Semester V (Third Year)

SNo	Category	Course Code	Course Title	Hours per Week			Credits
				L	T	P	C
1	Core	25LLLB051T	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act	5	1	-	6
2		25LLLB052T	Law of Crimes – II	5	1	-	6
3		25LLLB053T	Law of Evidence	5	1	-	6
4	Electives	25LLLB05AT	Banking Law	5	1	-	6
5		25LLLB05BT	Media Law with RTI Act				
6		25LLLB05CT	Probation, Parole and Prison Administration				
7	Open Electives	25LLLB05DT	White Collar Crime	5	1	-	6
8		25LLLB05ET	Local Self Government including Panchayat Administration				
9		25LLLB05FT	Cyber Law				
10	Seminar	25LLLB055P	Seminar & Clinical Legal Education	-	-	4	2
						Total Credits	32

Semester VI (Third Year)

SNo	Category	Course Code	Course Title	Hours per Week			Credits
				L	T	P	C
1	Practical Training - Core	25LLLB061PT	Practical Training I: Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing	2	0	8	6
2		25LLLB062PT	Practical Training II: Professional Ethics and Accounting System	4	2	0	6
3		25LLLB063PT	Practical Training III: Alternative Dispute Resolution	3	0	6	6
4		25LLLB064PT	Practical Training IV: Moot Court Proceedings & Internship	2	0	8	6
5	Honours	25LLLB065T	Penology and Victimology	5	1	-	6
						Total Credits	30

Note: -

1) Students have to choose one paper out of three papers in Electives in V semester
2) Students of other disciplines other than law courses can choose one paper out of three in open electives in V Semester.
3) Duration of examination for each paper in all the semesters is 3 hours except Practical Training – I and IV and for Practical Training - III the duration of examination is 1 ½ Hours only.

Marks Allotment:

All papers carry a total of 100 marks. Except for the practical training papers, I to IV.
The allotment of Marks is as follows:

- 60 Marks are allotted to the Semester End Examination (SEE)
- 40 Marks are allotted to Continuous Internal Examination (CIE).
- 80% weightage for the best performance and 20% the other shall be considered. Final value shall be rounded up.

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RAJAMPET, YSR Kadapa District, AP – 516126, INDIA

Title of the Course:	**Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act**
Category:	Core
Semester:	V Semester
Course Code:	25LLLB051T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives

This course aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the procedural framework governing civil litigation in India. It introduces students to the structure and functioning of the Civil Procedure Code (CPC), including the institution and trial of suits, pleadings, decrees, execution, and appeals. The course also explores special procedures, jurisdictional principles, and the law of limitation to develop a sound grasp of procedural justice, fairness, and judicial efficiency.

Unit – I: Introduction to Civil Procedure and Suits (Part – I)

Concepts of Civil Procedure in India before the advent of the British Rule, evolution of Civil Procedure from 1712 to 1901, principal features of the Civil Procedure Code, importance of State Amendments, types of procedures – inquisitorial and adversary – and the importance of observance of procedure. Concept of law suit, Order I – Parties to suit, Order II – Frame of suit, Order IV – Institution of suit, Bars and suit; Doctrines of Sub Judice and Res Judicata, place of suing (Sections 15, 20) and territorial jurisdiction, Cause of Action' and jurisdictional bars, summons (Sections 27, 28, 31; Orders IV, VI, IX), service of foreign summons (Section 29), power for order (Section 30, Order XI).

Unit – II: Pleadings and Plaint (Part – II)

Pleadings under Order VI – material facts, forms of pleading, condition precedent, presumptions of law, striking out and amendment. Plaint under Order VII – particulars (especially in money suits and suits for immovable property), showing defendant's interest and liability, grounds of limitation, return and rejection of plaint, production and listing of documents, written statement, counter claim, set off, and framing of issues.

Unit – III: Appearance, Examination, Judgment, and Decree

Appearance, exparte procedure, default of appearance, summoning and attendance of witnesses, examination, admissions, production, impounding and return of documents, hearing, affidavit, Order XVII, adjournments, judicial discretion, and problems of arrears. Concepts of judgment, decree, interim orders and stay, injunctions, appointment of commissions and receivers, and costs.

Unit – IV: Execution, Special Suits, and Appeals

Concept of 'Execution', general principles of execution, power for execution of decrees (Sections 38–46), procedure for execution (Sections 51–54), enforcement by arrest and detention (Sections 55–59), attachment (Sections 60–64), and sale (Sections 65–67). Suits in particular cases include suits by or against Government (Sections 79–82), suits by aliens and by or against foreign rulers and ambassadors (Sections 83, 87A), suits relating to public matters (Sections 91, 93), incidental and supplementary proceedings (Sections 75–78, 94–95), suits by or against minors, persons of unsound mind, and indigent persons, and interpleader suits. Appeals from original decrees (Sections 96–99A, Order XLI), appeals from appellate decrees (Sections 100–103), appeals from orders (Sections 101–106, Order XLIII), general provisions relating to appeals (Sections 107–108), appeals to the Supreme Court (Section 109), rationale of commissions, Order XXVI, and social-legal commissions of inquiry in social action or public interest litigation.

Unit – V: Law of Limitation

Concept of limitation and its necessity, general principles of limitation, extension of limitation for sufficient cause and acknowledgement, legal disability and condonation and when it comes to an end, and detailed study of the Limitation Act, 1963 (excluding schedules).

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. understand the evolution, structure, and objectives of the Civil Procedure Code and its role in ensuring fair trial.
2. identify the procedural stages in the institution, trial, and disposal of civil suits.
3. gain a deep understanding of pleadings, plaints, and jurisdictional concepts essential to civil litigation.
4. analyze mechanisms of execution, appeals, and special suits, and understand judicial discretion in procedural matters.
5. comprehend the principles and significance of limitation law in maintaining judicial efficiency and legal certainty.

References

1. Mulla, D.F. (2021). *The Code of Civil Procedure.* LexisNexis, New Delhi.
2. Takwani, C.K. (2022). *Civil Procedure with Limitation Act.* Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
3. Jain, M.P. (2020). *The Code of Civil Procedure.* LexisNexis.
4. Sarkar, S.C. (2021). *Sarkar's Law of Civil Procedure.* LexisNexis.
5. Basu, D.D. (2022). *Commentary on the Code of Civil Procedure.* LexisNexis.
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7. Singh, Avtar. (2020). *Law of Civil Procedure and Limitation.* Eastern Book Company.
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RAJAMPET, YSR Kadapa District, AP – 516126, INDIA

Title of the Course:	**Law of Crimes – II**
Category:	Core
Semester:	V Semester
Course Code:	25LLLB052T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives:

To provide students with an understanding of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, its scope and importance; to familiarize them with criminal procedure, roles of police, courts, and legal professionals; to explain investigation, trial, bail, appeals, and execution of sentences; and to create awareness of reformative and welfare provisions for juveniles and offenders.

UNIT-I: Foundations of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita and Criminal Justice System

BNSS-Object and Importance-Comparison with Cr.P.C, 1973-Definitions-Difference between Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Offences-Bailable and Non-Bailable Offences-Investigation-Inquiry and Trial-Classification of Criminal Courts, Jurisdiction and Powers of Criminal Courts-Directorate of Prosecution-Role of Prosecutors under BNSS-Role of Defence Lawyer-Role of Public-Role of Prisons and Correctional Methods-Indian Constitution and BNSS.

UNIT-II: Police Powers, Preventive Justice and Maintenance of Public Order

Maintenance -Maintenance of Wife, Children and Parents (Sec.144–147), Security for Keeping Peace and Good Behaviour (Sec.125–143)- Cognizance by Police-Role of Police under BNSS-Investigation-Preventive Action of Police-(Sec.148-172) Information to police-FIR(sec.173-196)-Arrest of persons-(Sec.35-62)-Arrest-with warrant or without warrant-rights of arrested person-proclamation and attachment of property(Sec.63-93) process to compel the production of things-(Sec. 94-110).

UNIT-III: Trial Process, Charges, Bail and Fair Trial Principles

Trial, Charge, Inquiries and Bail Complaints to Magistrates-Process to Compel Appearance-Cognizance of Offences by Magistrate-Irregular Proceedings-General Principles of Fair Trial-Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts in inquiries & Trials- (Sec.197–222)-Trial (Sec.223–233)-Charge, Joinder of Charges (Sec.234–247)-Trial before Court of Session (Sec.248–260)-Trial of Warrant Cases by Magistrates (Sec.261–273)-Trial of Summons-Cases by magistrate (sec.274-282)-Summary trials (Sec.283-288)-Ple bargain (sec.289-300)-Provisions as to bails and bonds(Sec.478-796)-General provisions as inquiries & Trial (sec.337-378).

UNIT-IV: Administration of Criminal Justice and Post-Trial Procedures

Administration of Criminal Justice provision as to offences affecting the administration of justice (sec.379-391) -The judgement (sec.392-406)-Submission of death sentence for confirmation (sec.407-412)-Appeal, Revision, reference (sec.413-435)-execution , suspension, remission and commutation of sentence (sec.453-477)-inherent powers of the court- transfer of criminal cases.

UNIT-V: Juvenile Justice, Probation and Correctional Administration

Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015- and probation of offenders act -preliminary and General provisions of care and protection of children-salient features of the act-Procedure under Juvenile justice act-Treatment and rehabilitation of Juveniles-protection of Juvenile offenders-legislative and judicial role-probation and parole-authority granting parole-super vision-conditional release-suspension of sentence-procedure under probation of offenders act-Salient features of the act.

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to-

1. Understand the fundamental principles of criminal procedure and the constitutional basis of fair trial
2. Gain knowledge of pre-trial procedures including arrest, search, seizure, and FIR registration
3. Analyse various stages of trial processes, bail mechanisms and judicial safeguards.
4. Interpret appellate and revisional provisions and their role in ensuring justice
5. Comprehend the concept of probation, parole and juvenile justice with in the Indian legal System

REFERENCES:

1. Taxman's Bare Act: *Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.*
2. Chandrasekharan Pillai (Ed), Kelkar lectures on criminal procedure, Eastern Book co. Lucknow
3. Kelkar R.V: Criminal Procedure, Eastern Book co., 2022
4. Ratan lal and Dhiraj Lal: The code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, Lexis Nexis,2020.
5. S.N. Misra: *The Code of Criminal Procedure,* Central Law Publications.
6. M.P. Tandon: *Criminal Procedure Code,* Allahabad Law Agency, 2012.
7. Shoorvir Tyagi: *The Code of Criminal Procedure,* Allahabad Law Agency.
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RAJAMPET, YSR Kadapa District, AP – 516126, INDIA

Title of the Course:	**Law of Evidence**
Category:	Core
Semester:	V Semester
Course Code:	25LLLB053T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives

The objective of this course is to impart a basic understanding of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, including the principles of evidence, relevancy and admissibility, admissions and confessions, oral, documentary and electronic evidence, burden of proof, presumptions and estoppel, and the law relating to witnesses, with a view to enabling students to apply these rules effectively in judicial proceedings.

Unit–I: Introduction to Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam and Principles of Relevancy

Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 – Salient features of the Act – Meaning and kinds of evidence – Interpretation clause – Documents – "May presume", "Shall presume" and "Conclusive proof" – Fact, fact in issue and relevant facts – Proved and disproved – Distinction between relevancy and admissibility – Doctrine of *Res Gestae* – Motive, preparation and conduct – Conspiracy: when facts not otherwise relevant become relevant – Right and custom – Facts showing the state of mind, etc.

Unit–II: Admissions, Confessions and Statements

Admissions and confessions – General principles concerning admissions – Differences between "admission" and "confession" – Confessions obtained by inducement, threat or promise – Confessions made to a police officer – Statement made in the custody of a police officer leading to the discovery of incriminating material – Admissibility of confessions made by one accused person against co-accused – Dying declarations and their evidentiary value – Other statements by persons who cannot be called as witnesses – Admissibility of evidence of witnesses in previous judicial proceedings in subsequent judicial proceedings.

Unit–III: Documentary, Electronic and Opinion Evidence

Relevancy of judgments – Opinion of witnesses – Expert's opinion – Opinion on relationship, especially proof of marriage – Facts which need not be proved – Oral and documentary evidence – General principles concerning oral evidence and documentary evidence – Primary evidence – Electronic or digital records – Special provisions relating to evidence of electronic records – Admissibility of electronic records – Secondary evidence – Modes of proof of execution of documents – Presumptions as to documents – General principles regarding exclusion of oral by documentary evidence – Relevance of social media in the law of evidence.

Unit–IV: Burden of Proof, Presumptions and Estoppel

Rules relating to burden of proof – Presumption as to dowry death – Estoppel – Kinds of estoppel – *Res judicata* – Waiver and presumptions.

Unit–V: Witnesses and Examination of Evidence

Competency to testify – Privileged communications – Testimony of accomplice – Examination-in-chief, cross-examination and re-examination – Leading questions – Lawful questions in cross-examination – Compulsion to answer questions put to witness – Hostile witness – Impeaching the credit of witness – Refreshing memory – Questions of corroboration – Improper admission and rejection of evidence.

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the historical evolution and conceptual foundations of the law of evidence in India.
2. Identify and apply key concepts such as relevancy of facts, presumptions, and types of evidence.
3. Gain a detailed understanding of admissions, confessions, dying declarations, and the principles governing their admissibility.
4. Develop skills in analysing and appreciating expert testimony, documentary evidence, and witness examination.
5. Understand the doctrines of burden of proof and estoppel and evaluate evidentiary procedures in light of human rights and legal reforms.

References

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RAJAMPET, YSR Kadapa District, AP – 516126, INDIA

Title of the Course:	**Banking Law**
Category:	Open Elective
Semester:	V Semester
Course Code:	25LLLB05AT

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 nature, development, and regulation of banking institutions in India. It focuses on the historical evolution of banking, the legal framework governing banker–customer relationships, and the statutory provisions regulating banking companies, cooperative banks, and the Reserve Bank of India. The course also explores nationalization, foreign exchange control, negotiable instruments, and reforms in Indian banking law. Through this study, students will gain practical and theoretical knowledge of the legal and regulatory mechanisms that shape India's banking system and financial governance.

Unit I: The Nature and Development of Banking

This unit examines the historical evolution of banking in India and its development from ancient and colonial systems to the present structure. It discusses the constitutional perspectives relevant to banking, specifically the entries 36, 37, 38, 43, 44, 45, and 46 of the Union List and entry 30 of the State List (List II) under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The discussion emphasizes the legislative competence of Parliament and the States in regulating and controlling banking institutions in India and sets the foundation for understanding the legal framework that governs the modern banking system.

Unit II: Relationship of Banker and Customer

This unit focuses on the legal nature of the relationship between a banker and a customer. It defines who constitutes a banker and a customer, examines the nature of banking business, and discusses various types of accounts maintained by customers. The contractual relationship between banker and customer is analyzed in detail, including their rights, duties, and liabilities. Special attention is given to the concept of banker's lien and its legal implications. The unit also covers various banking instruments such as bank notes, banker's drafts, deposit receipts, letters of credit, indemnities, traveler's cheques, postal orders, dividend warrants, and bonds, highlighting their legal significance and enforceability.

Unit III: Legal Framework Governing Banking Companies

This unit discusses the statutory provisions regulating banking companies under the Banking Companies Act, 1949. It examines the extent and application of the Act, the nature of the business of banking companies, and the control and supervision exercised by the Reserve Bank of India. The provisions relating to suspension of business, amalgamation, and winding up of banking companies are analyzed along with

the special mechanisms provided for the speedy disposal of winding-up proceedings. It also includes a detailed understanding of the Banking Regulation Act, 1948, its objectives, extent, and provisions relating to the management, business, and winding up of banking companies, thereby outlining the framework for corporate governance and accountability in the banking sector.

Unit IV: Reserve Bank of India, Nationalization, and Foreign Exchange Control

This unit elaborates on the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, describing the objectives, legal status, and organizational structure of the RBI. The functions of the Reserve Bank such as currency management, banker to the government, exchange control, regulation of non-banking financial companies, and supervision of other banks under Sections 17, 18, and 42 are discussed. The unit also explains cooperative banking laws including the Banking Regulation (Co-operative Societies) Rules, 1966, and the Co-operative Credit Societies Acts of 1904 and 1970. It further examines the process and constitutional basis for nationalization of banks through the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts of 1969 and 1970 and analyzes the legislative entries and constitutional provisions related to nationalization. The growth, efficiency, profitability, and issues such as recovery and frauds in banks before and after nationalization are explored. Finally, the unit discusses the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1974, provisions relating to authorized dealers in foreign exchange, restrictions on payments, and regulatory powers under Sections 3 to 10, 13 to 17, and 19 to 27.

Unit V: Negotiable Instruments and Reforms in Indian Banking Law

This unit explains the law relating to negotiable instruments under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. It defines negotiable instruments and elaborates on promissory notes, bills of exchange, and cheques, including the rights and liabilities of parties such as the holder and holder in due course. It also discusses negotiation, endorsement, presentment, and discharge of liability, along with dishonour, noting, and payment for honour. Special emphasis is placed on the legal provisions concerning crossing of cheques, pledges, guarantees, hypothecation, and securities such as stocks, shares, life policies, and documents of title to goods. The unit concludes with a review of reforms in Indian banking law as recommended by the Indian Banking Commission and various government committees, focusing on their recommendations for improving efficiency, transparency, and legal regulation of banking operations in India.

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. understand the historical and constitutional evolution of the banking system in India.
2. explain the legal relationship between banker and customer, including rights, duties, and liabilities.
3. gain knowledge of the legal provisions governing banking companies, the Reserve Bank of India, and cooperative banks.
4. analyze the impact of nationalization, foreign exchange control, and the functioning of the Reserve Bank on India’s financial stability.
5. comprehend the law relating to negotiable instruments and critically assess recent reforms in Indian banking law.

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3. Gulati, *Banking Companies Act*, Eastern Law House.
4. Maheshwari, *Banking Law and Practice*, Sultan Chand & Sons.
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RAJAMPET, YSR Kadapa District, AP – 516126, INDIA

Title of the Course: **Media Law with RTI Act**
Category: Open Elective
Semester: V Semester
Course Code: 25LLLB05BT

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives

The objective of this course is to provide a comprehensive understanding of the legal and constitutional framework governing mass media and the right to information in India. It aims to familiarize students with the ownership patterns, regulations, and restrictions applicable to the press, films, radio, and television. The course also seeks to develop an understanding of the Right to Information Act, 2005, its judicial interpretations, and its role in promoting transparency, accountability, and democratic governance.

Unit – I: Mass Media and Ownership Patterns

Mass media – Types of – Press, Films, Radio, Television. Ownership patterns – Press – Private – Public, Ownership patterns – Films – Private, Ownership Patterns – Radio & Television – Public. Difference between visual and non-visual media – Impact on people's minds.

Unit – II: Press, Freedom of Speech, and Film Censorship

Freedom of speech and expression – Article 19(1)(a) – Includes freedom of the press. Laws relating to defamation, obscenity, blasphemy, and sedition. Law relating to employees' wages and service conditions. Price and Page Schedule Regulation, Newsprint and Control Order. Advertisement – Whether included within freedom of speech and expression. Press and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. Extent to which films are included in freedom of speech and expression. Censorship of films – Constitutionality – The Abbas Case. Difference between films and press – Why pre-censorship valid for films but not for the press. Censorship under the Cinematography Act.

Unit – III: Radio and Television Regulation and Constitutional Powers

Radio and Television – Government Monopoly; Why a government department. Should there be an autonomous corporation. Effect of television on people. Report of the Chanda Committee, Government Policy, Commercial advertisements, internal security of serials, and judicial review of Doordarshan decisions: Freedom to telecast. Constitutional Restrictions – Radio and Television subject to laws of defamation and obscenity. Power to legislate – Article 246 read with the Seventh Schedule. Power to impose tax – Licensing and license fee.

Unit – IV: Right to Information – Concept, Development, and Implementation

Right to Information – Development of RTI in India. Right to Information Act, 2005 – Objectives, provisions, and its implementation. Judicial Decisions on Right to Information. RTI and Decisions of Chief Central Information Commission and State Information Commissions under the RTI Act, 2005.

Unit – V: Law Reforms and Judicial Trends

Reforms in Indian law concerning mass media, freedom of speech, and right to information. Judicial mandates ensuring transparency, accountability, and democratic communication in media governance.

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the evolution, types, and ownership patterns of mass media and their societal influence.
2. Analyze the constitutional basis for freedom of speech and expression and its implications for the press, films, and broadcasting.
3. Examine censorship laws and judicial perspectives related to films and broadcasting media.
4. Evaluate the functioning, control, and policy framework of radio and television in India.
5. Interpret and apply the Right to Information Act, 2005, and understand its judicial and administrative developments.

References

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2. Madhavi Goradia Divan. *Facets of Media Law*. Eastern Book Company.
3. Venkat Iyer. *Mass Media Laws and Regulations in India*. Asian Media Information and Communication Centre.
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RAJAMPET, YSR Kadapa District, AP – 516126, INDIA

Title of the Course:	**Probation, Parole and Prison Administration**
Category:	Open Elective
Semester:	V Semester
Course Code:	25LLLB05CT

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives

The objective of this course is to provide students with an understanding of correctional administration, emphasizing the concepts of probation, parole, and prison reforms. It aims to develop insights into the legal, institutional, and social aspects of rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders. The course also focuses on the comparative perspectives of probation and parole systems in India and other countries, the problems in prison administration, and the evolving judicial mandates and reform measures.

Unit – I: Probation – Concept, Development, and Comparative Study

Definition of Probation, Object of Probation, Origin of the Probation System in India, Probation in USA, Probation in UK, Probation under the Criminal Procedure Code (Section 360), The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.

Unit – II: Parole – Concept, Development, and Comparative Study

Definition of Parole, Object of Parole, Origin of Parole in India, Parole in USA, Parole in UK, Judicial Trends, Differences between Parole and Probation, Parole Board, Conditions of the Parole System.

Unit – III: Prison Administration

Prisons in India, Role of Prisons in Modern Penology, Self-Government in Prisons, The Prison Community and Classification of Prisoners.

Unit – IV: Prison Problems and Reforms

Overcrowding in Prisons, Prison Discipline, Prisoners' Health, Criminality in Prisons, Indian Jail Reform Committee, 1919–20.

Unit – V: Judicial Mandates and International Penal Reforms

Judicial Mandates for Prisoners and Detainees, Judicial Mandates for General Administration of Prisons, The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003, International Penal and Penitentiary Commission and Prison Reforms.

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the historical development and objectives of probation and parole systems in India and abroad.
2. Analyze the statutory framework governing probation, parole, and prison administration.
3. Evaluate the role of parole boards and probation officers in offender rehabilitation.
4. Identify major issues in Indian prisons and critically assess reform measures and judicial interventions.
5. Examine international approaches to prison reform and their influence on the Indian penal system.

References

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RAJAMPET, YSR Kadapa District, AP – 516126, INDIA

Title of the Course:	**White Collar Crime**
Category:	Open Elective
Semester:	V Semester
Course Code:	25LLLB05DT

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives:

The course aims to provide a clear understanding of the concept, causes, and control of white-collar crimes in India and abroad. It focuses on the sociological and legal dimensions of white-collar criminality, emphasizing the nature of such crimes, their distinction from conventional crimes, and the preventive legal mechanisms available under Indian law. The course also explores professional misconduct in various fields, such as medicine, law, education, and business, while examining the role of judiciary and statutory authorities under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. Students will develop analytical insight into the implications of corruption and economic crimes on social justice and governance.

Unit – I: Emergence and Concept of White-Collar Crime

Emergence of white-collar crime, Concept and nature of white-collar crimes, Sutherland's view on white-collar crimes and its analysis.

Unit – II: Causes and Classification of White-Collar Crimes

Causes of white-collar crimes, Distinction between white-collar and blue-collar crimes, Role of courts in addressing white-collar crimes in India.

Unit – III: White Collar Crimes in India and Professional Misconduct

White-collar crimes in India, Hoarding, black marketing, and adulteration, White-collar crimes in certain professions – medical, legal, educational, and engineering, White-collar crimes in business deals, Fake employment placement rackets, and remedial measures.

Unit – IV: Legal Framework and Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 – Objects and reasons of the Act, Definitions – public duty and public servant, Power to appoint special judges, Cases triable by special judges, Procedure and powers of special judges, Offences and penalties – Public servant taking gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act, Criminal misconduct by a public servant.

Unit – V: Enforcement, Judiciary, and Policy Measures

Judicial interpretation and policy initiatives in combating white-collar crimes, Role of investigative agencies such as CBI and vigilance commissions, Preventive measures and ethical practices in

administration and professional fields, Law reforms and future challenges in controlling economic and corporate crimes.

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. understand the concept, evolution, and theoretical foundations of white-collar crimes.
2. analyse the causes and distinctions between white-collar and blue-collar crimes.
3. gain knowledge of the major forms of white-collar crimes in India and professional misconduct across sectors.
4. understand the scope and provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, and its judicial applications.
5. critically evaluate preventive strategies, legal frameworks, and policy measures aimed at controlling white-collar criminality.

References:

1. Sutherland, E.H. (1949). White Collar Crime. New York: Dryden Press.
2. Ahmed, F. (2018). White Collar Crime in India. New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing.
3. Sharma, B.R. (2020). Economic and Corporate Crimes in India. Lucknow: Eastern Book Company.
4. Pillai, K.N.C. (2019). Prevention of Corruption Act: Commentary and Case Law. New Delhi: LexisNexis.
5. Geis, G. & Meier, R.F. (2017). White Collar Crime: Offences in Business, Politics, and the Professions. New York: Routledge.

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RAJAMPET, YSR Kadapa District, AP – 516126, INDIA

Title of the Course:	**Local Self Government Including Panchayat Administration**
Category:	Open Elective
Semester:	V Semester
Course Code:	25LLLB05ET

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives:

The course aims to familiarize students with the constitutional, legal, and functional framework of local self-government in India. It emphasizes the historical development of democratic decentralization and grassroots democracy, tracing its evolution from early concepts to the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments. Students will gain insight into the constitutional scheme governing Panchayats and Municipalities, including their powers, responsibilities, and financial mechanisms. The course also covers the state legislation regulating local bodies, their judicial and quasi-judicial powers, and the practical aspects of their functioning in governance and public administration.

Unit – I: Concept and Development

Democratic decentralization, Grassroot democracy, Historical perspective, Early period, Gram Swaraj: The Gandhian Concept, Balwant Raj Mehta Committee recommendations, Ashok Mehta Committee Report, The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments.

Unit – II: Constitutional Scheme

Directive Principles: Article 40, Part IX of the Constitution of India, Constitution and composition of Panchayats, Power, authority, and responsibilities of Panchayats, Financial powers, Levying taxes, Licensing power, Financial resources and powers, Elections to the Panchayat, Part IXA of the Constitution of India, Constitution and composition of the Municipalities, Power, authority, and responsibilities of the Municipalities, Financial powers, Levying taxes, Licensing power, Financial resources and powers, Elections to the Municipalities.

Unit – III: State Law Relating to Local Self-Government

The A.P. Municipal Act, 1965, The A.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1994.

Unit – IV: Judicial and Quasi-Judicial Powers of the Local Bodies

Pre-litigation conciliation by Panchayat.

Unit – V: Working of Local Self-Government

Functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipalities, Relationship between State and Local Bodies, Administrative and financial challenges, Role in rural and urban development.

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. understand the concept and historical development of local self-government and its constitutional foundations.
2. analyze the 73rd and 74th Amendments and their impact on democratic decentralization in India.
3. gain knowledge of the powers, composition, and functions of Panchayats and Municipalities under the Indian Constitution.
4. interpret state laws related to local self-government and their practical application.
5. evaluate the working, challenges, and contributions of local self-governments in promoting participatory governance and development.

References:

1. M.P. Jain – *Indian Constitutional Law*.
2. S.R. Maheshwari – *Local Government in India*.
3. V.D. Mahajan – *Constitution of India*.
4. B.L. Fadia – *Municipal Administration in India*.
5. Avasthi & Maheshwari – *Public Administration*.

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RAJAMPET, YSR Kadapa District, AP – 516126, INDIA

Title of the Course: **Cyber Law**
Category: Open Elective
Semester: V Semester
Course Code: 25LLLB05FT

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives:

Course Objectives

The course aims to develop a comprehensive understanding of the legal framework governing cyberspace. It introduces students to the evolution and foundations of cyber law, covering key areas such as digital contracts, cybercrimes, data protection, privacy, intellectual property in cyberspace, and regulation of emerging technologies. It also equips students with the ability to interpret statutes like the Information Technology Act, understand global cyber norms, analyze legal cases, and evaluate ethical and policy concerns in digital governance.

Unit I: Introduction to Cyber Law

Evolution of cyberspace and need for cyber law. Nature, scope, and significance of cyber law. Overview of the Information Technology Act, 2000 and amendments. Jurisdiction in cyberspace. Digital signatures, electronic records, and legal recognition of e-documents.

Unit II: Cybercrimes and Legal Framework

Understanding cybercrimes: hacking, identity theft, cyberstalking, phishing, financial frauds, cyber terrorism, cyber pornography, data breaches. Cyber Forensics principles. Offences and penalties under the IT Act. Role of law enforcement agencies and CERT-IN.

Unit III: E-Commerce and Digital Contracts

Legal aspects of e-commerce. Formation and validity of e-contracts. Intermediary liability. Online consumer protection. Payment systems, digital wallets, and banking regulations. UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce.

Unit IV: Data Protection, Privacy, and Intellectual Property Rights in Cyberspace

Concept of data protection and privacy. Indian and global privacy standards including GDPR. Personal Data Protection Bill overview. Copyright, trademarks, patents in the digital environment. Domain names, cyber-squatting, digital rights management, software licensing.

Unit V: Emerging Technologies and Ethical Issues in Cyber Law

Legal implications of artificial intelligence, cloud computing, blockchain, IoT, social media governance, and cyber ethics. Cross-border data flow. Cybersecurity policies in India. International cyber law frameworks including Budapest Convention, Tallinn Manual, and WTO perspectives.

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. explain the evolution, scope, and fundamental principles of cyber law and its relevance in regulating cyberspace.
2. identify various categories of cybercrimes and apply appropriate legal provisions from the Information Technology Act and related laws.
3. analyze the formation, validity, and enforceability of electronic contracts and assess intermediary liability in digital transactions.
4. evaluate data protection and privacy mechanisms, including national and international regulatory frameworks, and apply them to real-world digital scenarios.
5. assess the legal, ethical, and policy implications of emerging technologies such as AI, blockchain, and IoT within the context of cyber law.

References

1. Justice Yatindra Singh, “Cyber Laws,” Universal Law Publishing.
2. Pavan Duggal, “Cyber Security Law,” Notion Press.
3. Farooq Ahmad, “Cyber Law in India,” Pioneer Books.
4. Chris Reed & John Angel, “Computer Law: The Law and Regulation of Information Technology,” Oxford University Press.
5. S. R. Bhansali, “Information Technology Act: A Handbook,” Bharat Law House.
6. Talat Fatima, “Cyber Crimes,” Eastern Book Company.
7. Karnika Seth, “Computers, Internet and New Technology Laws,” LexisNexis.
8. Vivek Sood, “Cyber Law Simplified,” Tata McGraw Hill.

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RAJAMPET, YSR Kadapa District, AP – 516126, INDIA

Title of the Course: **Practical Training – I (Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing)**
Category: Core
Semester: VI Semester
Course Code: 25LLLB061PT

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
2	-	8	6

This paper will have **three components of 30 marks each** and **viva voice is 10 marks**

A **DRAFTING (30 Marks):**

General Principles of drafting and relevant substantive rules shall be taught.

B **PLEADINGS (30 Marks):**

1 CIVIL

1 : Plaint
2 : Written statement
3 : Interlocutory Application
4 : Original Petition
5 : Affidavit
6 : Execution Petition
7 : Memorandum Petition
8 : Petition under Articles 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India

2 CRIMINAL

1 : Complaints
2 : Criminal Miscellaneous Petition
3 : Bail Application and

3. Memorandum of appeal and revision

C **CONVEYANCING (30 Marks)**:

1 : Sale Deed
2 : Mortgage Deeds
3 : Lease Deed
4 : Gift Deed
5 : Promissory Note
6 : Power of attorney
7 : Will

These 30 exercises shall be recorded.

Each student shall be served with different Problems for the purpose of exercise.

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RAJAMPET, YSR Kadapa District, AP – 516126, INDIA

Title of the Course:	**Practical Training – II (Professional Ethics and Accounting System)**
Category:	Core
Semester:	VI Semester
Course Code:	25LLLB062PT

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
4	2	-	6

Unit-I. **Legal Profession & Right to Practice**

1.1 Law and legal profession – development of legal profession in India

1.2 Right to practice – a right or privilege? Constitutional guarantee under article 19 (g) and its scope

Unit II. **Regulation and Law Practice**

2.1 Regulation governing enrolment and practice. Practice of law – Whether a business?

2.2 Solicitors firm – whether and industry

2.3 Elements of advocacy

Unit II **Ethics**

1.1 Even lamps of advocacy

1.2 Advocates duties towards public, clients, court, towards other advocates and legal aid

1.3 Bar Council code of ethics

Unit-IV. **Disciplinary Proceedings**:

4.1 Professional misconduct – disqualifications

4.2 Functions of Bar Council of India/ State Bar Councils in dealing with disciplinary proceedings

4.3 Disciplinary committee

4.4 Disqualification and removal from rolls

* 50 Selected opinions of the Disciplinary Committee of Bar Councils And 10 major judgments of the Supreme Court on the subject to be Covered

Unit-V**. Bar – Bench relations & Accountancy of Lawyer**

5.1 Nature and functions of accounting

5.2 Important branches of accounting

5.3 Accounting and law

5.4 Use of knowledge of accountancy in legal disputes especially arising out of contract laws, tax law etc.

5.5 Accountancy in lawyers' office / firm

5.6 Basic financial statements

5.7 Income & Loss accounts

5.8 Balance sheet – interpretation there of Feature of Balance sheet

5.9 Standard costing

Note: Evaluation shall be carried out in the same manner as a theory course.

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RAJAMPET, YSR Kadapa District, AP – 516126, INDIA

Title of the Course: **Practical Training – III (Alternative Dispute Resolution)**
Category: Core
Semester: VI Semester
Course Code: 25LLLB063PT

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
3	0	6	6

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) paper is by written examination for 50 marks and for 50 marks, a student is required to participate and learn

- Negotiation skills
- Conciliation skills
- Arbitrational practice including international arbitrational and arbitration rules by simulation programmes and case studies to be conducted by either by a legal practitioner or a senior teacher. The third component of this paper will be Viva Voce examination on all the above two aspects. This will carry 10 marks

This course provides students with an in-depth understanding of crime, policing, punishment, prisons, offender treatment, probation, parole, and victimology in India. It emphasizes theoretical foundations, legal frameworks, and practical approaches to crime prevention, law enforcement, correctional systems, and rehabilitation of offenders, while integrating contemporary perspectives on criminal justice and reform.

UNIT-I General:
Different methods of dispute resolution; Inquisitorial method; Adversarial method; Other methods- both formal and informal- like Arbitration, Conciliation, Negotiation, Mediation, etc.; Advantages and disadvantages of above methods; Need for ADRs; International commitments; Domestic needs; Suitability of ADRs to particular types of disputes; Civil Procedure Code and ADRs.

UNIT-II Arbitration: Meaning of arbitration; Attributes of arbitration; General principles of arbitration; Different kinds of arbitration; Qualities and qualifications of an arbitrator; Arbitration agreement and its drafting; Appointment of arbitrator; Principal steps in arbitration; Arbitral award; Arbitration under Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

UNIT-III Conciliation:
Meaning; Different kinds of conciliation- facilitative, evaluative, court-annexed, voluntary and compulsory; Qualities of a conciliator; Duties of a conciliator; Role of a conciliator; Stages of conciliation; Procedure; Conciliation under statutes- Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; Family Courts Act, 1984; Hindu Marriage Act, 1955; Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996

UNIT-IV Negotiation: Meaning; Different styles of negotiation; Different approaches to negotiation; Phases of negotiation; Qualities of a negotiator; Power to negotiate.

UNIT-V Mediation: Meaning; Qualities of mediator; Role of mediator; Essential characteristics of the mediation process – voluntary, collaborative, controlled, confidential, informal, impartial & neutral, self-responsible; Different models of mediation; Code of conduct for mediators.

Prescribed Books: Sridhar Madabhushi- Alternative Dispute Resolution. Rajan R.D. - A Primer on Alternative Dispute Resolution.

Reference Books: Sampath D.K. - Mediation. Gold Neil, et.al. - Learning Lawyers' Skills (Chapter 7). Michael Noone- Mediation, (Chapters 1, 2&3)

Course Outcomes

1. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of crime patterns, their socio-economic causes, and types of offenders in India.
2. Critically analyse the organization, powers, and challenges of policing and law enforcement in the Indian context.
3. Evaluate historical and contemporary modes of punishment, their effectiveness, and social implications.
4. Understand prison administration, classification of prisoners, constitutional imperatives, and prison reforms.
5. Apply knowledge of offender treatment, rehabilitation, probation, and parole to practical and policy-oriented solutions.
6. Assess the role of criminal justice in victim protection, compensation, and reform measures.
7. Examine legal, procedural, and social aspects of criminal justice reforms and emerging trends in India.

Mode of Assessment: There will be an End Semester Examination for 50 marks, and the remaining 50 marks will be awarded by the course teacher based on five exercises, with 10 marks allotted for each exercise.

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RAJAMPET, YSR Kadapa District, AP – 516126, INDIA

Title of the Course: **Practical Training –IV (Moot Court Proceedings & Internship)**
Category: Core
Semester: VI Semester
Course Code: 25LLLB064PT

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
2	0	8	6

This paper will have **three components of 30 marks each** and **viva voice is 10 marks**

A MOOT COURT (30 MARKS)

REQUIREMENTS:

1. Three Moot Courts in the year and 10 Marks for each
2. The Moot Court shall be based on assigned problem to be prepared by the faculty Concerned.
3. Evaluation by Dean/head concerned, an advocate and teacher concerned. Out of 10 Marks allotted for each problem, 5 Marks are to be allotted for written Submission and 5 Marks for oral advocacy
    a. Written submission shall include brief summary of facts, issues involved provisions of land agreements, citation, prayer etc.
    b. Marks for oral advocacy may be awarded for communications skills, presentation, language, provisions of law, authorities quoted, court manners etc.

B OBSERVANCE OF TRIAL (30 Marks) in two cases, one Civil case minimum and record his observations step by step of different stages of litigation/ proceedings.

1. Court Attendance and Regularity – 10 Marks
2. Understanding of Trial Procedure – 10 Marks
3. Case Observation and Analysis – 10 Marks

C INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUES AND PRE-TRIAL PREPARATIONS (30 Marks)

REQUIREMENTS:

1. Each student has to maintain a dairy to record Interaction with clients, preparation of documents and court papers
2. The students should observe two interviewing sessions with clients at lawyers' office/ legal Aid Office this shall be recorded in the dairy which will carry 15 Marks
3. Each student will further observe the preparation of documents and court paper and record such observances in the dairy. This carries 7.5 Marks
4. Each student shall observe the procedure for filling the petition and record the same in the dairy. This carries 7.5 Marks
5. The diary shall clearly indicate the dates on which the above observations are made and shall be authenticated by the advocate concerned. Evaluation of the above diary shall be carried out jointly by the concerned teacher and the advocate.

There shall be a viva – voce examinations all the above three components. This carries 10 Marks

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RAJAMPET, YSR Kadapa District, AP – 516126, INDIA

Title of the Course:	**Penology and Victimology**
Category:	Honours
Semester:	VI Semester
Course Code:	25LLLB065T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objective

This course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of crime, law enforcement, punishment, correctional systems, rehabilitation of offenders, and victimology in India. It emphasizes the socio-legal perspectives of criminality, administration of justice, reformative and re-socialization processes, probation, parole, and contemporary law reforms.

Unit I: Dimensions of Crime in India

This unit covers the nature and extent of crime in India, problems in reporting crime statistics, victim studies, self-reporting, and cost of crime. It explores factors influencing crime rates such as population, territory, heterogeneity, and human values. The unit addresses general approaches to crime control including social defense and preventive control, organized crime, smuggling, narcotics trafficking, white-collar crime, socio-economic crimes like adulteration and fraudulent trade practices, crimes in professional sectors including medical, legal, and engineering fields, state criminality, and profiles of ordinary, chronic, women, young, and marginalized offenders, with special reference to forest offences, vagrancy, and prostitution.

Unit II: The Police and Criminal Justice

This unit examines the structure and organization of police at the central and state levels, recruitment, training, powers, and duties under the Police Act, Criminal Procedure Code, and other laws. It discusses arrest, search and seizure, constitutional imperatives, investigative methods including third-degree techniques, corruption in police, custodial violence, police-public relations, the relationship between police and prosecution, and selected aspects of the National Police Commission Report.

Unit III: Punishment of Offenders

This unit explores discarded modes of punishment such as corporal punishment, mutilation, branding, transportation, exile, and public execution, providing critical appraisal. It also examines contemporary punishments under Indian criminal law including capital punishment, imprisonment, fines, and cancellation or withdrawal of licenses.

Unit IV: The Prison System

This unit covers the administrative organization of prisons, recruitment and training, prison manuals, powers of prison officials, classification of prisoners including male, female, juvenile, adult, and undertrial categories. It examines constitutional imperatives, prison reforms, open prisons, violations of prison codes, and evaluates imprisonment as a mode of punishment.

Unit V: Treatment and Correction of Offenders

This unit emphasizes the need for reformation and rehabilitation of offenders, classification through modern diagnostic techniques, the role of psychiatrists, psychoanalysts, and social workers, vocational and religious education, apprenticeship programs, group counselling, re-socialization, prisoners' organizations for self-governance, community service participation, reformative techniques under the IPC (Amendment) Bill, 1972, and assesses the efficacy of imprisonment as a measure to combat criminality. It also introduces probation under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, judicial attitudes, mechanisms, and standards of probation services, parole including supervision, conditional release, societal attitudes toward released offenders, prisoner aid societies, and law reforms in criminal justice.

Course Outcomes

1. Analyse the dimensions, types, and socio-economic impact of crime in India.
2. Evaluate the role, powers, and challenges of police and criminal justice institutions.
3. Understand historical and contemporary methods of punishment and their legal frameworks.
4. Examine prison administration, classification of prisoners, and reforms in correctional practices.
5. Apply knowledge of reformation, rehabilitation, probation, parole, and re-socialization processes to criminal justice practice.
6. Critically assess victimology, compensation measures, and emerging legal and social policies for crime victims.
7. Examine the impact of legislative and judicial reforms on crime control, prison administration, and correctional systems.

References

1. