning, Kinds, Alteration, Reduction, Voting Rights
8. Debentures – Meaning, Types, Charges (Fixed and Floating), Crystallisation of Floating Charge

UNIT – III: Members and Membership Rights

1. Rights and Privileges of Members and Shareholders
2. Transfer and Registration of Transfer of Securities
3. Transmission of Securities
4. Dividend – Rules Regarding Payment of Dividend
5. Administration of Company
6. Directors – Appointment, Qualifications, and Types
7. Directors – Position, Powers, and Functions
8. Duties and Liabilities of Directors
9. Company Meetings – Kinds and Requisites of a Valid Meeting
10. Audit and Accounting System – Legal Position of Auditors

11. Oppression and Mismanagement – Meaning and Prevention Rule in Foss v. Harbottle (1843)

UNIT – IV: Winding Up, Amalgamation and Corporate Social Responsibility

1. Merger and Demerger of Companies
2. Amalgamation, Compromise, and Arrangement
3. Winding Up – Meaning, Types, Procedure
4. Payment of Liabilities on Winding Up
5. Role of Official Liquidator, Court, and NCLT
6. CSR – Policy, Committee, and Rules

UNIT – V: Corporate Governance

1. Significance of Corporate Governance
2. Corporate Social Responsibility
3. Corporate Criminal Liability
4. Corporate Liability under Environmental Laws
5. Offences and Penalties under the Companies Act, 2013

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the nature, characteristics, and types of companies.
2. Explain the process of incorporation and the legal significance of company documents.

3. Analyze the rights and duties of shareholders, directors, and promoters.
4. Interpret key doctrines like corporate veil, ultra vires, indoor management, and more.
5. Describe the procedures related to meetings, audits, dividends, and company administration.
6. Evaluate legal provisions on amalgamation, mergers, winding up, and CSR.
7. Understand corporate governance norms and corporate criminal liability under Indian law.

Selected Bibliography:

1. C.A. Kamal Garg – *Bharat's Corporate and Allied Laws* (2013)
2. Institute of Company Secretaries of India – *Companies Act, 2013*, CCH Wolters Kluwer Business
3. LexisNexis – *Corporate Laws 2013 (Palmtop Edition)*
4. Avtar Singh – *Company Law*
5. Dutta – *On Company Law*
6. N.D. Kapoor – *Company Law*
7. Charles Wild and Stuart Weinstein – *Smith and Keenan's Company Law*, Pearson Longman (2009)
8. *The Companies Acts from 1956 to 2014*, as amended
9. Dr. N.V. Paranjape – *The New Company Law*, Central Law Agency

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – VII Semester

Title of the Paper: Labour and Industrial Law - I

Paper No.: III

Course Objective:

To introduce students to the fundamental principles of labour and industrial law in India, with a focus on trade unions, industrial relations, dispute resolution, conditions of employment, and wage regulation. The course seeks to develop a legal understanding of the rights and duties of workers, employers, and institutions under key labour legislations.

Unit I: General Introduction

1. Labour and Industrial Jurisprudence – Meaning, Nature, Origin and Development
2. Indian Constitution and Labour Laws
3. Growth of Labour Legislation in India
4. Labour Policy in India
5. Industrial Revolution in India; Evils of Industrialization

Unit II: Industrial Relations – I (Trade Union)

1. Definition of Trade Union and Trade Dispute
2. Registration of Trade Unions
3. Legal Status of Registered Trade Unions

4. Cancellation and Dissolution of Trade Unions
5. Disqualification of Office-bearers; Rights and Duties of Office-bearers and Members
6. Civil and Criminal Immunities of Registered Trade Unions

Unit III: Industrial Relations – II (Conditions of Employment and Others)

1. Concept of Industry and Industrial Establishment
2. Meaning of Employer, Employee and Worker
3. Standing Orders
4. Notice of Change
5. Powers, Procedure and Duties of Authorities or Appropriate Government

Unit IV: Industrial Relations – III (Industrial Dispute)

1. Concept of Industrial Dispute
2. Settlement of Industrial Disputes –
 - o Works Committee
 - o Grievance Redressal Committee
 - o Conciliation Machinery
 - o Court of Inquiry
 - o Voluntary Arbitration
 - o Industrial Tribunal

- o National Industrial Tribunal
- 3. Strike and Lock-out
- 4. Lay-off, Retrenchment and Closure
- 5. Unfair Trade Practices

Unit V: Wages

1. Minimum Wages – Meaning and Concept; Procedure for Fixation and Revision
2. Payment of Wages – Meaning, Mode of Payment, Wage Period Fixation, Time Limit for Payment, and Deductions
3. Payment of Bonus – Meaning, Eligibility, Disqualification and Time Limit for Payment

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the evolution and constitutional foundation of labour laws in India.
2. Explain the legal framework governing trade unions and their registration.
3. Identify and analyze the roles of employers, employees, and government authorities in industrial relations.

4. Examine the mechanisms for resolving industrial disputes, including tribunals and arbitration.
5. Interpret key provisions relating to strikes, lockouts, retrenchment, and unfair labour practices.
6. Understand wage-related laws, including minimum wages, payment of wages, and bonus distribution.

Selected Bibliography:

1. John Bowers and Simon Honeyball, Text book on Labour Law (1996), Blackstone, Landon
2. Shrivastava K.D. Commentaries on payment of wages Act 1936 (1998), Eastern Lucknow
3. Shrivastava K.D. Commentaries on minimum wages Act (1948) (1995), Eastern Lucknow
4. Rao S.S. Law and Practice on minimum wages (1999), Law Publishing House, Allahabasd
5. Seth D.D. Commentaries on Disputes Act 1947 (1998), Law Publishing House, Allahabasd
6. Shrivastava K.D. Commentaries on factories Act 1948 (2000), Eastern Lucknow
7. R.C. Saxena Labour problems and social welfare
8. V.V. Girilabour problems in India Industries

9. O.P. Malhotra, The Law of Industrial Disputes (1998) Universal Delhi
10. S.C. Srivastava, Social Securities and labour laws pts. 5 and 6 (1985), Universal Delhi
11. S.C. Srivastava, Commentary on the Factories Act 1948 (1999) Universal Delhi
12. Padhi - Labour and Industrial Law PHI Learning

Relevant Statutes

1. The Trade Unions Act, 1926
2. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
3. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
4. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
5. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – VII Semester

Title of the Paper: Administrative Law

Paper No.: IV

Course Objective:

The objective of this course is to provide students with an in-depth understanding of the legal framework governing the functioning of administrative authorities. It emphasizes the relationship between administrative and constitutional law, the evolution of delegated legislation, control mechanisms, judicial review, and remedies against administrative abuse. The course also introduces tools like tribunals, ombudsman, and commissions as instruments of accountability in public administration.

Unit- I: Introduction

1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Administrative Law
2. Relationship between Administrative Law and Constitutional Law
3. Historical Development of Administrative Law
4. Sources of Administrative Law
5. Rule of Law and Doctrine of Separation of Powers
6. Anatomy of Administrative Action

Unit- II: Delegated Legislation

1. Delegated Legislation- Meaning, Kinds & Necessity

2. Control of Delegated Legislation
3. Constitutionality of Delegated Legislation
4. Concept of Sub-Delegation
5. Administrative Discretion and its Control

Unit- III: Trial and Litigation

1. Principles of Natural Justice
2. Administrative Tribunals
3. Judicial Review of Administrative Action- Principles and Modes
4. Public Interest Litigation or Social Action Litigation

Unit- IV: Liability, Privilege and Protection

1. Liability of Administration- Tortious and Contractual Liability
2. Public Corporations and Public Undertakings
3. Government Privileges in Legal Proceedings- Estoppel and Waiver
4. Official Secret vs. Right to Information
5. Constitutional protection to Civil Servants in India

Unit- V: Inquiry, Commission and Ombudsman

1. Administrative Deviance
2. Public Inquiries and Commissions of Inquiry
3. Vigilance Commission
4. Ombudsman- Lokpal and Lokayukta

Learning Outcomes:

1. Understand the scope and significance of administrative law in democratic governance.
2. Analyze the concept and control of delegated legislation and administrative discretion.
3. Apply principles of natural justice and judicial review in administrative processes.
4. Evaluate the legal liabilities and privileges of administrative bodies.
5. Examine accountability mechanisms like tribunals, ombudsman, and public inquiries.

Selected Bibliography:

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

3. S.P. Sathe- Administrative Law
4. H.W.R. Wade C.F. Forsyth- Administrative Law
5. S.N. Jain- Administrative Tribunals in India
6. C.K. Thakker- Administrative Law
7. M.C. Jain Kagzi- Indian Administrative Law

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – VII Semester

Title of the Paper: Professional Ethics and Professional

Accounting System

Paper No.: V

Course Objective:

The objective of this paper is to instill in students a deep understanding of the ethical standards, professional responsibilities, and statutory regulations governing the legal profession in India. It aims to develop awareness about the rights, duties, and conduct expected of advocates, disciplinary mechanisms for professional misconduct, and the importance of healthy bench-bar relations. The course also covers the law relating to contempt of court to ensure advocates uphold the dignity of the legal system.

Exam pattern

The written exam of this paper will have 80 marks and viva voce will carry 20 marks .written examination will be conducted by the university

Viva-voce of this paper will be conducted by the University

Viva-voce of this paper will be conducted by a panel of two examiners out of which one external examiner shall be appointed by the examination committee of the university and internal examiner shall be appointed by the Principal / Director/ Head of the Institution concerned.

UNIT-I: Admission, Enrolment & Rights of Advocate

1. Importance of Legal Profession
2. Persons who may be admitted as advocate on a State roll
3. Disqualification for enrolment
4. Rights of Advocates
5. State Bar Councils
 - I Establishment and organization
 - II Powers and Functions
6. Bar Council of India
 - I Organization
 - II Powers and Functions

UNIT-II: Ethics of Legal Profession

- i. Meaning, nature and need
- ii. Duty to the client

UNIT-III: Punishment for Professional or other Misconduct

1. Professional or other misconduct - meaning and scope
2. The body or authority empowered to punish for professional or other misconduct
 - i. State Bar Council and its disciplinary committee
 - ii. Bar Council of India and its disciplinary committee

3. Complaint against advocates and procedure to be followed by the disciplinary committee
4. Remedies against the order of punishment

UNIT-IV: Bench Bar Relation

1. Role of Judge on maintaining rule of Law
2. Mutual respect
3. Maintenance of orderly society
4. Invaluable aid of advocates to judges
5. Privilege of advocates
6. Duty to avoid interruption of council
7. Administration of Justice clean & pure
8. Uncourteous conduct, misconduct of lawyers and insulting language

UNIT-V: Meaning and Categories of contempt of court

1. Contempt of court-its meaning and nature
2. Kinds of contempt
 - I Criminal Contempt
 - II Civil Contempt
3. Contempt by Lawyers
4. Contempt by judges, magistrates or other persons acting judicially
5. Contempt by State, Corporate bodies & other officers

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Understand the process of admission and enrolment of advocates and their legal rights.
- Explain professional ethics and duties of advocates toward clients and the court.
- Analyze disciplinary procedures for misconduct and the functioning of Bar Councils.
- Appreciate the role of mutual respect in bench-bar relations and legal decorum.
- Identify various forms of contempt of court and their implications for legal professionals.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. Mr. Krishnan MurtyIyer: Advocate
2. The Contempt Law and Practice (Contempt of Courts Act 1971)
3. The Bar Council Code of ethics
4. Advocate Act
5. Pleadings, Drafting &Conveyancing - Jhabvala
6. 50 selected opinion of Disciplinary Committees of Bar Council and 10 major Supreme Court on the subject

7. कलाश राय विधिक आचार, अधिवक्ता की जबावदेही एवं बेंचबार संबंध

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – VII Semester

**Title of the Paper: Local Self-Government Including
Panchayat raj
Paper No.: VI A**

Course Objective:

This course aims to introduce students to the concept and historical development of local self-government and Panchayati Raj institutions in India. It focuses on the constitutional framework, key legislative reforms, and the evolution of rural and urban local governance, with a special emphasis on Madhya Pradesh's governance structures and laws. The course encourages understanding of decentralized governance as a vital element of democracy and development.

UNIT-I: LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

- 1.1 Concept of Local Self Government
- 1.2 Historical background of village administration in India
- 1.3 Theories of Local Self Government
- 1.4 Views of Mahatma Gandhi and Vinoba Bhave on Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj
- 1.5 Local Self Government as an alternative to modern governance

UNIT-II: DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

INSTITUTIONS IN INDEPENDENT INDIA

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- 2.1 Major Efforts to develop viable Local Self Government in Independent India
- 2.2 Recommendations of BalwantRai Mehta Committee (1957), Ashok Mehta Committee (1977-1978)
- 2.3 Recommendations of GVK Rao Committee (1985), PremKhanduThungan Committee Report (1988)
- 2.4 Law Commission Report on Gram Nyayalaya (1986) and Second Administrative Reforms Commission (2005)
- 2.5 Bhuria Committee Report for Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Area Act, 1986 (PESA)

UNIT - III: PANCHAYATI RAJ ANDCONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

- 3.1 Self-Governance and the Panchayati Raj: Directive Principles in the Constitution
- 3.2 73rd Amendment and Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution
- 3.3 74th Amendment and Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution
- 3.4 Powers and Functions of Local Self Governments in India
- 3.5 Changing Pattern of Panchayati Raj

UNIT - IV: LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT IN MADHYA PRADESH

- 4.1 Madhya Pradesh Panchayati Raj Avam Gram Swaraj Adhiniyam 1993



4.2 Structure, Powers, and Functions of Gram Panchayat, Janpad Panchayat and Zila Panchayat

4.3 Role of Election commission and Finance commission

4.4 Madhya Pradesh Cooperative Societies Act, 1960: Registration, Membership, Rights, Liabilities, Duties, and Obligations

UNIT -V: Urban local governance- Madhya Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1961

1. Constitution and Classification of Municipalities
2. Powers, Functions, and Duties of Municipalities
3. Governance Structure and Election of Members

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Explain the theories and historical evolution of local self-government in India.
- Analyze major committee reports and constitutional amendments shaping Panchayati Raj.
- Understand the powers, functions, and governance of Panchayats and urban local bodies.

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- Describe the legal framework governing local self-government in Madhya Pradesh.
- Appreciate the role of election and finance commissions in local governance.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. **AmitPrakashJayal, NirajaGopal, &Pradeep Sharma**, *Local Governance in India: Decentralization and Beyond* (2007).
2. **Dr. S.R. Myneni**, *Local Self Government* (2016).
3. **Ram Narayan Prasad**, *Urban Local Self Government in India* (2006).
4. **Government of Himachal Pradesh**, *Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1994*.
5. **KuldeepMathur**, *Panchayati Raj*: (2013).
6. **PradeepSachdeva**, *Local Government in India* (2011).
7. **Paridhi Sharma & HarshaBhalse**, *Local Self Government Including Panchayat Administration* .
8. **Government Reports:**
 - a. **BalwantRai Mehta Committee** (1957)
 - b. **Ashok Mehta Committee** (1977-78)
 - c. **GVK Rao Committee** (1985)

- d. Prem Khandu Thungan Committee (1988)
- e. Law Commission Report on Gram Nyayalaya (1986)
- f. Second Administrative Reforms Commission (2005)

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – VII Semester

Title of the Paper: Health Law

Paper No.: VI B

Course Objective:

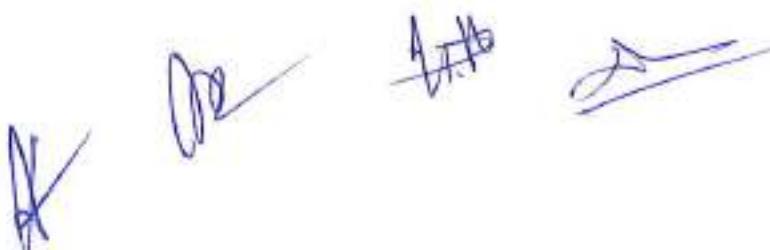
To familiarize students with the legal and ethical dimensions of health in national and global contexts. The course covers constitutional provisions, statutory frameworks, environmental impacts, medical ethics, and occupational health laws, enabling students to critically analyze health law's role in safeguarding public health and individual rights.

UNIT-I: Health and Global Legal Framework

1. Concepts and definitions of Health and Public Health
2. Impact of Globalization on health concerns
3. Health challenges in the 21st century
4. Role and objectives of World Health Organization (WHO)
5. Overview of International Covenants and treaties related to health (e.g., ICESCR, UDHR, etc.)

UNIT-II: Constitutional and Environmental Dimensions of Health

1. Rights-based approach to health under Indian Constitution
2. Interconnection between Fundamental Rights, DPSPs, and health
3. Key Constitutional Articles: 16, 21, 24, 38, 39, 41, 42, 48A, 51A

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4. Overlap of environmental and public health concerns
5. Health impacts of nuclear, chemical disasters and climate change
6. Key Environmental Laws:
 - Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
 - Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
 - Environmental Protection Act, 1986
 - Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

UNIT-III: Technology, Ethics, and Medical Practices

1. Healthcare in the era of Technology and Marketization (e.g., mHealth, telemedicine)
2. Medical Ethics: Definitions, doctor-patient relationship, consent, duties and rights
3. Ethical and legal issues in modern medical technologies:
 - Sex selection, genetic testing, gene enhancement
 - ART (IVF, surrogacy), organ transplantation, abortion, mental health
4. Liability in cases involving fetus/unborn injuries

UNIT-IV: Statutory Framework on Medical Law and Regulation

1. Key health-related legislation in India:
 - Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971

- Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994 (PCPNDT)
- Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002
- Mental Health Care Act, 2017
- Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994

2. Frameworks for regulating surrogacy and ART
3. Relevant provisions from Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023: Sections 2(5), 20, 89, 90, 94, 277, 295

UNIT-V: Occupational Health and Public Safety

1. Definition and significance of Occupational Health
2. Workers' Right to Health
3. Major statutes:
 - Factories Act, 1948
 - Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and Rehabilitation Act, 2013
 - Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006
 - Regulations of 2011 & 2016 (food additives, product standards, sales)
 - Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA), 2003

- Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
- Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Understand the concept of health, public health, and the global legal frameworks influencing health policies.
- Analyze the constitutional provisions and environmental laws affecting health rights in India.
- Evaluate ethical and legal issues in modern medical technology, including emerging reproductive and genetic technologies.
- Identify and apply relevant health-related statutory laws and regulations in India.
- Appreciate the importance of occupational health and public safety laws in protecting workers and the public.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY;

1. Dr. Gupta and Dr. Aggarwal, Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology Practice and Procedure, Premier Publication Company.
2. Johnathan, Herring, Medical Law and Ethics, Oxford University Press.

3. Patnaik, K. and Mathiharan, K., *Modi's medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology*, Lexis NexisButterworths.
4. Dr. SeemaRathi, *Reproductive Technology and Human Rights*, Deep & Deep Publications, 2012. *Modi Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology*, Lexis Nexis Publication.
5. BasuDurga Das, *Commentary on the Constitution of India*, (Lexis NexisButterworthsWadhwa Nagpur, New Delhi, 2008).
6. AmitaDhanda, *Legal Order and Mental Disorder*, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
7. M. C. Gupta, *Health and Law*, Kanishka Publishers, Distributors, New Delhi.
8. Ashok k. Jain, *Socio legal off shoots*, *The Sana of Female Foeticide in India*, Ascent Publication, Delhi.
9. Avanish Kumar, *Human Right to Health*, Satyam Law International, New Delhi, 2007.
10. Narinder Kumar, *Constitutional Law of India*, Pioneer Books, Delhi, 2005.
11. Jonathan Maan, *Health and Human Rights: A Reader*, (New York, Routledge, 1999).
12. Tulsi Patel, *Sex-Selective Abortion in India, Gender, Society and New Reproductive Technologies*, Saga Publications India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

13. S. C. Srivastava and S.K. Verma, Legal Framework for Health Care in India,
Lexis Nexis Butterworth's, The Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.

SEMSESTER

VIII

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – VIII Semester

Title of the Paper: Public International Law

Paper No.: I

Course Objective:

This course aims to introduce students to the foundational principles, nature, and evolution of Public International Law. It explores the sources, subjects, and scope of international law, and examines the legal framework governing the relationship between states and individuals in the international sphere. The course also covers specific legal regimes such as law of treaties, neutrality, laws of war, law of the sea, and the functioning of international organizations like the United Nations.

Unit-I: Fundamentals of International Law

1. Definition and Concept of International Law
2. Nature and Basis of International Law
3. Sources of International Law
4. Historical Development of International Law
5. Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law

Unit-II: Subjects, State Recognition, Succession and Jurisdiction

1. Subjects of International Law and Place of Individual in International Law
2. Nature of State & Different Kinds of States and Non-state Entities
3. Recognition



4. State Succession
5. State Jurisdiction and State Territory

Unit-III: Law on Nationality, Extradition and Treaties

1. Nationality
2. Treatment of Aliens
3. Extradition and Asylum
4. Diplomatic Agents
5. Treaties

Unit-IV: Law of sea, Air and Space and International Organizations

1. Law of Neutrality
2. Law of Sea
3. Air Law
4. Space Law
5. International Organizations- U.N.O. & its organs especially General Assembly, Security

Council and International Court of Justice

Unit-V: Conflict and Security in International Law

1. Settlement of International Disputes
2. War- Meaning, Legal Character and Effects
3. Laws of Land, Maritime and Aerial Warfare

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4. War Crimes and Genocide

5. International Terrorism

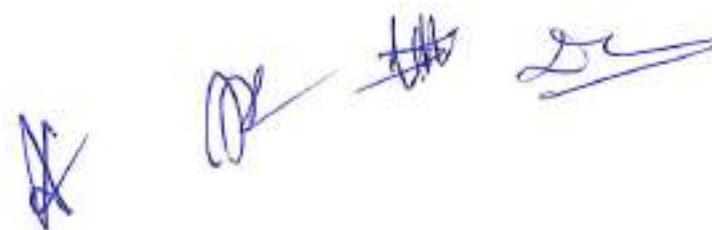
Learning Outcomes:

1. Understand the concept, nature, and sources of Public International Law.
2. Analyze the legal status of states, individuals, and international organizations.
3. Explain principles related to nationality, asylum, extradition, and diplomatic relations.
4. Examine international legal regimes governing the sea, air, outer space, and neutrality.
5. Evaluate mechanisms for dispute resolution and legal responses to war, terrorism, and genocide.

Selected Bibliography:

1. Breirly- Law of Nations
2. DW Bowett- International institutions
3. Gurdeep Singh- International Law
4. J.G. Starke- Introduction to International Law
5. Malcolm N. Shaw- International Law
6. Oppenheim- International Law

7. SCH Wazemberger- A Manual of International Law
8. V.K. Ahuja- Public International Law
9. HO Agrawal- International Law and Human Rights
10. SK Kapoor- International Law and Human Rights

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – VIII Semester

Title of the Paper: Intellectual Property Law

Paper No.: II

Course Objective:

To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the principles, legal framework, and practical aspects of intellectual property rights (IPR). The course covers various types of IP, including copyrights, trademarks, patents, geographical indications, and emerging challenges such as AI-generated IP, while emphasizing both national and international legal regimes.

UNIT-I: Introduction

1. The meaning & Concept of Intellectual Property
2. The main forms of intellectual property: **Copyright, Trademarks, Patents and Designs**
3. Other new forms such as **Plant Varieties and Geographical Indications**
4. Introduction to the leading international instruments concerning intellectual property rights the Berne, Convention, Universal Copyright Convention, the Paris Convention, TRIPs, the World Intellectual Property Rights Organization (WIPO) and the UNESCO

UNIT-II: Selected aspects of the Law of copyright in India

1. Historical evolution of the copyright law.

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2. Meaning of copyright
3. Copyright in literary, dramatic and musical works
4. Copyright in sound records and cinematograph films
5. Ownership of copyright
6. Assignment and license of copyright
7. Copyright authorities
8. Aspects of copyright justice
9. Remedies, especially, the possibility of Anton Pillar injunctive relief in India

UNIT-III: Intellectual Property in Trademarks

1. The rationale of protection of trademarks as (a) an aspect of commercial and (b) of consumer rights.
2. Definition and concept of trademarks
3. Registration of trademark- authorities under the trademark Act
4. Passing off and infringement
5. Remedies

UNIT-IV: The Law of Intellectual Property: patents

1. Concepts of patents
2. Historical view of the patents law in India
3. Process of obtaining a patent: general introduction
4. Procedure for filing patents: patent co-operation treaty

5. Prior publication or anticipation
6. Rights and obligations of a patentee
7. Compulsory licenses
8. Infringements
9. Defenses in suit of infringement
10. Injunctions and related remedies

UNIT-V: GI, Plant varieties and AI generated IPR

1. Geographical indication Act
2. New plant varieties and breeds Act
3. AI generated IPR - use & challenges.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Define and explain the concept and scope of intellectual property and its major forms.
- Understand the historical development and current legal framework of copyright law in India, including enforcement and remedies.
- Analyze the protection mechanisms for trademarks, including registration, infringement, and remedies.

- Comprehend the patent system, including patentability criteria, filing procedures, rights, and enforcement in India and internationally.
- Explore laws related to geographical indications, plant varieties, and the emerging issues concerning AI-generated intellectual property.

Selected Bibliography:

1. Cormish W.R. Intellectual Property, Patents, Trade Marks, Copy Right and Allied Right (1999), Asia Law House, Hyderabad
2. Sople-Managing Intellectual Property- The Strategic Imperative-PHI Learning 2011
3. VikasVashishth, Law and practice of Intellectual Property (1999), Bharat Law House Delhi
4. P. Narayanan, Intellectual Property Law (1999), (ed) Eastern Law House, Calcutta
5. BibeckDebroy (ed). Intellectual Property Right (1998), Rajiv Gandhi Foundation, Delhi
6. UL.F. Anderfelt, International Patent Legislation and Developing Countries (1971)
7. W.R. Cornish, Intellectual Property (3rd ed) (1996) Sweet and Maxwell
8. K. Thairani, copyright: The Indian Experience (1987)
9. W.R. Cornish, Para and Materials on Intellectual Property (1999), Sweet

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – VIII Semester

Title of the Paper: Labour and Industrial Law -II Paper No.: III

Course Objective:

The objective of this paper is to provide students with a thorough understanding of occupational safety, health, and working conditions in various sectors, along with the social security measures available to workers. It focuses on the rights and duties of employers and employees, the regulation of special categories of workers, and the enforcement mechanisms under labour laws. The paper also aims to build awareness about the role of authorities, penalties for non-compliance, and the legal framework for social security, especially for unorganized, gig, and platform workers.

Unit-I: (Occupational Safety, Health & Working Conditions- I)

1. Concept of Factory, Manufacturing Process, Employer, Employee, Worker and Occupier
2. General Duties of Employer and Occupier
3. Rights and Duties of Employees
4. Measures to be taken in factories for health, safety and welfare of workers
5. Hours of work & Annual Leave with Wages

Unit-II: (Occupational Safety, Health & Working Conditions- II)

1. Contract Labour- General Provisions & Prohibition

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2. Licensing of Contractors
3. Inter-state Migrant Workers
4. Audio-visual Workers
5. Beedi & Cigar Workers
6. Facilities & Safety for Workers in Plantation

Unit-III: (Occupational Safety, Health & Working Conditions- III)

1. Employment of Young Person & Children
2. Employment of Women
3. Mines Manager
4. Factories- Licensing of Factories
5. Authorities- Powers and Functions
6. Offences & Penalties

Unit-IV: (Social Security- I)

1. Social Security- Concept and Organizations
2. Social Security in respect of Workers
3. Employees Provident Fund
4. Employees State Insurance
5. Gratuity- Concept of Gratuity; Eligibility for payment of Gratuity;
Determination of Gratuity; Forfeiture of Gratuity

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Unit-V: (Social Security- II)

1. Maternity Benefit- Concept & Provisions
2. Employees Compensation
3. Social Security & Cess in respect of Building and Other Construction Workers
4. Social Security for Unorganized Workers, Gig Workers & Platform Workers
5. Authorities, Assessment, Compliance, Recovery & Monitoring

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. Define key concepts under labour and factory laws.
2. Explain safety, health, and welfare measures for different categories of workers.
3. Analyze social security schemes like EPF, ESI, Gratuity, and Maternity Benefits.
4. Understand the legal protections for contract, migrant, and gig workers.
5. Evaluate the roles of regulatory authorities and penalties for violations.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Malik, P.L. Text-Book of Labour & Industrial law
2. Pande V.N. Commentaries on Factories Act, 1948
3. Shrivastava K.D. Labour and industrial laws
5. Shrivastava K.D. Commentaries on Workman Compensation Act 1923.

6. Shrivastava K.D.: Law Relating to Trade Union in India

K R H S

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – VIII Semester

Title of the Paper: Criminology, Penology and Victimology

Paper No.: IV

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to provide students with a foundational understanding of criminology, including the nature, causes, and theories of crime. It aims to familiarize students with the concepts of organized and white-collar crimes, and the functioning of the criminal justice system in India. The course also focuses on the theories and practices of punishment, prison administration, and correctional methods such as probation and parole. Additionally, it introduces the emerging field of victimology, emphasizing the rights, compensation, and rehabilitation of victims.

UNIT-I: Criminology

1. Concept of Crime
2. Nature/Scope of Criminology
3. Schools of Criminology
4. Theories of Crime (Demographic, Free Will, Psycho-analytical, etc.)

UNIT-II: Organized crime and white-collar crimes

1. Organized Crimes
2. White-Collar Crimes (Vohra Committee)

UNIT-III: Penology

1. Theories of Punishment
2. Kinds of Punishment, Judicial Sentencing
3. Capital Punishment, Police System

UNIT-IV: Prison administration

1. Prison Administration
2. Probation, Parole, Recidivism

UNIT-V: Victimology

1. Definition, Theories
2. Victim Compensation, Rehabilitation

Learning Outcomes:

Students will be able to:

- Understand causes and types of crime.
- Explain theories of punishment and prison administration.
- Analyze organized and white-collar crimes.
- Apply victimology concepts and assess compensation mechanisms.

Selected Bibliography:

1. "Criminology and Penology with Victimology" by K.D. Gaur
2. N.V. Paranjape, *Criminology and Penology*;

3. Dr. Yamunashankar Sharma, *ApradhShashtra*
4. "Criminology and Penology" by Ahmad Siddique

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – VIII Semester

Title of the Paper: Alternate Dispute Resolution

Paper No.: V

Course Objective:

The objective of this course is to familiarize students with the concepts, processes, and legal framework of alternative dispute resolution methods, including arbitration, conciliation, and mediation. It aims to develop an understanding of procedural aspects, roles of arbitrators and conciliators, and the recent legal developments such as the Mediation Act 2023, promoting effective and amicable dispute settlement outside traditional court litigation.

Evaluation Scheme:

- **Theory Paper:** 80 Marks
- **Practical:** 20 Marks

Note: Viva Voce will be conducted by a panel of two examiners. One external examiner will be appointed by the Examination Committee of the concerned University and the internal examiner will be appointed by the Head/Principal/Director of the concerned institution.

UNIT – I: Introduction

1. Essentials of Domestic Arbitration
2. Kinds of Arbitration

3. Who Can Enter into an Arbitration Agreement
4. Validity and Reference to Arbitration
5. Interim Measures by Court
6. Concept of Arbitration – International Arbitration, Ad hoc Arbitration, Specialized Arbitration, Statutory Arbitration
7. International Conventions
8. Matters That May Be Referred to Arbitration
9. Capacity of the Parties
10. Form and Mandatory Contents of Arbitration Agreement
11. Validity of Arbitration Agreement

UNIT – II: Arbitral Tribunal

1. Appointment of Arbitrators
2. Challenge to Appointment
3. Jurisdiction and Powers of Arbitral Tribunal
4. Grounds of Challenge
5. Procedure and Court Assistance

UNIT – III: Award

1. Rule of Guidance for Award
2. Form and Content of Arbitral Award
3. Correction and Interpretation of Award

4. Grounds for Setting Aside the Award
 - Misconduct
 - Incapacity of a Party
 - Invalidity of Arbitration Agreement
 - Lack of Proper Notice and Hearing
 - Award Beyond Scope of Reference
 - Procedural Irregularities
 - Breach of Confidentiality
 - Arbitrator's Impartiality
 - Limitation, Res Judicata
 - Consent of Parties

5. Enforcement of Award

UNIT – IV: Conciliation

1. Distinction Between Conciliation, Negotiation, Mediation, and Arbitration
2. Appointment of Conciliator
3. Statements to Conciliator
4. Interaction Between Conciliator and Parties
5. Communication and Duty to Cooperate
6. Suggestions by Parties
7. Confidentiality in Conciliation

8. Resort to Judicial Proceedings
9. Costs in Conciliation Proceedings

UNIT – V: Mediation Act 2023

1. Introduction to mediation
2. Legal framework of mediation
3. Roles and responsibilities of mediators
4. Mediation proceedings and outcomes
5. Community mediation and future directions

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Explain the essentials and types of arbitration and the validity of arbitration agreements.
- Understand the appointment, jurisdiction, and powers of arbitral tribunals.
- Differentiate between arbitration, conciliation, mediation, and negotiation processes.
- Understand the legal framework and procedures under the Mediation Act, 2023.
- Appreciate the role of alternative dispute resolution in reducing court burdens and fostering timely justice.

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Selected Bibliography:

1. G.K. Kwatra – The Arbitration and Conciliation Law of India
2. Avtar Singh – Arbitration and Conciliation
3. Goyal – Arbitration and Conciliation Act
4. अवतार सिंह – मध्यस्थता एवं सुलह अनुक्रम लिपिक विवाद एवं निपटान विधि
5. इन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा – मध्यस्थ एवं सुलह अधिनियम 1986
6. Commentary on The Mediation Act, 2023 by Dr P C Markanda
7. Law of Mediation by PrithviAhuja



B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – VIII Semester

Title of the Paper: Banking Law (Optional)

Paper No.: VI A

Course Objective:

To provide basic legal understanding of banking operations, customer relations, negotiable instruments, the role of RBI, and recovery mechanisms under laws like DRT, SARFAESI, and IBC.

UNIT-I: Introduction

1. Evolution of banking institution in India banking definition, banking company India, banking legislation in India- common law and statutory
2. Commercial banks: functions, essential functions
3. Agency services
4. System of banking: Unit banking, branch banking, group banking and chain banking
5. E-Banking, ATM, E-Cheque, RTGS, NEFT, IMPS, UPI, Mobile Banking

UNIT-II: Bank and Customers

1. Customer: meaning
2. Legal character of banker - customer relationship

3. Special types of customers: Lunatics, minors, agents, administrators and executors, Partnership firms and companies
4. Cheque-Duties and liabilities of banks payment of cheques by bank liabilities of the banker in case of dishonour- protection of paying banker - forged cheques-alteration of cheque - collection of cheques and drafts- protection of collecting banker.

UNIT-III: Negotiable Instrument Act

1. Bill of exchange, promissory note - Hundi types of hundi, notary public noting protest acceptance for honour payment for honour
3. Holder and holder in due course- distinction between a holder and holder in due course essential features of negotiable instrument - different types of bill and note reasonable, acceptance and negotiations-
3. Types of endorsement - restrictive endorsement - endorsement excluding personal liability- partial endorsement - (once a bearer instrument always a bearer instrument)
4. Dishonour of negotiable instrument – Bill of exchange, cheque

UNIT-IV: RBI & its Role

1. Characteristics and function of central banks
2. The Reserve Bank of India as central bank of India
3. Objectives and organizational structure

4. Functions, Regulations of the monetary system, Monopoly of note issue
5. Credit control, Determination of bank rate policy, Open market operations, Banker of Government, Control over non banking financial institutions, Economic and statistical research, Staff training, Control and supervisions of other banks,
6. Interest: Rule against penalties, default and recovery

UNIT-V: Loan, disbursement and Consequences

1. DRT & its functions
2. Recovery of Debts Due to Bank and Financial institutions Act, 1993
3. The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act)
4. IBC, NCLT, NCLAT

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Understand the structure and functions of banks in India.
- Explain banker-customer relationships and legal issues in cheque payments.
- Interpret key provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act.
- Analyze the role of RBI in monetary regulation.
- Apply legal procedures for recovery of debts under DRT, SARFAESI, and IBC.

Selected Bibliography:

1. M.S. Parthasarthy (ed.) Kherganvala on the Negotiable Instruments Act (1998), Butterworth, New-Delhi
2. M.L. Tannen, Tannen's Banking Law and Practice in India, (2000) India Law House, New-Delhi.
3. S.N. Gupta, The Banking Law in Theory and Practice, (1999), Universal New Delhi
4. G.S.N. Tripathi (ed.), Sethi's Commentaries on Banking Regulation Act 1949 and Allied Banking Laws (2000), Law Pub. Allahabad

Relevant Statutes:

1. The Banking Regulation Act, 1949
2. The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
3. Information Technology Act, 2000

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – VIII Semester

Title of the Paper: Probation and Parole (Optional)

Paper No.: VI B

Course Objective:

To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the theories, legal framework, and practical aspects of probation and parole as alternatives to incarceration. The course aims to explore the role of probation and parole systems in criminal justice, their legislative basis, and their impact on rehabilitation and social reintegration of offenders.

UNIT-I: Theories of Punishment

1. Retribution
2. Deterrence
3. Rehabilitation
4. Aims of Punishment

UNIT-II: Concept of Probation

1. Definition of Probation
2. Probation is a conditional suspension of sentence
3. Origin of Probation system
4. Probation in USA
5. Probation in UK

6. Probation in Sweden

UNIT-III: Probation in India

1. Historical perspective of Probation law in India
2. Legislative history of probation law in India
3. The Probation of offenders Act 1958

UNIT-IV: Probation under BNSS

1. Scope of Probation under BNSS 2023
2. No benefit of Probation in sexual offences
3. Major function of Probation officer
4. Probation and Parole

UNIT-V: The Concept of Parole

1. Definition of Parole
2. Origin of parole in USA
3. The British Parole system
4. Parole in India
5. Parole and it's Essentials
6. object of Parole
7. condition of Parole
8. Structural set up of Parole Boards and their functions
9. Parole and its violation

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Explain the various theories of punishment and how probation and parole fit into rehabilitative justice.
- Define probation and parole and trace their historical development globally and in India.
- Analyze the legislative provisions governing probation, particularly under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, and relevant sections of BNSS 2023.
- Understand the role, duties, and functions of probation officers in the criminal justice system.
- Differentiate between probation and parole, including their conditions, objectives, and implementation mechanisms.
- Examine the structure and functions of parole boards and the procedural safeguards related to parole.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. Probation and Parole: A Comparative Study" – **Dr. N.V. Paranjape**
2. "The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 with Commentary" – **Universal Law Publishing**
3. "Prison Administration and Parole in India" – **B.B. Pande**
4. "Community-Based Corrections in India" – **K. Jaishankar**

SEMESTR

IX

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – IX Semester

Title of the Paper: Principles of Taxation Law

Paper No.: I

Course Objective:

The objective of this course is to provide students with a fundamental understanding of taxation law, including the nature and types of taxes, constitutional provisions, and key principles governing taxation in India. The course covers income tax laws, the procedure of assessment, tax authorities, and the emerging Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime, aiming to develop students' ability to apply tax laws practically.

UNIT – I: Introduction to Taxation

1. Nature and Characteristics of Tax
2. Types of Tax-Direct and Indirect
3. Constitutional Basis of Taxation.
4. Fundamental Principles Laws Of Taxation
5. Fundamental Principles Relating to Tax Law Government Financial Policy, Tax Structure, and Role in National Economy
6. Tax ,Fees and Cess

UNIT – II: Income Tax Act, 1961

1. Definitions
2. Income and Total Income

3. Deemed Income
4. Clubbing of Income
5. Exempted Income U/S 10

UNIT – III: Heads of Income

1. Salaries
2. Income from House Property
3. Capital from Business or Profession
4. Capital Gains
5. Income from Other Sources
6. Deductions, Reliefs, and Exemptions
7. Deductions ,Setoff and carry forward

UNIT – IV: Procedure for Assessment and Authorities

1. Filing of Return u/s 139
2. Types of assessment
3. PAN, TDS and Concepts.
4. Tax Planner :Avoidance and Evasion
5. Income Tax Authorities – Powers and Functions
6. Offences and Penal Provisions
7. Settlement of Grievances

UNIT – V: Good and Service Tax

1. An Introduction ,Concepts Definition and Constitutional Framework
2. Levy and Collection of GST
3. CGST,SGST and GST framework
4. Input tax return and Credit
5. GST Council and Its Role
6. Assessment ,Audit and Inspection
7. Offences, Penalty and Appeal

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Understand the basic concepts and constitutional framework of taxation.
- Explain provisions related to income tax including heads of income and exemptions.
- Describe the assessment process and roles of tax authorities.
- Identify tax avoidance and evasion issues.
- Understand the framework and functioning of GST in India.

Important Case Laws

- CIT v. Sutlej Cotton Mills Supply Agencies Ltd. (1975) 100 ITR 706, 711 (SC)
- Mangalore Electric Supply Co. Ltd. v. CIT (1978) 113 ITR 635 (SC)

Recommended Books:

1. A.K. Saxena - *Income Tax Act*
2. KailashRai - *Income Tax Act*
3. V.K. Singhania - *Students' Guide to Income Tax*
4. P.C. Gang - *Central Sales Tax Law in India*
5. Ramesh - *Supreme Court on Direct Taxes*, Bharat Law House, New Delhi

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – IX Semester

Title of the Paper: Forensic Science

Paper No.: II

Course objectives:

This course aims to introduce students to the fundamental principles and applications of forensic science in criminal investigations. It covers crime scene management, collection and preservation of evidence, forensic analysis techniques, medical jurisprudence, and recent scientific advances. The course seeks to develop students' understanding of the role of forensic science in the justice system and evidence-based law enforcement.

Unit-I: Forensic Science – Introduction

1. Basic Principles and Significance
2. History and Development of Forensic Science
3. Crime Scene Management
 - i. Defining the Scene of Crime
 - ii. Crime Scene Documentation
 - iii. Collection, Packaging, Labeling, and Forwarding of Exhibits to Forensic Laboratories
 - iv. Preservation of Evidence
 - v. Health & Safety Protocols

Unit-II: Forensic Science and its Application in Crime Investigation

1. Definition, Nature, Need & Scope of Forensic Science
Crime Scene Evidences
 - i. DNA, Blood, Semen & Other Biological Fluids
 - ii. Viscera
 - iii. Shoe Impressions, Tool Marks, Tyre Marks
 - iv. Bite Marks
 - v. Hair – Animal and Human, Fibres and Fabrics
 - vi. Establishment of Identity of Individuals
 - vii. Fingerprints / Footprints
 - viii. Forensic Ballistics & Vehicular Accident Reconstruction
 - ix. Firearms & Their Classification
 - x. Ammunition, Projectiles, Mechanism of Firing
 - xi. Bullet, Weapon & Cartridge Case Identification

Unit-III: Chemical & Toxicological Analysis

- i. Drugs of Abuse & Narcotics
- ii. Poisons & Alcohol – Toxicological Examination
- iii. Food Adulteration
- iv. Explosion

Unit-IV: Medical Jurisprudence

1. Introduction to Medical Jurisprudence

- i. History and Development
- ii. National and International Scenarios

2. Medico-Legal Aspects of Death

- i. Human Anatomy and Physiology – Basics
- ii. Causes of Death
- iii. Injuries – Classification, Forms, and Medico-Legal Aspects
- iv. Post-Mortem Reports, Dying Declarations, and Expert Testimony (under *BharatiyaSakshyaAdhiniyam, 2023*)

Unit-V: Recent Advances in Forensic Science and the Laws

- i. Narco-Analysis
- ii. Brain Mapping
- iii. Polygraph
- iv. Forensic DNA Fingerprinting

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Understand the principles, history, and significance of forensic science.
- Apply techniques for crime scene management and evidence handling.

- Identify and analyze various types of forensic evidence including biological and physical samples.
- Comprehend medico-legal aspects of death and injury.
- Evaluate recent advances in forensic technology such as narco-analysis, brain mapping, and DNA fingerprinting.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. The Essentials of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology – **Dr. K.S. Narayan Reddy**
2. Forensic Science: From the Crime Scene to the Crime Lab – **Richard Saferstein**
3. Textbook of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology – **Dr. Apurba Nandy**
4. Criminalistics: An Introduction to Forensic Science – **Richard Saferstein**
5. Principles & Practice of Forensic Science – **Dr. B.R. Sharma**
6. Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – IX Semester

Title of the Paper: Media and Law Paper No.: III

Course Objective:

The objective of this paper is to examine the legal framework regulating different forms of mass media in India, including print, films, radio, television, and digital platforms like OTT. The course aims to develop a critical understanding of the balance between freedom of speech and expression and the constitutional and statutory restrictions imposed on media. It also focuses on censorship, regulation of content, and the role of judiciary in protecting or limiting media freedoms.

UNIT – I: Mass Media – Types of Media: Press Films Radio Television

- i. Ownership Patterns: Press – Private, Public
- ii. Films – Private
- iii. Radio & Television – Public

Differences between Visual and Non-Visual Media Impact on people's minds

UNIT – II: Press – Freedom of Speech and Expression (Article 19(1)(a))

- i. Includes freedom of the press
- ii. Laws of defamation, obscenity, blasphemy and sedition
- iii. Law relating to employees' wages and service conditions
- iv. Price and pages schedule regulation

- v. Newsprint Control Order
- vi. Advertisement – Is it included within freedom of speech and expression?
- vii. Press and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act

UNIT – III: Films – Are they included in freedom of speech and expression?

- i. Censorship of films – Constitutionality
- ii. The Abbas Case
- iii. Differences between films and press – Why pre-censorship is valid for films but not for the press
- iv. Censorship under the Cinematograph Act 1952

UNIT – IV: Radio Television and OTT Platform

- i. OTT Rules ,Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021
- ii. Should there be an autonomous corporation?
- iii. Effect of television on people
- iv. Report of the Chanda Committee
- v. Government policy
- vi. Commercial advertisement
- vii. Internal security of serials etc.
- viii. Judicial review of Doordarshan decisions: Freedom to telecast

UNIT – V: Constitutional Restrictions

- i. Radio and television subject to law of defamation and obscenity
- ii. Power of legislate – Article 246 read with the Seventh Schedule
- iii. Power to impose tax – licensing and license fee

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Understand the structure and types of media and their legal implications.
- Analyze freedom of the press under Article 19(1)(a) and related restrictions.
- Examine censorship laws applicable to films and digital media.
- Evaluate legal issues surrounding radio, television, and OTT platforms.
- Interpret constitutional and statutory controls on media including taxation, defamation, and obscenity.

Selected Bibliography:

1. M.P. Jain, Constitutional Law of India (1994) Wardha
2. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India Vol. (1991) Tripathi, Bombay
3. Neelamalar- Media Law and Ethics PHI
4. John B. Haward, "The Social Accountability of Public Enterprises" in Law and community contn in New Development Strategies (International Center for law



in Development 1980) 5. Bruce Michael Boyd "Film Censorship in India: A Reasonable Restriction on freedom of speech and expression 14 J.L.L.I. 501 (1972)

6. Rajeev Dhavan "On the Law of the Press in India" 26 J.L.L.I. 288 (1984)

7. Rajeev Dhavan, "Legitimizing Government Rhetoric; Reflections on some Aspects of Social press Commission" 26 J.L.L.I. 391 (1984)

8. Soli Sorabjee, Law of press Censorship in India (1976)

9. Justice B.S. Venkaramiah, freedom of press: Some Recent trends (1984)

10. D.D. basu, The Law of Press of India (1980)

11. Students should consult relevant volumes of the Annual Survey of Indian Law Published by Indian Law Institute. (Constitutional Law I & II
Administrative Law and Public Interest Litigation

12. V.N. Shukla Constitutional Law of India

13. डा, पाण्डेजयनारायण

14. एम, पी, जैन

15. पी, के, त्रिपाठ

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – IX Semester

Title of the Paper: Moot Court Exercises and Internship

Paper No.: IV

Course Objective:

This course is designed to provide practical legal training to students by engaging them in moot court exercises, trial observations, and internship experiences. It aims to develop advocacy skills, legal reasoning, professional ethics, and practical understanding of courtroom procedures through active participation and experiential learning.

