Semester III (Second Year)

S. No	Category	Course Code	Course Title	Hours per Week			Credits
				L	T	P	C
1	Core	26LLLB031T	Property Law (Including Transfer of Property Act and Easement Act)	5	1	-	6
2		26LLLB032T	Labour Law –I	5	1	-	6
3		26LLLB033T	Company Law	5	1	-	6
4		26LLLB034T	Public International Law	5	1	-	6
5		26LLLB035T	Interpretation of Statutes (Optional-I)	5	1	-	6
Total Credits							30

Semester IV (Second Year)

S. No	Category	Course Code	Course Title	Hours per Week			Credits
				L	T	P	C
1	Core	26LLLB041T	Labour Law – II	5	1	-	6
2		26LLLB042T	Family Law – II	5	1	-	6
3		26LLLB043T	Taxation Law	5	1	-	6
4		26LLLB044T	Intellectual Property Rights Laws	5	1	-	6
5		26LLLB045T	Land Laws Including Tenure and Tenancy System	5	1	-	6
Total Credits							30

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RAJAMPET, YSR Kadapa District, AP – 516126, INDIA

Title of the Course:	**Property Law (Including Transfer of Property Act and Easement Act)**
Category:	Core
Semester:	III Semester
Course Code:	25LLLB031T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to provide students with a detailed understanding of the concept, classification, and legal framework of property in India. It focuses on developing an analytical understanding of the principles governing ownership, possession, and transfer of property. The course also aims to familiarize students with the legal rules relating to mortgages, leases, gifts, and easements, along with the practical aspects of property registration, recordation, and stamp duties. Students will gain insight into the jurisprudential evolution of property law and its relevance in the context of social and economic development.

Unit–I: Jurisprudential Contours of Property

Concept and Meaning of Property: New Property; Governmental largesse. Kinds of property: Movable and Immovable property; Tangible and Intangible property; Intellectual property; Copyright; Patents and Designs; Trademarks. Private and Public property: Natural resources as property; Privatization of public property. Capitalist and socialist analysis of property: Property in means of Production. Possession and ownership as man; property relationship; Finder of lost goods. Social Functions of Property.

Unit–II: Law Relating to Transfer of Property

General Principles of transfer of Property. Specific Transfers. Sale.

Unit–III: Mortgage

Mortgage. Kinds of Mortgages, Simple Mortgage, Mortgage by conditional sale; distinguished from sale with a condition for repurchase. Usufructuary Mortgages, English Mortgage. Distinguished from Mortgage by conditional sale, Mortgage by deposit of title deeds. When registration is necessary? Anomalous Mortgage. Systematic constraints; When formalities are required? Formalities effect of non - Registration; Debt may be proved. Rights of Mortgagor; Right to Redeem; distinction between “Due” and “Payable”; Clog on redemption; Partial redemption; Accession to mortgaged property and Improvements; Mortgagor’s power to lease. Rights and liabilities of Mortgagee; Right to Foreclosure or Sale; Rights to sue for mortgage money; Accession to mortgaged property; Rights of mortgagee in possession; Substituted Security. Liabilities of a Mortgagee in possession. Postponement of Prior Mortgage. Marshalling and Contribution. Who may Sue for redemption? Conventional Subrogation; Legal Subrogation; “Redeem Up and Foreclose Down.”

Unit–IV: Actionable Claims and Security Interests in Immovables Actionable Claims. Security Interests in Immovables.

Unit–V: Charges, Leases, Exchange, Gifts, Easements, Licenses and Recordation of Property Rights Charges. Leases. Exchange. Gifts. Easements. Creation of Easements. Nature and Characteristics of Easements. Extinction of Easements. Riparian Rights. Licenses. Recordation of Property Rights. Law relating to Registration of documents affecting property relations; Exemption of leases and mortgages in favor of Land Development Bank from registration. Recordation of rights in agricultural land with special reference to respective states. Investigation of title to property. Law relating to Stamp Duties. Of the liability of instruments to duty. Duties by whom payable. Effect of not only duty stamping instruments; examination and impounding of instruments; inadmissibility on evidence impounding of instruments.

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able

1. to understand the jurisprudential foundation and socio-legal importance of property law.
2. Explain and interpret the statutory principles governing ownership and transfer of property.
3. Analyze various forms of property transactions including mortgages, leases, and gifts while understanding actionable claims, easements, and licenses.
4. Evaluate the procedures for registration, recordation, and documentation of property rights under relevant laws.

References:

1. Mulla – The Transfer of Property Act
2. S.N. Shah – Principles of Property Law
3. V.P. Sarathi – Law of Transfer of Property
4. G.C.V. Subbarao – Law of Property
5. R.K. Sinha – The Transfer of Property Act
6. Ramaswamy Iyer – The Law of Easements and Licenses in India
7. K.K. Menon – Property Law in India
8. D.D. Basu – Law of Property
9. Pollock and Maitland – The History of English Law
10. G.C. Cheshire – Modern Law of Real Property

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RAJAMPET, YSR Kadapa District, AP – 516126, INDIA

Title of the Course:	**Labour Law-I**
Category:	Core
Semester:	III Semester
Course Code:	25LLLB032T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to enable the students to understand the evolution of labour laws and their role in protecting workers' rights, maintaining industrial peace, and promoting social justice. It aims to impart knowledge on the origin and growth of trade unionism, collective bargaining, and state intervention in industrial relations. The course also seeks to familiarize students with labour welfare measures, dispute resolution mechanisms, and the impact of globalization on labour relations. By the end of this course, students will gain insight into how labour legislation harmonizes the interests of employers, employees, and society at large.

Unit I: Historical Perspectives of Labour

Concept of labour, Labour through the ages; slave labour; guild system; division on caste basis; labour during feudal days; colonial labour law and policy. Labour capital conflicts, exploitation of labour, profit motive, poor bargaining power, poor working conditions, unorganized labour, surplus labour, division of labour and super specialization, lack of alternative employment. International Labour Standards and their implementation. From laissez-faire to welfare state, transition from exploitation to protection and from contract to statute.

Unit II: Trade Unionism

Labour movement as a counter measure to exploitation. History of trade union movement in India. Right to trade union as part of human right to freedom of association, amalgamation, rights and liabilities, dissolution. Legal control and protection of trade unions, registration, amalgamation, rights and liabilities, dissolution. Problems such as multiplicity of unions, over politicization, intra-union and inter-union rivalry, outside leadership, closed shop and union-shop, and recognition of unions.

Unit III: Collective Bargaining

Concept of collective bargaining. International norms, conditions precedent, merits and demerits. Bargaining process including negotiation and pressurization methods such as strike, lockout, go-slow, work-to-rule, and gherao. Structure of bargaining at plant, industry, and national levels. Duration and enforcement of bipartite agreements. Reforms in law related to collective bargaining.

Unit IV: State Regulation of Industrial Relations

Theoretical foundations of social justice, labour welfare, public interest, productivity, industrial peace and development, and price control. Methods of regulation including recognition of mutual arrangements, assistance to bipartite settlements through conciliation, voluntary arbitration, and formulation of standing orders. State prescription of machinery and reference for adjudication, adjudication and enforcement mechanisms, and changes in labour policy in the context of economic liberalization.

Unit V: Disciplinary Proceedings and Labour Welfare

Concept and importance of discipline in industry. Misconduct, domestic enquiry, principles of natural justice, punishment, and redressal of grievances. Concept and evolution of labour welfare. Labour welfare measures such as health, safety, housing, education, and social security. Role of International Labour Organization (ILO) and impact of globalization on labour welfare and employment standards.

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. understand the historical development and importance of labour laws in ensuring social justice and industrial harmony.
2. gain comprehensive knowledge of trade union movements, their legal framework, and their role in protecting workers' rights.
3. analyze the process, advantages, and limitations of collective bargaining as a method of dispute resolution.
4. understand the role of the state in regulating industrial relations, promoting welfare, and maintaining industrial peace.
5. learn about disciplinary procedures, grievance redressal mechanisms, and labour welfare measures implemented in industries.

References:

1. S.N. Mishra, Labour and Industrial Laws, Central Law Publications, 2020.
2. P.L. Malik, Handbook of Labour and Industrial Law, Eastern Book Company, 2019.
3. Dr. Avtar Singh & Harpreet Kaur, Introduction to Labour and Industrial Law, LexisNexis, 2021.
4. S.C. Srivastava, Industrial Relations and Labour Laws, Vikas Publishing House, 2020.
5. H.L. Kumar, Labour and Industrial Laws, Universal Law Publishing, 2022.
6. V.V. Giri, Labour Problems in Indian Industry, Asia Publishing House, 2018.
7. International Labour Organization, Conventions and Recommendations, ILO Publications, Geneva, 2021.

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RAJAMPET, YSR Kadapa District, AP – 516126, INDIA

Title of the Course:	**Company Law**
Category:	Core
Semester:	III Semester
Course Code:	25LLLB033T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives:

The course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the legal framework governing companies under the Companies Act. It seeks to explain the concept of corporate personality, incorporation procedures, management structure, and financial regulations in corporate operations. The course also focuses on the roles of shareholders and directors, protection of minority interests, and winding up of companies. By the end of the course, students will be able to interpret and apply the principles of company law to corporate governance, compliance, and ethical decision-making in both domestic and multinational contexts.

Unit I: Nature and Formation of Companies

Meaning of Company, essential characteristics, corporate personality and lifting the corporate veil, forms of corporate and non-corporate organisations including corporations, partnerships and other associations of persons. State corporations, government companies, public and private sector entities, their role, functions and accountability. Incorporation of companies, Memorandum of Association, various clauses and alteration therein, doctrine of ultra vires, Articles of Association, binding force, alteration, and its relation with memorandum of association. Doctrine of constructive notice and indoor management with exceptions. Prospectus, issue, contents, liability for misstatements, statement in lieu of prospectus, promoters, position, duties and liabilities.

Unit II: Shareholders and Share Capital

Shares, general principles of allotment, statutory restrictions, share certificates, transfer of shares, restrictions and procedures, refusal of transfer, and the role of public finance institutions. Relationship between transferor and transferee, issue of shares at premium and discount. Shareholder qualifications, modes of becoming a shareholder, calls on shares, forfeiture, surrender, lien, and rights and liabilities of shareholders. Share capital—its kinds, alteration, and reduction. Further issue of capital, conversion of loans and debentures into capital, and the duties of the court to protect the interests of creditors and shareholders.

Unit III: Management and Administration

Directors—position, appointment, qualifications, vacation of office, removal, resignation, powers, and duties. Meetings, registers, loans, remuneration of directors, role of nominee directors, compensation for

loss of office, managing directors and other managerial personnel. Kinds and procedures of meetings, voting, dividends, payment, capitalization of profits, bonus shares, audit and accounts, borrowing powers, effects of unauthorised borrowing, charges and mortgages, loans to other companies, and investments. Debentures, meaning, floating charge, kinds of debentures, shareholder and debenture holder relations, and remedies of debenture holders.

Unit IV: Corporate Governance and Regulation

Majority rule and protection of minority rights, prevention of oppression and mismanagement, eligibility to apply and circumstances for application, powers of the court and of the Central Government. Private companies, their nature, advantages, and conversion into public companies. Foreign, government, holding and subsidiary companies, investigations and their powers, reconstruction and amalgamation, defunct companies, National Company Law Tribunal—its powers and functions. Collaboration agreements for technology transfer, control and regulation of foreign companies, taxation of foreign companies, and share capital in multinational companies.

Unit V: Winding Up and Liquidation

Accounts and audit, winding up—types, by court, reasons, grounds, eligibility to apply, procedures, powers of liquidator and the court, consequences of winding up orders. Voluntary winding up by members and creditors, winding up under the supervision of court. Winding up proceedings, appointment, powers, and duties of official liquidator, liability of past members, payment of liabilities, preferential payments, unclaimed dividends, and winding up of unregistered companies.

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. understand the legal nature, incorporation, and types of companies under Indian law.
2. acquire the ability to analyse the rights and liabilities of shareholders and the legal mechanisms governing share capital and its alteration.
3. comprehend the management structure of companies, roles of directors, and the legal principles governing company meetings, borrowing, and financial control.
4. evaluate mechanisms for protecting minority shareholders, preventing oppression and mismanagement, and understand the functioning of NCLT and related regulatory bodies.
5. gain practical knowledge of winding up procedures, liquidation processes, and the rights and duties of liquidators and members during dissolution.

References:

1. Avtar Singh, Introduction to Company Law, Eastern Book Company, 2021.
2. Dr. G.K. Kapoor and Sanjay Dhamija, Company Law and Practice, Taxmann Publications, 2022.
3. N.D. Kapoor, Elements of Company Law, Sultan Chand & Sons, 2020.
4. Ramaiya, A Guide to the Companies Act, LexisNexis, 2021.
5. A.K. Majumdar and G.K. Kapoor, Company Law, Taxmann Publications, 2022.
6. S.C. Kuchhal, Company Law, Vikas Publishing House, 2019.
7. H.K. Saharay, Principles and Practice of Company Law in India, Eastern Law House, 2018.
8. Palmer's Company Law, Sweet & Maxwell, London, 2020.
9. Singh Avtar, Company Law, Eastern Book Company, 2020.
10. Sharma J.P., Corporate Governance, Business Ethics and CSR, Ane Books Pvt. Ltd., 2019

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Title of the Course:	**Public International Law**
Category:	Core
Semester:	III Semester
Course Code:	25LLLB034T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives:

The course aims to introduce students to the foundational concepts, evolution, and contemporary developments in Public International Law. It seeks to help students understand how states, individuals, and international organizations interact within the global legal framework. The objectives include analyzing the principles governing statehood, recognition, treaty-making, and dispute resolution. The course also emphasizes emerging areas such as environmental law, outer space law, and international economic law to equip students with insights into modern global governance.

Unit I: States as Subjects of International Law

Nature of International Law, evolution and nature of states as subjects of international law, criteria of statehood, distinction between state and government, recognition of states and governments, and the notion of state succession.

Unit II: States as Makers of International Law

Custom and its creation through state practice, concept of state practices creative of custom, types of custom, proof of custom, and its role in the evolution of international law. Treaties, their concepts, types (bilateral, regional, multilateral, dispositive, non-dispositive, law-creating), authority to enter into treaties with special reference to India and SAARC, essentials of a valid treaty with reference to Jus Cogens, state succession to treaties, and problems in treaty interpretation.

Unit III: International Adjudication and Law-Creation Mechanisms

General principles of civilized nations and juristic writings as acknowledged subsidiary sources of international law. International law-creating acts, the role of General Assembly resolutions, status of specialized United Nations agencies, and the contribution of international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in international law creation.

Unit IV: Individuals, Non-State Actors, and Emerging Legal Domains

The traditional discourse concerning individuals as subjects and objects of international law, nationality and extradition – asylum post-Charter modifications in individual status, and the concept of equitable resource utilization for a just world order. Traditional concepts of state jurisdiction and the reformulation of the law of the common heritage of mankind from *mare liberum* to shared global stewardship. The law of the sea including territorial waters, continental shelf, seabed and ocean floor, and the special problem of Antarctica. Air and space law, including the Moon Treaty, geostationary objects, transboundary pollution, and liability in environmental hazards.

Unit V: International Institutions and Contemporary Challenges

International economic law covering IBRD, IMF, GATT, UNCTAD, and WTO. International organizations including the League of Nations and the United Nations, with focus on the General Assembly, Security Council, International Court of Justice, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, and the Secretariat. Specialized agencies such as the ILO, WHO, and UNESCO. Emerging concerns in international law relating to terrorism, its legal implications, and state responsibility in counter-terrorism measures.

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. understand the nature, sources, and evolution of international law and the concept of statehood.
2. analyze how states create and apply international law through customs, treaties, and legal principles.
3. evaluate international adjudication processes and the roles of international organizations in law creation.
4. appreciate the growing influence of individuals, NGOs, and non-state entities in the international legal system.
5. assess emerging legal challenges including terrorism, transboundary pollution, and equitable resource utilization in the global order.

References:

1. Malcolm N. Shaw, International Law, Cambridge University Press, 2021.
2. J.G. Starke, Introduction to International Law, Oxford University Press, 2019.
3. Ian Brownlie, Principles of Public International Law, Oxford University Press, 2020.
4. H.O. Agarwal, International Law and Human Rights, Central Law Publications, 2022.
5. S.K. Kapoor, International Law and Human Rights, Central Law Agency, 2021.
6. L. Oppenheim, International Law: A Treatise, Longman, 2019.
7. S.K. Verma, An Introduction to Public International Law, Prentice-Hall of India, 2020.
8. Antonio Cassese, International Law, Oxford University Press, 2019.
9. Hersch Lauterpacht, The Development of International Law by the International Court, Cambridge University Press, 2018.
10. Kriangsak Kittichaisaree, International Criminal Law, Oxford University Press, 2021.

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RAJAMPET, YSR Kadapa District, AP – 516126, INDIA

Title of the Course:	**Interpretation of Statutes**
Category:	Honours
Semester:	III Semester
Course Code:	25LLLB035T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives:

The course aims to provide an in-depth understanding of the rules, principles, and methods of interpretation used by courts in construing statutory provisions. It seeks to develop analytical skills for applying interpretative techniques to resolve legal ambiguities, explore judicial approaches such as activism and restraint, and examine constitutional interpretation as distinct from statutory construction. The course also emphasizes the role of interpretation in achieving justice, coherence, and consistency in the application of laws.

Unit I: Introduction

Meaning and definition of statutes, difference between construction and interpretation, concept and power of interpretation, literal construction, other principles of interpretation, general principles of interpretation, the primary rule of literal construction, other main principles of interpretation, reading words in their external and statutory contexts.

Unit II: Beneficial Construction

Restrictive construction, consequences to be considered, presumption against changes in common law, mens rea in statutory offences, construction to prevent evasion or abuse, consequences to prevent evasion, and construction to prevent abuse of powers.

Unit III: Judicial Approaches to Interpretation

Theoretical or ideological approaches to interpretation, judicial restraint, judicial activism, and juristic restraint.

