

DEVI AHILYA UNIVERSITY, INDORE M.P.

LL.B. (Hons.) SYLLABUS

[With Effect from Session 2025-26]


SCHEME OF SUBJECTS (Semester-wise)

LL.B.(Hons.)Semester-I	
S.No.	Subject Title
1	Legal & General English
2	Law of Contract- I
3	Constitutional Law-I
4	Family Law -I(Hindu Law)
5	Law of Torts including MV Accident and Consumer Protection Laws
6	Criminology, Penology & Victimology
7	Optional Subject- Offences Against Child & Juvenile Offence/Law on Corporate Finance

LL.B.(Hons.)Semester-II	
S.No.	Subject Title
1	Law of Contract- II
2	Constitutional Law-II
3	Family Law-II (Muslim Law)
4	Law of Crimes -I(BNS)
5	Labour and Industrial Law-I
6	Banking Law
7	Optional Subject- Insolvency & Bankruptcy Laws/Women & Criminal Law

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LL.B.(Hons.)Semester-III	
S.No.	Subject Title
1	Jurisprudence (Legal Method, Indian Legal System and Basic Theory of Law)
2	Administrative Law
3	Law of Crimes -II(BNSS)
4	Labour and Industrial Law-II
5	Land Laws including Tenure & Tenancy System
6	Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting System
7	Optional Subject- Media & Law/Insurance law

LL.B.(Hons.)Semester-IV	
S.No.	Subject Title
1	Environmental Laws
2	Company Law
3	Principles of Taxation Law
4	Human Rights Law and Practice
5	Gender Justice & Feminist Jurisprudence
6	Alternate Dispute Resolution
7	Optional Subject- Local Self Government including Panchayat Administration/ Forensic Science

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LL.B.(Hons.)Semester-V	
S.No.	Subject Title
1	Law of Evidence(BSA)
2	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act
3	Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation
4	Property Law
5	Moot Court Exercise & Internship
6	Optional Subject- Maritime Law/Health Law

LL.B.(Hons.)Semester-VI	
S.No.	Subject Title
1	Public International Law
2	Information Technology Law & Artificial Intelligence
3	Intellectual Property Law
4	Drafting, Pleading & Conveyance
5	Optional Subject- Probation and Parole/Competition Law

Marking Scheme for examinations:

1. Each course will be assessed for 100 marks, out of which 80 marks will be for end semester examination and 20 marks will be for Internal Assessment.
2. During the semester, a teacher offering the course will do the continuous evaluation of the student at three points of time by conducting three tests of 10 marks each. Marks obtained in two best tests out of three will be awarded to the student. In each course, there shall be End Semester Exam. of 80 marks. Each student has to appear in at least two tests and End Semester Examination; otherwise, the student will be awarded Absent in that course.

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LL.B.(Hons.)Semester-VI

S.No.	Subject Title
1	Public International Law
2	Information Technology Law & Artificial Intelligence
3	Intellectual Property Law
4	Drafting, Pleading & Conveyance
5	Optional Subject- Probation and Parole/Competition Law

LLB SEM – I

LL.B. (Three Years Course) – I Semester

Title of the Paper: Legal and General English

Paper No.: I

Course Objective

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

Legal and General English

Unit- I: General English

- 1 **Applied Grammar and Usage** - Parts of Speech, Articles, Tenses, Subject-Verb Agreement, Prepositions, Active and Passive Voice, Reported Speech: Direct and Indirect, Sentence Structure, Punctuation.
- 2 **Vocabulary Development**- Using Dictionary, Synonym, Antonym, Homophones, Legal words, One Word Substitution.
- 3 **General Writings**- Official Letter Writing, Precis Writing, Report Writing
- 4 **Phonetics**- Theory and Practice
- 5 **Communication**- Meaning, Kinds, Process; Barriers to Communication

Unit- II: Legal Language

1. Meaning and Characteristics of Legal language
2. Historical Evolution of Legal Language
3. Legal Language in India

Unit- III: Legal Terminology

1. Terms used in Civil Law and Criminal Law
2. Latin Words and Expressions – law register



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3. Legal Maxims

Unit- IV: Legal Writings

1. Fundamental Principles of Legal Writings
2. Brief Writing and Drafting of Law Reports
3. Writing of Case Comments
4. Essay Writing on topics of legal interest
5. Citation Style in Legal Writings

Unit- V: Proficiency in Regional Language

1. Every student should acquire skills of understanding analysis writing and communication in the regional language, which he has to use in the interaction with the potential clientele. Necessarily the proficiency in the language will contribute in a substantial measure to a successful practice in law.
2. Phrases translation from English to Hindi and Vice versa. Practice of translation of any Act from Hindi to English and vice versa.
3. Adding to vocabulary in Hindi and English.
4. Learning local terms used in the courts, local districts and expressions for various documents and their standard nomenclature.

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.