In this paper the marks shall be divided in followings parts

1. Participation in Moot Court (30marks) - every student may be required to do at least 3 moot courts with 10 marks for each. The moot court work will be on assigned problem and it will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submissions & 5 for oral advocacy.
2. Observance of Trial - (one civil & one criminal case) 30 marks
Students may be required to attend two trials in the course.
3. Advocate chamber -10 marks
4. Diary Preparation- 20 marks (one civil & one criminal case)
5. Viva 10 marks - the viva voce examination on all the above 3 aspects will be conducted.

Viva-Voce examination of this paper will be conducted by a panel of two examiners out of which one external examiner shall be appointed by the examination committee of the University and internal examiner will be head of the Department of Law of the University.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Prepare written submissions and present effective oral arguments in moot court settings.
- Observe and analyze real-life civil and criminal trials to understand court procedures and trial advocacy.
- Gain practical exposure by working in advocate chambers and understanding day-to-day legal practice.
- Maintain detailed diaries documenting their observations and learning from trials and internships.
- Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge and skills through viva voce examination on moot court, trial observation, and internship experience.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. Mr. Krishnan MurtyIyer: Advocate
2. The Contempt Law and Practice (Contempt of Courts Act 1971)
3. The Bar Council Code of ethics
4. Advocate Act

5. Pleadings, Drafting & Conveyancing- Jhabvala
6. 50 selected opinion of Disciplinary Committees of Bar Council and 10 major Supreme Court on the subject
7. कैलाशराय विधिक आचार, अधिवक्ता की जबाव देही एवं बेंचबार संबंध

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – IX Semester

Title of the Paper: Competition Law (Optional)
Paper No.: V A

Course Objective:

To equip students with a clear understanding of the legal framework governing competition in India, focusing on the Competition Act, 2002. The course aims to develop awareness about anti-competitive practices, abuse of dominant position, regulation of mergers and acquisitions, and the role of enforcement authorities to promote fair competition and protect consumer welfare.

UNIT – I: Introduction to Competition Law

1. Evolution and Development
2. History and need for competition law
3. From MRTP Act to Competition Act, 2002
4. Objectives and Scope
5. Preamble and key objectives of the Act
6. Concepts of free market economy and consumer welfare
7. Basic Concepts
8. Competition
9. Market
10. Dominant position

11. Relevant market (product and geographic)

UNIT – II: Anti-Competitive Agreements

1. Section 3 of the Competition Act
2. Types of agreements (horizontal and vertical)
3. Cartels: Meaning and effects
4. Bid rigging, tie-in arrangements, resale price maintenance
5. Rule of Reason vs. Per Se Rule
6. Case Laws (Indian and Global perspectives)

UNIT – III: Abuse of Dominant Position

1. Section 4 of the Competition Act
2. Meaning of dominance
3. Tests for determining dominant position
4. Abuse of dominance: unfair pricing, exclusive supply, predatory pricing, denial of market access
5. Relevant case law:
6. DLF Case
7. Google India Case, Intel, Reliance Jio, etc.

UNIT – IV: Regulation of Combinations (Mergers and Acquisitions)

1. Section 5 & 6 of the Competition Act
2. Types of combinations: mergers, amalgamations, and acquisitions

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3. Threshold limits and notification
4. Procedure for investigation by CCI
5. Prima facie opinion, detailed investigation, and orders
6. Exemptions & penalties

UNIT – V: Enforcement Mechanisms and Authorities

1. Competition Commission of India (CCI)
2. Composition, powers, functions, and procedure
3. Suomoto and complaint-based investigations
4. Competition Appellate Tribunal
5. Appeal , Review and revision
6. Penalties and enforcement mechanisms
7. Compensation and interim orders
8. Recommended Readings

Learning Outcomes:

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

- Trace the evolution of competition law from the MRTP Act to the Competition Act, 2002, and understand its objectives and scope.
- Define and explain key concepts such as competition, relevant market, dominant position, and anti-competitive agreements.

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- Analyze different types of anti-competitive agreements, including cartels, bid rigging, and resale price maintenance, with reference to applicable legal provisions and case laws.
- Understand the criteria for determining abuse of dominant position and critically examine notable case laws such as the DLF and Google India cases.
- Comprehend the legal framework governing combinations (mergers and acquisitions), including thresholds, notification requirements, and investigation procedures by the Competition Commission of India (CCI).

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. Competition Act, 2002 (Bare Act)
2. T. Ramappa – Competition Law in India: Policy, Issues, and Developments
3. Abir Roy & Jayant Kumar – Competition Law in India
4. Universal's Bare Act with short notes on Competition Law
5. S.M. Dugar – Commentary on MRTP Law, Competition Law & Consumer Protection
6. Vinod Dhall (ed.) – Competition Law Today: Concepts, Issues and the Law in Practice
7. Relevant judgments from CCI, NCLAT, and Supreme Court of India

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – IX Semester

Title of the Paper: Maritime Law (Optional)

Paper No.: V B

Course Objective:

This course aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the principles and rules governing maritime law, including jurisdiction over internal and territorial waters, maritime boundaries, international fisheries, and conservation of maritime resources. It focuses on the legal frameworks, international conventions, and practical issues related to the seas, shipping, and marine environment.

UNIT - I: Introduction to Maritime Law

Sources of Maritime Law

1. Custom
2. International conventions
3. Law-making treaties (Multilateral and bilateral)
4. Resolutions and recommendations of international organizations (IMO, International Seabed Authority, UNEP)
5. Decisions of courts (ICJ, international arbitration, national courts)
6. State practices

UNIT - II: Internal Waters & Territorial Waters

Internal Waters

1. Meaning
2. Maritime boundary
- 2.1. Baseline concept: Determination of baseline
3. Innocent passage: Scope of coastal state interference
4. Regime of maritime ports
- 4.1. Port state jurisdiction (civil and criminal)
- 4.2. Attachment and arrest of ships
- 4.3. Access of foreign ships to ports

Territorial Waters

1. Concept and development
2. Width and conflicting claims of coastal states
3. Coastal state jurisdiction
4. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)

UNIT - III: Continental Shelf & Maritime Boundary Delimitation

Continental Shelf

1. Development of the concept
2. Coastal state claims: Legal basis
3. Nature of state rights

4. Width and limits
5. Jurisdiction over foreign ships

Delimitation of Maritime Boundaries

1. Opposite states
2. Adjacent states
3. Equitable doctrine
4. Regional agreements

UNIT - IV: High Seas & International Fisheries

International Fisheries

1. Conflicting state claims
2. Migratory species
3. Marine mammals
4. Sedentary species
5. Protection of endangered species
6. International cooperation for conservation
7. Optimum utilization and surplus sharing
8. Fisheries in high seas

High Seas

1. Access to high seas: Conflicts between maritime and landlocked states
2. Piracy

3. Hot pursuit
4. International Seabed Authority (Constitution, powers, jurisdiction)
5. Exploration and exploitation of seabed resources

UNIT - V: Conservation & Exploitation of Maritime Resources

Conservation and Management of Maritime Resources

1. Living and non-living resources: Importance and kinds
2. Conservation and management
 - 2.1. Jurisdiction
 - 2.2. Problems
 - 2.3. Dispute settlement mechanisms
3. Exploitation of resources

Marine Pollution

1. Meaning, impact, and kinds
2. Accidents at sea
3. Control and enforcement

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Explain the sources and development of maritime law and relevant international conventions.

- Understand the legal concepts of internal waters, territorial waters, exclusive economic zones, and continental shelf rights.
- Analyze the principles of maritime boundary delimitation and coastal state jurisdiction.
- Evaluate the international laws regulating high seas, piracy, fisheries, and seabed resources.
- Assess the legal mechanisms for conservation, management, and pollution control of maritime resources.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. Orrego Vicuna, The Changing International Law of the High seas Fisheries (1999), Cambridge
2. Ian Brownlie, Principles of Public International Law (1998), Clarendon press, oxford
3. P. ChandrasekaharaRao, The New law of Maritime Zones (1983) miling publications, New Delhi
4. Samir Mankababy, The International Shipping Rules (1986), Croom Helm, London
5. Nagendra Singh, International Maritime law Conventions, Vol.I Navigation (1983) Stevens & Maxwell, London.

6. Myron H. Nordquist and John Norton Moor (eds.), Ocean Policy - New
Institutions, Challenges and Opportunities (1999), Kluwer.

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – X Semester

Title of the Paper: Civil Code Procedure and Limitation Act
Paper No.: I

Course Objective:

This course aims to provide students with a thorough understanding of the principles and procedures under the Civil Procedure Code and the Limitation Act. It focuses on jurisdiction, pleadings, trial and execution processes, appeals, and the law of limitation to equip students with the necessary skills for effective civil litigation management.

UNIT - I: Introduction, Basics principles and jurisdiction of courts

Concepts

1. Affidavit, order, judgment, decree, plaint, restitution, execution, decreeholder, judgment- debtor, mesne profits, written statement
2. Distinction between decree and judgment and between decree and order
3. Kinds and Jurisdiction of courts, Hierarchy of court
 - 3.1 Suit of civil nature - scope and limits, place of suing, Institution of suits
 - 3.2 Res subjudice and resjudicata
 - 3.3 Foreign judgment & its enforcement
 - 3.4 Parties to suit: Joinder, mis-joinder or non-joinder of parties, representative suit

suit

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3.5 Frame of suit; cause of action

3.6 Alternative disputes resolution (ADR)

3.7 Summons

UNIT- II: Pleading

1. Rules of pleading, signing and verification
2. Alternative pleading
3. Construction of pleadings
4. Plaintiff: particulars
5. Admission, return and rejection
6. Written statement: particulars, Rules of Evidence
7. Set off and counter claim: distinction
8. Discovery, inspection and production of documents
9. Interrogatories
10. Privileged documents
11. Affidavits

UNIT – III: Appearance, Examination and Trial

1. Appearance
2. Ex-Parte procedure
3. Summary procedure and attendance of witnesses

4. Trial
5. Adjournments
6. Interim orders: commission, arrest or attachment before judgment, injunction and appointment of receiver
- 7: Interests or costs and compensatory cost
8. Execution
9. Precepts
10. General principles
11. Power for execution of decrees
12. Procedure in execution
13. Enforcement, arrest and detection
14. Attachment
15. Sale
16. Delivery of property
17. Stay of execution

Suits in Particular Cases

1. by or against government
2. by aliens and by or against foreign rules or ambassadors
3. Public nuisance
4. Suits by or against firm

5. Suit relating to Mortgage
6. Interpleaded suits
7. Suits relating to public charities

UNIT- IV: Appeals review, reference and revision

1. Appeals: Concept and General Provisions - from original decree, from appellate decree, from order, first appeal and second appeal
2. Review, Reference and Revision
3. Miscellaneous
 - I. Transfer of cases
 - II. Restitution
 - III. Caveat
 - IV. Inherent powers of courts
4. Law reform: Law Commission on Civil Procedure
5. Amendments

UNIT-V: Limitation Act

1. The concept - the law assists the vigilant and not those who sleep over the rights.
2. Concept and Object of Act
3. Distinction with latches, acquiescence, prescription
4. Extension and suspension of limitation

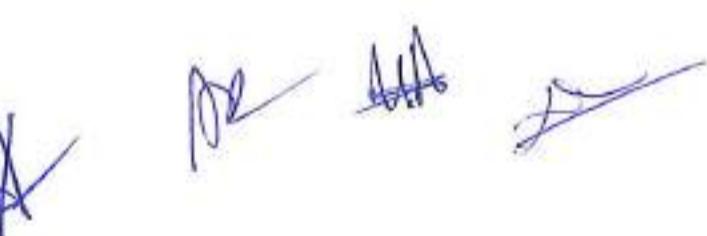
   

5. Sufficient cause for not filling the proceedings
 - 4.1 Illness
 - 4.2 Mistaken legal advice
 - 4.3 Mistaken view of law
 - 4.4 Poverty, minority and purdha
 - 4.5 Imprisonment
 - 4.6 Defective vakalatnama
 - 4.7 Legal liabilities
6. Foreign rule of limitation: contract entered into under a foreign law
7. Acknowledgement - essential requisites
8. Continuing tort and continuing breach of contract

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Explain the jurisdiction and hierarchy of civil courts and the concepts of decree, judgment, and order.
- Draft and analyze pleadings including plaints, written statements, and applications for discovery and inspection.
- Understand the procedures for trial, interim orders, execution of decrees, and suits in special cases.

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- Identify grounds and procedures for appeals, review, revision, and other miscellaneous provisions.
- Apply the Limitation Act principles to determine the timeliness of civil suits and exceptions to limitation periods.

Selected Bibliography:

1. Mulla, Code of Civil Procedure (1999),
2. C.K. Thacker, Code of Civil Procedure (1999),
3. M.R. Mallick (ed.), B.B. Mitra on Limitatio Act (1998),
4. Majumdar P.K. and Kataria R.P. Commentary on the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (1998),
5. Saha A.N., The Code of Civil Procedure (2000),
6. Sarkar's Law of Civil Procedure, Vols. (2000),
7. Universal's Code of Civil Procedure (2000)

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – X Semester
Title of the Paper: Insolvency and Bankruptcy Laws
Paper No.: II

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to introduce students to the legal framework governing insolvency and bankruptcy in India. It focuses on the evolution and need for the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, and its applicability to individuals, firms, and corporate entities. The course also aims to familiarize students with the insolvency resolution process, the role of regulatory bodies like the IBBI, and the adjudicatory mechanisms under the Code, while also addressing penalties, cross-border insolvency, and related laws.

Unit-I: Introduction:

1. Historical perspectives of insolvency, bankruptcy and the laws
2. Need for the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016
3. Objects of the Code
4. Applicability of the Code
5. Definitions of the terms: claim, charge, corporate person, corporate services, creditor, debt, default, financial information, financial institution product, financial service, financial sector regulator, insolvency profession property, security interest
6. Concepts of Insolvency and Bankruptcy, Debtors and Creditors

Unit-II: Insolvency Resolution and Bankruptcy for Individuals and Partnership

Firm

1. Insolvency resolution process
 - a. Bankruptcy order for individuals and partnership firms
2. Administration and distribution of the estate of the bankrupt,
3. Insolvency Resolution and Liquidation Process for Corporate Persons:
4. Corporate insolvency resolution process
5. Liquidation process
6. Fast track insolvency resolution process

Unit-III: Authorities under the Code: Adjudicative Authorities

1. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India
2. Powers and functions of the Board
3. Insolvency professional agencies
4. Information utilities
5. Inspection and investigation

Adjudicating authority under the code:

1. for corporate persons
2. for Individuals & Partnership firms
3. Appeal
4. Insolvency & Bankruptcy vis-à-vis to the Companies Act 2013

5. The Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002
6. The Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993

Unit-IV: Offences and Penalties for Contravention of the Provisions of the Code:

1. By the debtor
2. By the creditor
3. By the bankrupt

Unit-V: Cross Border Insolvency:

1. UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross Border Insolvency
2. World Bank Principles for Effective Insolvency and Creditor Rights
3. Asian Development Bank Principles of Corporate Rescue and Rehabilitation

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Understand the key concepts of insolvency and bankruptcy.
- Explain the structure, scope, and objectives of the IBC, 2016.
- Analyze insolvency resolution processes for individuals, firms, and companies.
- Identify the role and powers of authorities like the IBBI, NCLT, and DRT.



- Understand offences, penalties, and the global approach to cross-border insolvency.

Selected Bibliography:

1. UNCITRAL Legislative Guide to Insolvency Law
2. Mulla. The Law of Insolvency in India, 6th ed., Lexis-Nexis. 2017
3. SumanBatra, Corporate Insolvency - Law and Practice, Eastern Book Company, 2017
4. Guide To Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. Taxmann. 2016
5. The report of the Bankruptcy Law Reforms Committee, Nov 2015.
avaiwww.ibbi.gov.in/Reports.html
6. The Report of the Joint Committee on the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2015, Lo 2017, available at www.ibbi.gov.in/Reports.html

Relevant Statutes:

1. Companies Act, 2013
2. SARFAESI Act, 2002
3. The Recovery of Debts and Bankruptcy Act, 1993

A series of four handwritten signatures or initials in blue ink, likely belonging to the authors or editors of the document. The signatures are fluid and vary in style.

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – X Semester
Title of the Paper: Land Laws including Tenure and Tenancy System
Paper No.: III

Course Objective:

To equip students with a comprehensive understanding of Madhya Pradesh's land laws, focusing on land revenue administration, ceiling on agricultural holdings, tenancy rights, land reforms, and rent control mechanisms. The course aims to develop familiarity with relevant statutes, procedures, and authorities involved in land governance in the state.

Unit – I: M.P. Land Revenue Code, 1959

1. Objects and reasons for enacting the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959
2. Basic features of the Code
3. Definitions (as amended up to Act of 2019)
4. Board of Revenue
5. Revenue Officers: Classes and Powers
6. Procedure of Revenue Officers and Revenue Courts

Unit - II: Revenue Administration and Land Management

8. Appeal, Revision & Review

9. Land and Land Revenue
10. Revenue Survey & Settlement in Non-Urban Areas
11. Assessment & Reassessment of Land in Urban Areas
12. Land Records
13. Boundaries, Boundary Marks, and Survey Marks
14. Realization of Land Revenue

Unit – III: Land Tenure and Rights in Land

1. Tenure Holders
2. Government Lessee & Service Land
3. Occupancy Tenant
4. Alluvion ,Dilluvion& Service Land
5. Consolidation of Holdings
6. Village Officers
7. Rights in Abadi and Unoccupied Land & its Procedures

Unit – IV: The M.P. Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1960

1. Définitions (Section 2)
2. Exemptions & Restrictions on Transfer of Land (Sections 3–5)
3. Fixation of Ceiling Area; Determination of Surplus Land and its Acquisition thereof (Sections 6–16)
4. Payment of Compensation (Sections 16–21)

5. Encumbrances on Surplus Land (Sections 22–34)
6. Disposal of Surplus Land (Sections 35–37)
7. Offences and Penalties (Sections 37-A to 37-B)
8. Miscellaneous Provisions (Sections 38–50)

Unit – V: M.P. Accommodation Control Act, 1961

1. Definitions
2. Provisions Regarding Rent
3. Control of Eviction of Tenants
4. Eviction on Grounds of Bona fide Requirement
5. Deposit of Rent
6. Appointment, Powers, and Functions of Rent Controlling Authorities
7. Appeals
8. Special Obligations of Landlords and Penalties

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the objectives, structure, and procedures under the M.P. Land Revenue Code, 1959.
2. Analyze provisions relating to land records, revenue assessment, and roles of revenue officers and courts.

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3. Examine the legal framework concerning tenure holders, consolidation of holdings, and occupancy rights.
4. Interpret the M.P. Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, including surplus land determination and compensation mechanisms.
5. Understand the key provisions of the M.P. Accommodation Control Act, especially those related to rent regulation, tenant eviction, and rent authorities.

Statutes in Course:

1. M.P. Land Revenue Code, 1959
2. The Ceilings on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1960
3. M.P. Accommodation Control Act, 1961

Books Recommended:

1. H.N. Dwivedi – *M.P. Land Revenue Code*
2. R.D. Jain – *M.P. Land Revenue Code*
3. H.N. Dwivedi – *M.P. BhuRajaswaSanhita* (Hindi Edition)
4. R.D. Jain – म.प्र. भू-राजस्वसंहिता (हिन्दी)
5. Shivdayal Shrivastava – म.प्र.

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – X Semester

Title of the Paper: Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance
Paper No.: IV

Course Objective:

To equip students with practical skills and theoretical knowledge essential for effective legal drafting, pleading, and conveyancing. This course aims to develop proficiency in drafting various legal documents used in civil and criminal litigation, as well as conveyance deeds, enabling students to prepare accurate, clear, and legally sound documents.

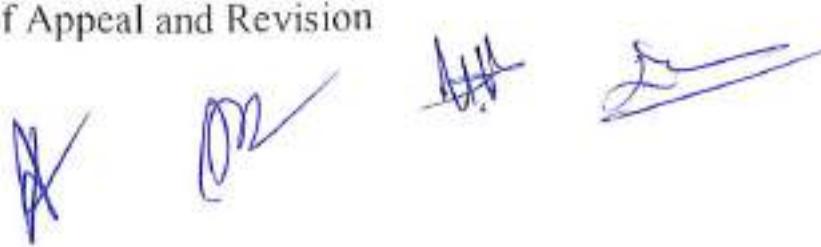
(a) Drafting:

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

(b) Pleadings:

(i) Civil:

- Plaintiff
- Written Statement
- Interlocutory Application
- Original Petition
- Affidavit
- Execution Petition
- Memorandum of Appeal and Revision

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- Petition under Article 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India

(ii) Criminal:

- Complaint
- Criminal Miscellaneous Petition
- Bail Application
- Memorandum of Appeal and Revision

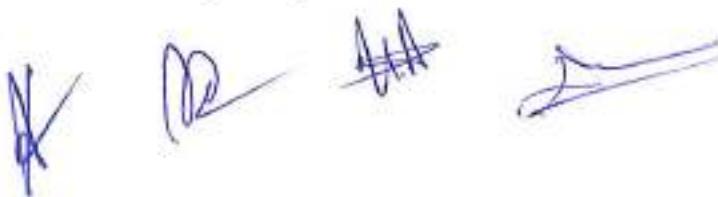
(iii) Conveyance:

- Sale Deed
- Mortgage Deed
- Lease Deed
- Gift Deed
- Promissory Note
- Power of Attorney
- Will
- Trust Deed

(iv) Drafting of Writ Petition and PIL Petition

The course will be taught through class instructions and simulation exercises, preferably with assistance of practicing lawyers or retired judges.

Apart from teaching the relevant provisions of law, the course shall include not less than 15 practical exercises in drafting carrying a total of 45 marks (3 marks for each)



and 15 exercises in conveyance carrying another 45 marks (3 marks for each exercise). The remaining 10 marks will be allotted for viva voce.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Understand and apply the general principles and substantive rules of legal drafting.
- Draft essential civil pleadings such as plaints, written statements, interlocutory applications, petitions, affidavits, and execution petitions.
- Prepare criminal pleadings including complaints, bail applications, and miscellaneous petitions.
- Draft various conveyance documents like sale deeds, mortgage deeds, lease deeds, gift deeds, promissory notes, power of attorney, wills, and trust deeds.
- Compose writ petitions and Public Interest Litigations (PIL) petitions with proper format and legal accuracy.
- Demonstrate practical skills through simulation exercises and real-world drafting tasks, enhancing readiness for legal practice.
- Develop confidence in oral presentation of drafted documents during viva voce examination.

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Select Bibliography:

1. R.N. Chaturvedi : Pleading, Drafting and Conveyancing,
2. Manohar Murli : The art of Conveyancing and Pleading.

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – X Semester

Title of the Paper: Insurance Law(Optional)

Paper No.: V A

Course Objective:

This course aims to provide students with a foundational understanding of insurance law, covering the nature and history of insurance, the legal principles governing insurance contracts, and the regulatory framework in India. It explores various types of insurance including life, general, and social insurance, as well as claims and dispute resolution mechanisms, enabling students to comprehend the role of insurance in the economy and legal system.

UNIT – I: Introduction

1. Definition, nature and history of insurance
2. Concept of Insurance and law of contract and law of torts, features of torts, future of insurance in globalized economy
3. History and development of insurance in India
4. Insurance Regulatory Authority – role and functions

UNIT – II: General Principles of Law of Insurance

1. Contract of Insurance – classification of contract of insurance, nature of various insurance contracts, parties thereto



2. Principle of good faith, non-disclosure, misrepresentation in insurance contracts
3. Insurable interest
4. The risk
5. The policy – classification of policies, its form and contents, its commencement, duration, cancellation, alteration, rectification, renewal, assignment, construction
6. Conditions of the policy
7. Alteration of the risk
8. Assignment of the subject matter

UNIT – III: Life Insurance

1. Nature and scope of life insurance, definition, kinds of life insurances, the policy and formation of a life insurance contract
2. Event insured against life insurance contract
3. Circumstances affecting the risk
4. Amounts recoverable under life policy
5. Persons entitled to payment
6. Settlement of claim and payment of money

UNIT – IV: General Insurance

1. Types of general Insurance

2. Regulation of Insurance business – Role of IRDA
3. Policy Content Regulation
4. The Marine Insurance Act 1963 (Nature and scope)
5. Voyage – deviation
6. Perils of the sea
7. Partial loss or ship and of freight, salvage, general average, particular charges
8. Measures of indemnity, total valuation, liability to third parties

UNIT – V: Social Insurance in India and Insurance claims and dispute resolution

1. Important elements in social insurance, its need
2. Commercial Insurance and social insurance
3. Workmen's compensation – scope, risk covered, industrial accidents
occupational diseases , cash benefits, incapacity, amount of compensation,
nature of injuries, dependents schedule
4. Sickness Insurance, darker scheme, stack and rao scheme for wage earners
and others, risk covered, maturity and other benefits
5. Old age, premature death and invalidity insurance or pension Insurance,
public provident fund
6. Regulation of claim handling

7. Dispute resolution role of court
8. Insurance ombudsman ADR mechanism

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Explain the legal nature and principles of insurance contracts.
- Distinguish between life insurance and general insurance laws.
- Understand the role and functions of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA).
- Analyze social insurance schemes and related compensation laws.
- Evaluate legal procedures for insurance claims and dispute resolution.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

1. Singh, Bridge Anand, New Insurance Law (2000)
2. John Birds, Modern insurances law (1988),
3. 'Sreenivasan. M.N., Principles of insurance law (1997),
4. M.N. Mishra - Law of Insurance -
5. Law of Insurance ,Avtar Singh ,EBCPrinciple of Insurance Law ,SachinRastogi ,

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – X Semester

**Title of the Paper: Comparative Criminal
Procedure(Optional)**
Paper No.: V B

Course objective:

The objective of this course is to provide students with a comparative understanding of criminal justice systems across various jurisdictions, especially between adversarial (common law) and inquisitorial (civil law) systems.

UNIT - I: Introduction & Methodology

1. Concept, Scope & Importance of Comparative Criminal Law
2. Historical Evolution of Comparative Criminal Law
3. Classification of Legal Systems: Common-Law vs. Civil-Law Traditions
4. Methods of Comparative Study (Functionalist vs. Structuralist)
5. Sources for Comparative Analysis (Statutes, Case-Law, Conventions)

UNIT - II: Comparative Criminal Liability

1. Actus Reus: Fault Elements in BNS, UK & USA
2. Mens Rea Standards: Intention, Recklessness & Knowledge
3. Strict Liability Offences: BNS vs. Public-Welfare Torts (USA)
4. Vicarious & Corporate Liability: Employer-Employee Models

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5. Joint & Constructive Liability: "Common Intention" (BNS) vs. "Joint Enterprise" (UK)

UNIT - III: Comparative Offences

1. Homicide & Murder: BNS vs. UK Offences Against the Person Act
2. Assault & Battery: India vs. Model Penal Code (USA)
3. Theft/Larceny: BNS vs. UK Theft Act 1968
4. Robbery & Burglary: BNS vs. MPC & U.S. Codes
5. Cybercrime: Comparative Overview of Data-Protection Violations

UNIT - IV: Punishment & Sentencing

1. Capital Punishment: Global Trends & India's Position
2. Alternative Sentencing: Probation, Fines & Community Service (UK & India)
3. Restorative Justice Models: Victim-Offender Mediation (Scandinavia & India Pilots)
4. Sentencing Principles & Guidelines: BNS vs. European Civil-Law Codes

UNIT - V: Special Topics & Emerging Models

1. Juvenile Justice: India's JJ Act vs. UK Youth Courts
2. Diversionary Programs & Restorative Circles: Comparative Impact Studies

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. Explain the scope, methods, and importance of comparative criminal law.

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2. Contrast core concepts of criminal liability across India, the UK, the USA, and Europe.
3. Analyze and compare substantive offences and procedural frameworks.
4. Evaluate modern sentencing, restorative justice, and juvenile justice models internationally.

Selected Bibliography:

1. Claus Roxin, *Comparative Criminal Law* (Oxford, 2010)
2. Andrew Ashworth, *Principles of Criminal Law* (OUP)
3. *Commentary on Bharatiya Nyaya Sahita* (LexisNexis or Taxmann)
4. Dressler & Garvey, *Criminal Law: Cases and Materials* (West)
5. Model Penal Code (USA); Theft Act 1968 (UK); European Criminal Codes
6. William Wilson, *Comparative Law: Method, Materials & Principles* (Cambridge)

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