Unit IV: Presumptions Regarding Jurisdiction

Presumptions against ousting established jurisdictions, against creating new or enlarging established jurisdictions, how far statutes affect the crown, further presumptions regarding jurisdiction, territorial extent of legislation, effect of statutes conferring rights on foreigners, and presumptions against violation of international law.

Unit V: Construction to Avoid Collision and Exceptional Construction

Construction most agreeable to justice and reason, presumptions against intending what is inconvenient, unreasonable, or unjust, retrospective operation of statutes, modification of language to meet intention, equitable construction, strict construction of penal laws, and statutes encroaching on rights or imposing burdens, conflicts between parents and legislation and subordinate legislation.

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. understand the conceptual difference between interpretation and construction and the judicial power of interpretation.
2. apply various rules and principles of interpretation to resolve statutory ambiguities.
3. analyze judicial philosophies such as restraint, activism, and juristic balance in statutory interpretation.
4. evaluate the presumptions regarding jurisdiction and their relevance to statutory and constitutional interpretation.
5. gain proficiency in applying interpretative principles to achieve justice, avoid conflict among provisions, and ensure fairness in legal reasoning.

References:

1. Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes, 12th Edition, LexisNexis, 2020.
2. G.P. Singh, Principles of Statutory Interpretation, 15th Edition, LexisNexis, 2022.
3. Vepa P. Sarathi, Interpretation of Statutes, Eastern Book Company, 2021.
4. N.S. Bindra, Interpretation of Statutes, LexisNexis, 2019.
5. Crawford, The Construction of Statutes, University of Chicago Press, 2020.
6. Cross, Statutory Interpretation, Butterworths, London, 2018.
7. Rupert Cross & John Bell, Statutory Interpretation, Oxford University Press, 2019.
8. K.P. Chakravarti, Interpretation of Statutes and Documents, Eastern Law House, 2020.

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RAJAMPET, YSR Kadapa District, AP – 516126, INDIA

Title of the Course:	**Labour Law – II**
Category:	Core
Semester:	IV Semester
Course Code:	25LLLB041T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives:

The course aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of labour welfare, wage regulation, social security, and protective legislation for workers. It enables students to analyze various labour statutes concerning wages, bonus, health, safety, retirement benefits, and unorganized sectors. The course also emphasizes the constitutional dimensions of labour laws, industrial relations, and social justice for the weaker sections of the workforce.

Unit I: Remuneration for Labour

Theories of wages including marginal productivity, subsistence, wages fund, supply and demand, residual claimant, and standard of living. Concepts of wages such as minimum, fair, living, and need-based minimum wages. Components of wages including dearness allowance and principles of fixation. Disparity in wages across different sectors and the need for rationalization. Wage determination processes through unilateral fixation, bilateral fixation, conciliation, arbitration, adjudication, wage boards, and pay commissions. Concept and computation of bonus and protection of wages against nonpayment, delayed payment, and unauthorized deductions.

Unit II: Health, Safety, and Labour Welfare

Legislative obligations for health and safety of workmen in factories, mines, and plantations. Employer's liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act and Employees State Insurance Act. Liability for hazardous and inherently dangerous industries with reference to environmental protection. Welfare provided by employers, statutory prescription, provident fund, family pension, gratuity, regulation of working hours, and protection of women and young persons including maternity benefits, equal remuneration, and prohibition of child labour.

Unit III: Protection of Weaker Sections of Labour

Regulation and protection of tribal labour, beedi workers, domestic servants, bonded labour, and contract labour. Socio-economic programmes for rehabilitation of bonded labour and regulation of employment of contract labour under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act. Constitutional dimensions of labour standards with emphasis on equality, human dignity, and social justice.

Unit IV: Social Security and Retirement Benefits

Concept and development of social security measures and compensation for employment injuries. Doctrines of notional extension and added peril, concepts of disablement, and quantum of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Overview of the Employees State Insurance Act, benefits provided, contributions, and legal machinery for implementation. Law relating to retirement benefits under the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, Family Pension and Employees' Pension Schemes, and the Payment of Gratuity Act with provisions relating to eligibility, determination, and forfeiture.

Unit V: Contract Labour and Unorganized Sector

Problems of contractualization of labour and legal protections under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act. Judicial decisions including Air India Statutory Corporation v. United Labour Union and SAIL case. Reforms and proposed amendments affecting contract labour. Issues in the unorganized sector including problems of definition, unionization, and the historical evolution of social security laws. Overview of the Unorganized Sector Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, and discussions on law reforms aimed at inclusive welfare.

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. understand the theoretical foundations and statutory framework governing wages and labour remuneration.
2. analyze the legal provisions relating to health, safety, and welfare of workers across sectors.
3. examine legal protections available to weaker sections and unorganized labour.
4. evaluate the framework of social security laws including compensation, provident fund, pension, and gratuity.
5. develop a critical understanding of reforms and challenges in contract labour and unorganized labour legislation.

References:

1. S.C. Srivastava, Industrial Relations and Labour Laws, Vikas Publishing House, 2020.
2. K.D. Srivastava, Law Relating to Trade Unions and Unfair Labour Practices, Eastern Book Company, 2021.
3. P.L. Malik, Industrial Law, Eastern Book Company, 2022.
4. S.N. Mishra, Labour and Industrial Laws, Central Law Publications, 2021.
5. H.L. Kumar, Labour and Industrial Laws, Universal Law Publishing, 2020.
6. Dr. Avtar Singh and Harpreet Kaur, Introduction to Labour and Industrial Laws, LexisNexis, 2019.
7. Indian Labour Code (Consolidated Version), Government of India, 2020.
8. K.D. Srivastava, Social Security and Labour Welfare, Eastern Book Company, 2021.
9. Bare Acts: Minimum Wages Act, 1948; Payment of Wages Act, 1936; Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923; Employees State Insurance Act, 1948; Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952; Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; Unorganized Sector Workers' Social Security Act, 2008.

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RAJAMPET, YSR Kadapa District, AP – 516126, INDIA

Title of the Course:	**Family Law-II**
Category:	Core
Semester:	IV Semester
Course Code:	25LLLB042T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to familiarize students with the principles of inheritance and succession under Hindu, Muslim, and Indian succession laws. It aims to provide an in-depth understanding of the concept of coparcenary, partition, succession, wills, and administration of estates. The course also explores the transformation of property concepts in modern contexts and the need for reform in spousal property rights.

Unit I: Joint Hindu Family (Mitakshara and Dayabhaga)

Nature and structure of Mitakshara joint families; formation and incidents of Mitakshara coparcenary; property under Mitakshara law including separate and coparcenary properties. Formation and incidents of Dayabhaga coparcenary and property under Dayabhaga law. Role, powers, and obligations of the Kartha in a joint family system. Alienation of property—both separate and coparcenary. Doctrine of pious obligation and antecedent debt. Principles governing partition and reunion within the joint family structure.

Unit II: Gifts and Wills

Gift – definition of gift – requisites of valid gift, gift formalities – revocation of gift – kinds of gifts. Wills meaning, requisites of valid will, revocation of wills – distinction between will and gift, difference between shia and sunni law.

Unit III: Inheritance under Hindu Law

Historical background of traditional Hindu law leading to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. Succession to the property of Hindu males and females dying intestate under the Act. Devolution of interest in Mitakshara coparcenary as per the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005. Rules of disqualification, general principles of succession, and comparison with Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana systems prevalent in southern India.

Unit IV: New Property Concepts and Settlement of Spousal Property

Emerging forms of property such as skill, employment, and intellectual property in the context of inheritance. Need for development of legal frameworks for spousal property settlement. Comparative insights from modern jurisdictions recognizing joint spousal ownership and equitable distribution of matrimonial assets.

Unit V: Waqfs

Waqf Definition - Essentials of Waqf - Kinds of Waqf - Creation of Waqf- Revocation of Waqf- Salient features of the Waqf Act, 1995-Recent in Wakf Laws and impact-Mutawalli - Who can be Mutawalli - Powers and duties of Mutawalli - Removal of Mutawalli and Management of Waqf property. 58 I Succession Changes Application of the property of a deceased Muslim Legal position of heirs as representatives-Administration and Jurisdiction.

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. understand the traditional and modern legal frameworks governing inheritance and succession in India.
2. analyze the structure and principles of Mitakshara and Dayabhaga coparcenary systems.
3. gain knowledge of the Hindu Succession Act and related reforms enhancing gender equality.
4. evaluate the key differences between Hindu, Muslim, and Indian succession laws.
5. develop awareness of emerging property concepts and evolving approaches to spousal property settlements.

References:

1. Mulla, D.F., Principles of Hindu Law, LexisNexis, 2021.
2. Paras Diwan, Family Law in India, Allahabad Law Agency, 2020.
3. Basu, D.D., Law of Succession, LexisNexis, 2019.
4. Aqil Ahmad, Mohammedan Law, Central Law Agency, 2022.
5. Syed Khalid Rashid, Muslim Law, Eastern Book Company, 2020.
6. Kusum, Family Law Lectures, Vol. I, LexisNexis, 2021.
7. Poonam Pradhan Saxena, Family Law Lectures, Vol. II, LexisNexis, 2020.
8. R.K. Agarwal, Hindu Law, Central Law Publications, 2019.
9. Indian Succession Act, 1925 – Bare Act, Government of India.
10. Hindu Succession Act, 1956 (as amended in 2005) – Bare Act, Government of India.

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RAJAMPET, YSR Kadapa District, AP – 516126, INDIA

Title of the Course:	**Taxation Law**
Category:	Core
Semester:	IV Semester
Course Code:	25LLLB043T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to provide an in-depth understanding of the constitutional framework and statutory provisions governing taxation in India. It aims to equip students with knowledge of direct and indirect tax laws, principles of assessment, exemptions, recovery, and appeals under the Income Tax and Wealth Tax Acts. The course also covers sales tax laws, VAT, and reforms in tax administration, enabling students to comprehend both theoretical and practical aspects of fiscal regulation.

Unit – I: Constitutional Provisions and Scope of Tax Laws

Constitutional provisions relating to taxation under Articles 265 to 289; scope and framework of tax laws in India; distinction between tax and fee; differentiation between capital receipt and revenue receipt and their implications under fiscal law.

Unit – II: Direct Tax Laws – Income Tax

Historical outline of Income Tax Law; definitions of key terms such as 'Income,' 'Agricultural Income,' 'Previous Year,' and 'Assessee'; incidence of tax and determination of residential status; statutory exemptions under Sections 10 to 13A; classification and heads of income under Sections 14 to 59; provisions relating to assessment under Sections 109 to 158; collection and recovery of tax under Sections 19A to 234; provisions relating to double taxation relief and clubbing of incomes under Sections 50 to 66.

Unit – III: Income Tax Administration and Procedures

Structure and powers of Income Tax Authorities; settlement of cases under Section 245; provisions relating to appeals and revisions under Sections 246 to 269; penalties, offences, and prosecutions under Sections 270 to 280; procedural aspects of enforcement and compliance in income tax law.

Unit – IV: Wealth Tax Act

Definitions and concepts under the Wealth Tax Act including 'Asset,' 'Net Wealth,' and 'Valuation Date'; the concept of deemed assets and exempted assets; principles governing valuation and computation of net wealth; scope and objectives of wealth taxation in India.

Unit – V: Indirect Tax Laws and Reforms

Overview of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 – historical background, definitions, detailed study of Sections 4 to 6A, registration of dealers, and liability in special cases under Sections 16 to 18; study of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1957 – key definitions such as Business, Dealer, Casual Dealer, Total Turnover, and registration of dealers under Section 12; Value Added Tax (VAT) – concept, scope, problems, and prospects in application; Sales Tax Authorities under Sections 3 and 4; contemporary reforms in taxation laws and the transition towards Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. understand the constitutional framework and fiscal powers governing taxation in India.
2. analyse key concepts, exemptions, and classifications under the Income Tax and Wealth Tax Acts.
3. acquire knowledge of tax administration, including assessment, recovery, appeals, and penalties.
4. evaluate the transition from traditional sales tax systems to VAT and GST.
5. critically assess ongoing reforms in tax laws and their impact on fiscal policy and economic governance.

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8. Bare Acts: Income Tax Act, 1961; Wealth Tax Act, 1957; Central Sales Tax Act, 1956; A.P. General Sales Tax Act, 1957.
9. Government of India, Goods and Services Tax (GST) Acts, 2017 – for comparative understanding.
10. Rao, M. Govinda & Chelliah, Raja J., Fiscal Federalism in India, Oxford University Press, 2019.

ANNAMACHARYA UNIVERSITY

(Estd. under AP Private Universities (Establishment and Regulation) Act, 2016)
(University listed in UGC as per the section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956)

RAJAMPET, YSR Kadapa District, AP – 516126, INDIA

Title of the Course:	**Intellectual Property Rights Laws**
Category:	Honours
Semester:	IV Semester
Course Code:	25LLLB044T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives

This course aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of intellectual property rights (IPR) and their significance in modern society. It seeks to familiarize students with various forms of intellectual property such as copyright, trademark, patents, designs, and geographical indications. The course will develop an understanding of the statutory frameworks governing intellectual property in India and globally, highlight infringement issues and remedies, and explore the interface between technology, innovation, and IP law.

Unit – I: Introduction to Intellectual Property

Meaning and scope of intellectual property; competing rationales behind legal protection of intellectual property rights; main forms of intellectual property including copyright, trademarks, patents, designs, geographical indications, merchandise, franchise, and unfair competition; analysis of competing rationales for the protection of rights in intellectual property.

Unit – II: International Framework and Legal Instruments

Overview of international instruments concerning intellectual property rights — Berne Convention, Universal Copyright Convention, Paris Union, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), UNESCO, TRIPS, TRIMS, and WTO; understanding their influence on national legislation and global trade relations.

Unit – III: Copyright Law in India

Historical evolution of copyright law in India; meaning and scope of copyright; copyright in literary, dramatic, musical, and cinematograph works; ownership and assignment of copyright; author's special rights; infringement and its criteria; importation and infringement; fair use provisions; video piracy; aspects of copyright justice; remedies and the concept of Anton Piller injunctions in India.

Unit – IV: Trademark Law and Remedies

Rationale for protection of trademarks as part of commercial and consumer rights; definition and conception of trademarks; process of registration; distinction between trademark and property mark; doctrines of honest concurrent user and deceptive similarity; passing off and infringement, standards of proof in passing off actions; available remedies under the law for infringement and passing off.

Unit – V: Patent Law and Emerging Issues

Concept and historical development of patent law in India; patentable inventions with reference to biotechnology and life forms; process of obtaining a patent, including application, examination, opposition, and sealing; grounds for opposition—wrongful obtaining, prior publication, obviousness, and insufficient description; rights and obligations of a patentee including duration, secrecy, and misuse; special categories such as employee inventions, combination patents, international patents, transfer of technology, biotechnology, nuclear and plant varieties, and compulsory licenses; infringement criteria, onus of proof, modes of infringement, and defences; remedies for infringement; criminal law considerations; reforms in intellectual property law; and the impact of information technology and exclusive marketing rights.

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. understand the philosophical and economic justifications for protecting intellectual property rights.
2. gain knowledge of major international treaties and organizations that govern IPRs globally.
3. analyze copyright, trademark, and patent laws, including ownership, infringement, and remedies.
4. develop the ability to apply IP principles to real-world issues involving innovation, creativity, and technology.
5. critically evaluate recent developments, reforms, and challenges in intellectual property and information technology law.

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RAJAMPET, YSR Kadapa District, AP – 516126, INDIA

Title of the Course:	**Land Laws Including Tenure and Tenancy System**
Category:	Honours
Semester:	IV Semester
Course Code:	25LLLB045T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives

This course aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of land ownership, control, and reform in India. It examines the doctrines governing ownership and state control over land, the evolution of land reform movements, and legislative measures for acquisition, tenancy, ceiling, and forest conservation. Students will gain insight into the socio-economic, legal, and constitutional perspectives of land law and its impact on rural and urban development.

Unit – I: Ownership of Land and Doctrine of Eminent Domain

Ownership of land and its legal framework, including the doctrine of eminent domain, with emphasis on the nature, scope, and limits of the State's power to acquire private property for public purposes and the requirement of compensation.

Unit – II: Doctrine of Escheat and Movement of Land Reforms

Doctrine of Escheat and its application under Indian law. Historical and legal evolution of land reforms in India. Pre-independence position of land tenure systems including Zamindari settlements, Ryotwari settlement, Mahalwari system, intermediaries, absentee landlordism, and large holdings. Post-independence reforms focusing on the abolition of Zamindaries and laws related to the abolition of intermediaries.

Unit – III: Laws Relating to Acquisition and Control of Land

Laws governing acquisition of property and government control over land use, focusing on the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. Analysis of the principles, procedures, and controversies surrounding compulsory acquisition, compensation, and public purpose, along with the government's regulatory powers on land utilization.

Unit – IV: Laws Relating to Land Ceiling and Tenancy Reforms

Laws relating to ceiling on land holding including urban and agricultural land ceiling. Study of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act and the objectives behind agricultural land ceiling laws. Laws relating to tenancy reforms including the concept of "land to the tiller," rent control measures, and protection against eviction of tenants.

Unit – V: Special Land Legislations and Forest Laws

Laws relating to alienation and assignment of land in Scheduled Areas, special protections for tribal landholders, and restrictions on transfer of tribal land. Laws relating to land grabbing and measures for prevention and control of such unlawful acts. Forest laws with emphasis on the Conservation of Forest Act, principles of environmental protection, and sustainable management of forest resources.

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. understand the doctrines and principles governing ownership and control of land.
2. to trace the historical evolution of land reform movements and evaluate their socio-legal implications.
3. gain knowledge of laws relating to land acquisition, ceiling, and tenancy, and understand their relevance in ensuring equitable land distribution.
4. develop the ability to analyse government control mechanisms, alienation laws, and land protection measures in scheduled areas.
5. critically assess environmental and forest conservation laws as an integral part of sustainable land governance.

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