Select Bibliography:

1. Anirudh Prasad- Outlines of Legal Languages in India
2. B.M. Gandhi- Legal Language, Legal Writing & General English
3. Bryan A. Garner- Black's Law Dictionary
4. J.C. Nestfield- English Grammar
5. J.S. Allen- English Grammar



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6. K.J. Aiyar- Judicial Dictionary
7. Legal Glossary (Ministry of Law, Govt. of India)
8. P. RamanathaAiyar- The Law Lexicon
9. R.L. Jain- Legal Writing including General English
10. Wren and Martin- English Grammar




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LL.B. (Three Years Course) – I Semester

Title of the Paper: Law of Contract – I

Paper No.: II

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

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



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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

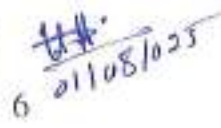
Learning outcomes

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



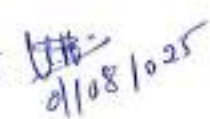

- i. Understand the essential elements of a valid contract.
- ii. Identify factors affecting free consent and legality.
- iii. Differentiate between valid, void, and voidable contracts.
- iv. Apply legal rules to resolve contract disputes.
- v. Analyze remedies like damages and specific performance.

Selected Bibliography:

1. Anson, *Law of Contract*; Avtar Singh, *Law of Contract*; Pollock & Mulla, *Indian Contract Act*
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. Avtarsingh. Law of Contract (2000) Eastwin Lucknow (hindi.English)
4. G.C. Cheshire, and H.S. Fifoot and M.P. Furmston. Law of Contract (1992)


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5. ELBS with Butterworths
6. M. Krishnan Nair, Law of Contracts, (1998)
7. G.H. Treitel, Law of Contracts, Sweet & Maxwell (1997 reprint)
8. R.K. Abhichandani, (ed.) Pollock & Mulla on the Indian Contract and the
9. Specific Relief Act (1999) Tripathi
8. Banerjee, S.C. Law of Specific Relief (1998)
9. Anson, Law of Contract (1998)
10. Dutt on Contract (2000)
11. Anand & Aiyer, Law of Specific Relief (1999)

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LL.B. (Three Years Course) – I Semester

Title of the Paper: Constitutional Law – I

Paper No.: III

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
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

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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 |



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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
10. Carwin	Constitution of U.S.
11. Lane	An Introduction to the Constitution law.
12. KailashRai	Constitutional Law of India






LL.B. (Three Years Course) – I 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



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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.

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 Dharmasastra Vol. 2 pt. 1 at 624-632 (1974).
6. Kuppaswami (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


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LL.B. (Three Years Course) – I Semester

Title of the Paper: Law of Torts including Motor Vehicle Act 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



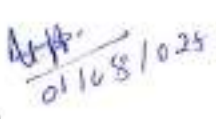

UNIT III: Specific Torts

1. Negligence, Nuisance, Defamation
2. Trespass, Malicious Prosecution
3. Conspiracy, False Imprisonment

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 defences 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;*
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 (199t) Eastern, Lucknow,
5. Ratanlal&Dhirajal, The Law of Torts (1997), universal, Delhi.


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LL.B. (Three Years Course) – I Semester

Title of the Paper: Criminology, Penology and Victimology

Paper No.: VI

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)



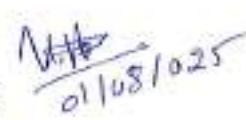

UNIT III: Penology

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, *ApradhShastra*
4. "Criminology and Penology" by Ahmad Siddique




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LL.B. (Three Years Course) – I Semester

Title of the Paper: Offences against Child and Juvenile Offence (Optional)

Paper No.: VII 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

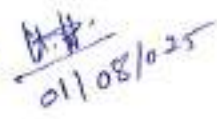
1. Child Marriage
2. Abandonment, Custody During Matrimonial Suits
3. Obligation to Supply Necessaries

UNIT IV: Sexual Offense against Children

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




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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.

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(c)(f))
5. Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 (replacement for IPC)

LL.B. (Three Years Course) – I Semester

Title of the Paper: Law on Corporate Finance (Optional)

Paper No.: VII B



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Course Objective:

To provide a comprehensive understanding of the principles and regulations governing corporate finance. The course covers sources of corporate finance, capitalization, securities, creditor and investor protection, and regulatory mechanisms by authorities like SEBI, RBI, and Registrar of Companies.

UNIT I-Introduction to Corporate Finance

1. Meaning/Scope of Corporate Finance
2. Capitalization, Working Capital, Securities
3. Constitutional Perspectives (Union/State Lists)

UNIT II- Modes

1. Equity Finance (Shares, Prospectus, Allotment)
2. Debt Finance (Debentures, Deposits, Charges)

UNIT III-Conservation and Regulation

1. Conservation of Corporate Finance
2. Regulation of Dividends, Managerial Remuneration
3. Inter-Corporate Loans/Investments

UNIT IV-Protection and Fund Raising





1. Creditor/Investor Protection
2. Derivative Actions, Transfer of Securities
3. Corporate Fund Raising (IDR, ADR, GDR, FDI)

UNIT V-Regulatory Bodies

1. Administrative Regulation (SEBI, RBI, Registrar of Companies)
2. Government Control

Learning Outcomes:

1. Understand the scope and concepts related to corporate finance.
2. Analyze different modes of financing including equity and debt.



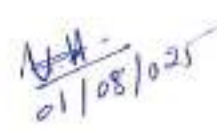

   
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3. Examine legal aspects of dividend regulation, managerial remuneration, and inter-corporate loans.
4. Evaluate the protections available to creditors and investors.
5. Understand the role of regulatory bodies in corporate fund raising and governance.

Selected Bibliography:

1. Ramaiya, *Guide to Companies Act*
2. "Company Law" by Avtar Singh
3. "Company Law" by Dr. G.K. Kapoor & Sanjay Dhamija
4. "Corporate Finance: Principles and Problems" by S.C. Kuchhal
5. SEBI Act, Companies Act, FEMA – Bare Acts
6. Ferran, *Company Law and Corporate Finance*;

LLB SEM – II

LL.B. (Three Years Course) – II Semester

Title of the Paper: Law of Contract -II

Paper No.: I

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



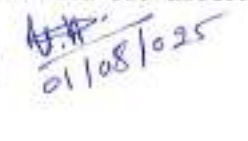

Indemnity

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

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

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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

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



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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 pawner 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



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13. Liability of the principal and agent before and after such termination

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.
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 Mulla on Contract and Specific Relief Acts

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(1999)

2. Avtar Singh, Contract Act (2000).
3. Krishnan Nair, Law of Contract, (1999)
4. Avtar Singh, Principles of the Law of Sale of Goods and Hire Purchase (1998)
5. J.P. Verma (ed.), Singh and Gupta, The Law of partnership in India (1999)
6. A.G. Guest (ed.), Benjamin's Sale of Goods (1992), Sweet & Maxwell
7. Bhashyam and Adiga, The Negotiable Instruments Act (1995)
8. M.S. Parthasarathy (ed.), Ansons' Law of Contract, (1998), Oxford, London
9. Saharaya, H.K. Indian Partnership and sale of Goods Act (2000)
10. Ramaninga, The Sales of Goods Act (1998)

LL.B. (Three Years Course) – II Semester

Title of the Paper: Constitutional Law -II

Paper No.: II

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 Frinze 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

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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.



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- Assess emergency provisions and the procedure for constitutional amendments.

Books recommended:

1. D.D. Basu, Shorter Constitution of India, (1996).
2. H.M. Seervai, Constitution of India, vol. 1-3 (1992).
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. भारतकासंविधान- जयनारायणपाण्डे




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Class	:	LL.B. (Three Years Course)
Semester	:	II
Title of the paper	:	Family Law -II (Muslim) Law)
Paper No.	:	III

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, conversion 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



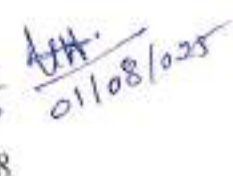

1. Concept of marriage and essential conditions of Muslim marriage.
2. Iddat, Muta Marriage, option of puberty,
3. Divorce
4. Dissolution of Marriage Act 1939

UNIT-III Guardianship, Maintenance, Dower

1. Minority , Inheritance
2. Guardianship- elements, types
3. Maintenance – BNSS, Personal Laws ,liability

Mehar- types, unpaid Mehar,

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.



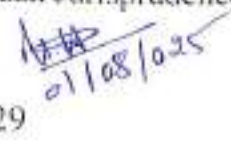

Learning Outcomes:

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 | मुस्लिमविधि |
| 2. Mulla | Mohammedan Law |
| 3. Dr. ParasDiwan | Muslim Law in Modern India |
| 4. Aquil Ahmed | Mohammedan Law |
| 5. पारसदीपान | आधुनिकमुस्लिमविधि |
| 6. शुक्ला | भारतीयउत्तराधिकारअधिनियम |
| 5. Fyzee | Introduction to Mohammedan Law |
| 6. Schat | Mohammedan Jurisprudence |

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7. Coulson	Principles of Mohammedan
8. मौर्व	मुस्लिमविधि
9. Jhavala	Principles of Mohammedan law

Class : LL.B. (Three Years Course)

Semester : II

Title of the paper : LAW OF CRIMES – I (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023)



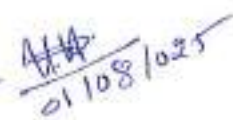

Paper No. : IV

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. Constituents 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


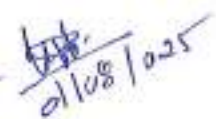

1. Offences affecting Life- Culpable Homicide, Murder, Mob Lynching, Causing Death by Negligence Organized Crime, Terrorist Act
2. Hurt - grievous and simple
3. Criminal Force and Assault
4. Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement
5. Kidnapping and Abduction
6. Defamation

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

   
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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:



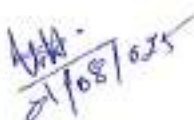

1. Differentiate civil and criminal liabilities and understand the scope of BNS.
2. Explain the elements constituting a crime and the general exceptions.
3. Analyze inchoate crimes and offences against vulnerable groups such as women and children.
4. Understand various offences affecting human life and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

Selected Bibliography

1. Textbook on The BharatiyaNyayaSanhita, 2023
2. Law and Practice Series – BharatiyaNyayaSanhita (BNS)
3. Deswal, Vageshwari&Kansal, Saurabh. BharatiyaNyayaSanhita, 2023: Law and Practice..
4. K.N. ChandrasekharanPillai – *Criminal Law under BharatiyaNyayaSanhita, 2023*
5. 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

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Class : LL.B. (Three Years Course)

Semester : II

Title of the paper : Labour & Industrial Law – I

Paper No. : V

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



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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 –
 - Works Committee
 - Grievance Redressal Committee
 - Conciliation Machinery
 - Court of Inquiry
 - Voluntary Arbitration
 - Industrial Tribunal
 - 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:



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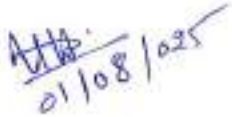

1. Understand the evolution and constitutional foundation of labour laws in India.
2. Explain the legal framework governing trade unions and their registration.
3. Identify and analyze the roles of employers, employees, and government authorities in industrial relations.
4. Examine the mechanisms for 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),
2. Shrivastava K.D. Commentaries on payment of wages Act 1936 (1998),
3. Shrivastava K.D. Commentaries on minimum wages Act (1948) (1995),
4. Rao S.S. Law and Practice on minimum wages (1999),
5. Seth D.D. Commentaries on Disputes Act 1947 (1998),
6. Shrivastava K.D. Commentaries on factories Act 1948 (2000),
7. R.C. Saxena Labour problems and social welfare
8. V.V. Giri labour problems in India Industries
9. O.P. Malhotra, The Law of Industrial Disputes (1998)
10. S.C. Srivastava, Social Securities and labour laws pts. 5 and 6 (1985)
11. S.C. Srivastava, Commentary on the Factories Act 1948 (1999)
12. Padhi - Labour and Industrial Law PHI Learning

Relevant Statutes

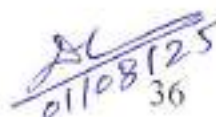
1. The Trade Unions Act, 1926
2. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

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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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Class : LL.B. (Three Years Course)
Semester : II
Title of the paper : BANKING LAW
Paper No. : VI

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



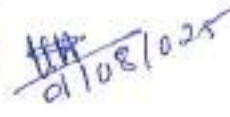

Introduction

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.

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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
2. 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



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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),
2. M.L. Tannen, Tannen's Banking Law and Practice in India, (2000)
3. S.N. Gupta, The Banking Law in Theory and Partice, (1999),
4. G.S.N. Tripathi (ed.), Sethi's Commentaries on Banking Regulation Act 1949 and Allied Banking Laws (2000),

Relevant Statutes:

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

   
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Class : LL.B. (Three Years Course)
Semester : II
Title of the paper : Bankruptcy and Insolvency Law(Optional)
Paper No. : VII A

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 1 - 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 2 – 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.



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3. Insolvency Resolution and Liquidation Process for Corporate Persons:
4. Corporate insolvency resolution process
5. Liquidation process
6. Fast track insolvency resolution process

Unit 3 - 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:



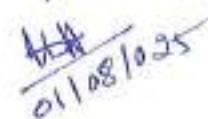

1. for corporate persons
2. for Individuals & Partnership firms
3. Appeal
4. Insolvency & Bankruptcy vis-à-vis to the Companies Act 2013
5. The Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002
6. The Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993

Unit 4 - Offences and Penalties for Contravention of the Provisions of the Code:

1. By the debtor
2. By the creditor
3. By the bankrupt

Unit 5 - 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.,
3. SumantBatra, Corporate Insolvency - Law and Practice,
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](http://www.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 Statues

1. Companies Act, 2013
2. SARFAESI Act, 2002
3. The Recovery of Debts and Bankruptcy Act, 1993

Class

LL.B.(Three Years Course)

Semester

II

Title of the paper
(OPTIONAL)

WOMEN AND CRIMINAL LAW




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Course Objectives

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- Nature, kinds and constitutional provisions

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

UNIT-II – Crime 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 4 – 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 5- 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.



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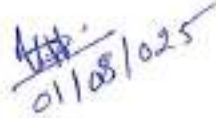

2. Analyze relevant provisions under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) relating to women's safety.
3. Examine key protective legislations such as the Domestic Violence Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, and POSH Act.
4. Discuss mechanisms of victim compensation and rehabilitation.
5. Identify and analyze emerging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

Selected Bibliography:

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

   
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LLB - III_{sem}

   
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Class: LL.B. (Three Years Course)

Semester: III

Title of the Paper Jurisprudence (Legal Method, Indian Legal System and Basic Theory of Law)

Paper No.: I

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



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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




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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. NomitaAgrawal- Jurisprudence and Legal Theory
10. N.V. Paranjape- Studies in Jurisprudence and Legal Theory



 
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Class	LL.B. (Three Years Course)
Semester	III
Title of the Paper	Administrative Law
Paper No.	II

Course objectives

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



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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:

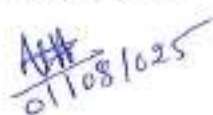
1. Understand the scope and significance of administrative law in democratic governance.
2. Analyze the concept and control of delegated legislation and administrative discretion.
3. Apply principles of natural justice and judicial review in administrative processes.
4. Evaluate the legal liabilities 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



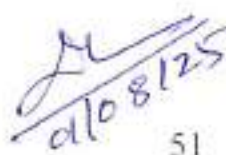

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3. S.P. Sathe- Administrative Law
4. H.W.R. Wade C.F. Forsyth- Administrative Law
5. S.N. Jain- Administrative Tribunals in India
6. C.K. Thakker- Administrative Law
7. M.C. Jain Kagzi- Indian Administrative Law




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Class: LL.B. (Three Years Course)
Semester: III
Title of the Paper: Law of Crimes II (BNSS)
Paper No.: III

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



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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



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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

1. Jurisdiction
2. Time limitations: rationale and scope
3. Pleas of autrefois acquit and autrefois convict
4. Issue Estoppel
5. Compounding of offences
6. Trial before a Court of Sessions: Procedural Steps and Substantive Rights
7. Summary trial

UNIT – V

Judgment

1. Form and content
2. Post-conviction orders in lieu of punishment: emerging penal policy
3. Compensation and cost
4. Modes of providing judgment

Appeal, Review, Revision

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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)



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Class	LL.B. (Three Years Course)
Semester	III
Title of the paper	Labour & Industrial Law -II
Paper No.	IV

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

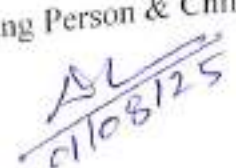
Unit- II (Occupational Safety, Health & Working Conditions- II)

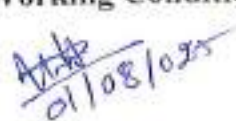
1. Contract Labour- General Provisions & Prohibition
2. Licensing of Contractors
3. Inter-state Migrant Workers
4. Audio-visual Workers
5. Beedi & Cigar Workers
6. Facilities & Safety for Workers in Plantation

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

1. Employment of Young Person & Children




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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

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

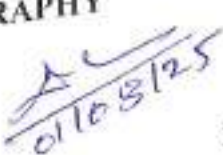
Learning Outcomes

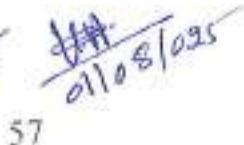
By the end of this course, students will be able to:

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




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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

Class: LL.B. (Three Years Course)

Semester: III

Paper Title: Land Laws including Tenure and Tenancy System.

Paper No.: V

Course Objective

To equip students with a comprehensive understanding of Madhya Pradesh 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.

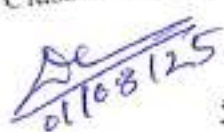
Statutes in Course:

1. M.P. Land Revenue Code, 1959
2. The Ceilings on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1960
3. M.P. Accommodation Control Act, 1961

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




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6. Procedure of Revenue Officers and Revenue Courts

Unit II

1. Appeal, Revision & Review
2. Land and Land Revenue
3. Revenue Survey & Settlement in Non-Urban Areas
4. Assessment & Reassessment of Land in Urban Areas
5. Land Records
6. Boundaries, Boundary Marks, and Survey Marks
7. Realization of Land Revenue

Unit III

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)




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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 Bonafide 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.
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.

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)*

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Class LL.B. (Three Years Course)
Semester III
Title of the paper CLINICAL-II (Professional Ethics, & Professional Accounting System)
Paper No. VI

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.

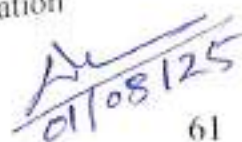
Viva-voce of this paper will be conducted by a panel of two examiners out of which one external examiner shall be appointed by the examination committee of the university and internal examiner shall be appointed by the Principal / Director / Head of the Institution concerned.


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

1 Establishment and organization




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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



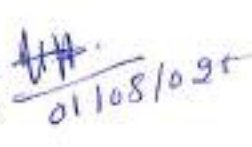

6. Duty to avoid interruption of council

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

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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 Murthy Iyer: 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 जवाबदेही एवं बेंच बार संबंध




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Class:	LL.B. (Three Years Course)
Semester:	III
Title of the Paper:	MEDIA AND LAW (optional)
Paper No.:	VII A

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

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- 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 legislature – Article 246 read with the Seventh Schedule
- 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)

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2. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India Vol. (1991)
3. Neelamalar
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 spee and expression 14 J.L.L.I. 501 (1972)
6. Rajeev Dhavan" On the Law of the Press in India" 26 J.I.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 cosnsult relevant volumes of the Annual Survey of Indian Law Published by Indian Law Institute. (Constitutional Law 1 & 11 Administrative Law and Public Interest Litigation
12. V.N. Shukla Constitutional Law of India
13. डा, पाण्डेजयनारायण
14. एम, पी, जैन
15. पी, के, त्रिपाठी
16. भारतकीसवैधानिकविधि



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Class: LL.B. (Three Years Course)
Semester: III
Title of the Paper: INSURANCE LAW (optional)
Paper No.: VII B

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




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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

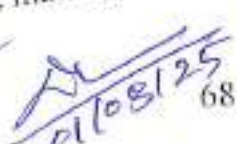
UNIT – IV General Insurance

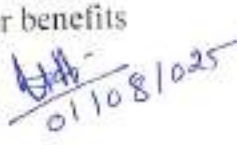
1. Types of general Insurance
2. Regulation of Insurance business – Role of IRDA
3. Policy Content Regulation
4. The Marine Insurance Act 1963 (Nature and scope)
5. Voyage – deviation
6. Perils of the sea
7. Partial loss of ship and of freight, salvage, general average, particular charges
8. Measures 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




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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 ,EBCPrinciples of Insurance Law ,SachinRastogi ,



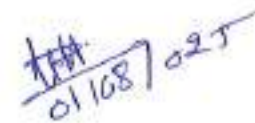




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LLB -IV

LL.B. (Three Years Course) – IV Semester

Title of the Paper: Environmental Laws

Paper No.: 1

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




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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: Emerging Issues and Contemporary Developments


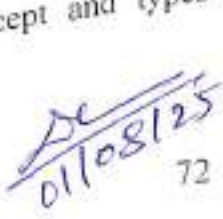
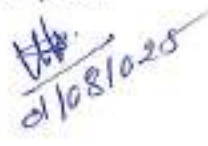

1. Climate Change and Global Warming
2. Waste Management Laws
3. Coastal Regulation Zone
4. Role of NGO's and Civil Society
5. Bio Medical

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.







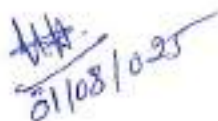
2. Analyze international environmental conferences and their significance.
3. Comprehend constitutional provisions and judicial interventions for environmental protection.
4. Examine key Indian environmental laws and their enforcement mechanisms.
5. Evaluate contemporary environmental challenges and legal responses.

Selected Bibliography

1. Armin Rosencranz et al. (eds.), *Environmental Law and Policy in India* (2000), R.B. Singh and Suresh Mishra, *Environmental Law in India* (1996) Venkat, *Environmental Law and Policy* (2011), PHI Learning
2. Kailash Thakur, *Environmental Protection Law and Policy in India* (1997)
3. Richard L. Revesz et al. (eds.), *Environmental Law, the Economy and Sustainable Development* (2000), Cambridge
4. Christopher D. Stone, *Should Trees Have Standing? And Other Essays on Law, Morals and the Environment* (1996), Oceana
5. P. Leelakrishnan et al. (eds.), *Law and Environment* (1990), P. Leelakrishnan, *Environmental Law in India* (1999), Butterworths India
6. 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
7. Sengar, *Environmental Law* (2011)



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LL.B. (Three Years Course) – Semester IV)

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.

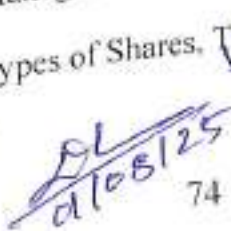
UNIT – I: Company and its Nature and Scope

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



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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

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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

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

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LL.B. (Three Years Course) – IV Semester

Title of the Paper: Principles of Taxation Law

Paper No.: III

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

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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. Au 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.




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- 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. Sulej 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. **Kailash Rai** – *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






LL.B. (Three Years Course)

Semester - IV

Title of the Paper: Human Rights Law & Practice

Paper No.: IV

Course Objective

This course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the historical development, concepts, and legal framework of human rights both internationally and in India. It emphasizes key human rights conventions, the role of judiciary and statutory bodies, and the protection of vulnerable groups through effective enforcement mechanisms.

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

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

Learning Outcomes

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

- Trace the evolution of human rights in global and Indian contexts.
- Explain major international human rights treaties and conventions.
- Understand the incorporation and enforcement of human rights norms in India.
- Identify the rights and protections available to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.
- Evaluate the functions of courts and human rights commissions in safeguarding rights.

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6. S.K. Avesti and Kataria – *Law Relating to Human Rights*
7. Human Rights Watch – *Women's Rights Watch Global Report on Women's Human Rights* (2000),
8. Ermacora, Nowak & Tretter – *International Human Rights* (1993),
9. Wallace – *International Human Rights: Text & Materials* (1996),
10. Frank Cass – *Human Rights & Global Diversity* (2001), London
11. B.C. Nirmal – *The Right of Self Determination in International Law* (1995), P.R. Gandhi – *International Human Rights Documents* (1999),
12. Sharma – *Human Rights Covenants and Indian Law*, PHI Learning (2010)
13. Sharma – *ManavAdhikaronAntarrashtriyaPrasamvidayanaur Bharat kiVidhi*, PHI Learning
14. Sharma – *Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Indian Law*, PHI Learning




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LL.B. (Three Years Course)

Semester - IV

Title of the Paper: Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence

Paper No.: V

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

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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

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



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



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LL.B. (Three Years Course) – IV Semester

Title of the Paper: Alternate Dispute Resolution

Paper No.: VI

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



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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

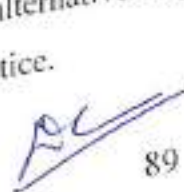
UNIT – V: Mediation Act 2023

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. अग्रतारसिंह – मध्यस्थताएवंमुलहअनुक्रमलिकविवादएवनिपटानविधि
5. इन्द्रजीतमल्होत्रा – मध्यस्थताएवंमुलहअधिनियम 1986
6. Commentary on The Mediation Act, 2023 by Dr P C Markanda
7. Law of Mediation by Prithvi Ahuja

LL.B. (Three Years Course)

Semester - IV

Subject: Local Self Government Including Panchayat Self-Administration
(Optional)

Paper No.: VII 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

- 2.1 Major Efforts to develop viable Local Self Government in Independent India
- 2.2 Recommendations of Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957), Ashok Mehta Committee (1977-1978)
- 2.3 Recommendations of GVK Rao Committee (1985), Prem Khandu Thungan 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 AND CONSTITUTIONAL 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.
- 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. **PremKhanduThungan Committee** (1988)
 - e. **Law Commission Report on Gram Nyayalaya** (1986)
 - f. **Second Administrative Reforms Commission** (2005)

LL.B. (Three Years Course)

Semester - IV

Subject: Forensic Science (Optional)

Paper No.: VII B

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
4. Defining the Scene of Crime
5. Crime Scene Documentation
6. Collection, Packaging, Labeling, and Forwarding of Exhibits to Forensic Laboratories
7. Preservation of Evidence
8. 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 *Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023*)

Unit V: Recent Advances in Forensic Science and the Laws

- i. Narco-Analysis
- ii. Brain Mapping

iii. Polygraph

iv. Forensic DNA Fingerprinting

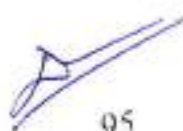
Learning Outcomes

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.

SELECT 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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Class	: LL.B. (Three Years Course)
Semester	: V
Title of the paper	: LAW OF EVIDENCES (BSA)
Paper No.	: I

Course Objective

This course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the principles and provisions of the Bharatiya Sakshya 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 Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 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),
5. Albert S. Osborn, The Problem Proof (First Indian Reprint 1998),
6. Avtar Singh, Principles of Law of evidence (1992),



Class : LL.B. (Three Years Course)
Semester : V
Title of the paper : Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act
Paper No. : II

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
 - 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. Plaint; 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 laches, acquiescence, prescription
4. Extension and suspension of limitation
5. Sufficient cause for not filing 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 complaints, written statements, and applications for discovery and inspection.
- Understand the procedures for trial, interim orders, execution of decrees, and suits in special cases.
- 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)

Class : LL.B. (Three Years Course)
Semester : V
Title of the paper : INTERPRETATION OF STATUES
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 Statues

1. Meaning of the term 'statues'
2. Commencement, operation and repeal of statues
3. Purpose of interpretation of statues
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. Travaux preparatoires
4. Statues in pari material
5. Contemporanea Exposito
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. Ejusdem generis
8. Reddendo singulis in singulis

UNIT-IV

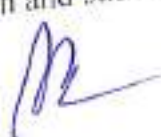



Interpretation with reference to the subject matter and purpose

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.
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

Select Bibliography

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

Class : LL.B. (Three Years Course)
Semester : V
Title of the paper : PROPERTY LAW
Paper No. : IV

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 |

Class : LL.B. (Three Years Course)
Semester : V
Title of the paper : MOOT COURT Exercise and Internship (CLINICAL COURSE)
Paper No. : V

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. Dairy 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 Murthy: 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. कैलाशराव विष्णूभाचार, अधिवक्ताकी जमानावदेही एवं बेंचबार संबंध

12 A L A

Class	: LL.B. (Three Years Course)
Semester	: V
Title of the paper	: Maritime Law
Paper No.	: VI A

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.

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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. Chandrasekhar Rao, 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.






Class	: LL.B. (Three Years Course)
Semester	: V
Title of the paper	: Health Law(Optional)
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
4. Overlap of environmental and public health concerns
5. Health impacts of nuclear, chemical disasters and climate change
6. Key Environmental Laws:
 - o Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
 - o Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
 - o 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.

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1. Johnathan, Herring, Medical Law and Ethics, Oxford University Press.
2. Patnaik, K. and Mathiharan, K., Modi's medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology, Lexis NexisButterworths.
3. Dr. SeemaRathi, Reproductive Technology and Human Rights, Deep & Deep Publications, 2012. Modi Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology, Lexis Nexis Publication.
4. Basu Durga Das, Commentary on the Constitution of India, (Lexis NexisButterworthsWadhwa Nagpur, New Delhi, 2008)

5. Amita Dhanda, Legal Order and Mental Disorder, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
6. M. C. Gupta, Health and Law, Kanishka Publishers, Distributors, New Delhi.
7. Ashok k. Jain, Socio legal off shoots, The Sana of Female Foeticide in India, Ascent Publication, Delhi.
8. Avanish Kumar, Human Right to Health, Satyam Law International, New Delhi, 2007.
9. Narinder Kumar, Constitutional Law of India, Pioneer Books, Delhi, 2005.
10. Jonathan Maan, Health and Human Rights: A Reader, (New York, Routledge, 1999).
11. Tulsi Patel, Sox-Selective Abortion in India, Gender, Society and New Reproductive Technologies, Saga Publications India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

LLB- VI

LL.B. (Three Years Course) – VI Semester

Title of the Paper: PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Paper No.: 1

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

4. War Crimes and Genocide

5. International Terrorism

Learning Outcomes:

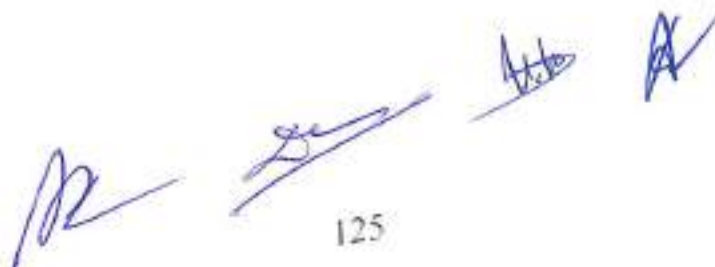
1. Understand the concept, nature, and sources of Public International Law.
2. Analyze the legal status of states, individuals, and international organizations.
3. Explain principles related to nationality, asylum, extradition, and diplomatic relations.
4. Examine international legal regimes governing 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 Wazenberger- 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



LL.B. (Three Years Course) – VI Semester

Title of the Paper: Information Technology Law and Artificial Intelligence

Paper No.:II

Course Objective:

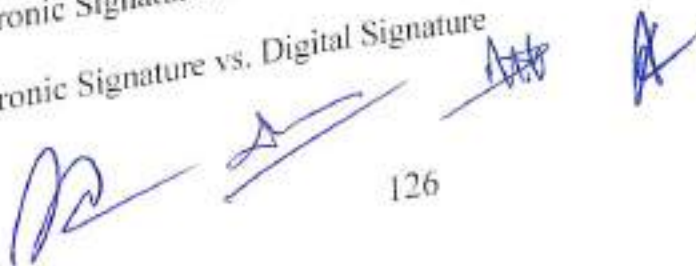
This course aims to equip students with a thorough understanding of the legal issues surrounding information technology, cyber security, digital signatures, data protection, and emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Blockchain, and Cloud Computing. It also focuses on India's legislative 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 BharatiyaNyayaSanhita (BNS), BharatiyaSakshyaAdhiniyam (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



Handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink, including a large stylized signature, a signature with a horizontal line, and two sets of initials.

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

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

6. Artificial Intelligence- Definition, Nature, Evolution, Types and Classifications; Ethical and Legal Issues in Artificial Intelligence
7. Robotics – Concept and its legal framework
8. Blockchain Technology- Concept and its Regulation
9. 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.

Select 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. Ishita Chatterjee- Law on Information Technology
5. Krishnapal Malik- Information Technology & Cyber Law
6. M.K. Bhandari- Digital Personal Data Protection Act
7. Pavan Duggal- 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



LL.B. (Three Years Course) – VI Semester

Title of the Paper: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

Paper No.: III

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.
2. Meaning of copyright
3. Copyright in literacy, 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

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.
- Evaluate the role of international treaties and organizations in shaping intellectual property law.

Selected Bibliography

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

LL.B. (Three Years Course) – VI 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:

- Complaint
- Written Statement
- Interlocutory Application
- Original Petition
- Affidavit
- Execution Petition
- Memorandum of Appeal and Revision
- 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 complaints, 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.

Select Bibliography

1. R.N. Chaturvedi : Pleading, Drafting and Conveyancing,
2. ManoharMurli : The art of Conveyancing and Pleading.

LL.B. (Three Years Course) – VI Semester

Title of the Paper: Probation and Parole (OPTIONAL)

Paper No.: V A

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 1- Theories of Punishment

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

UNIT 2 - 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 3 - 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 4 -

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 5 - 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"
3. "Prison Administration and Parole in India" – *B.B. Pande*
4. "Community-Based Corrections in India" – *K. Jaishankar*



LL.B. (Three Years Course) – VI Semester

Title of the Paper: COMPETITION LAW(Optional)

Paper No.: V B

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
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.
- 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).

SELECT 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

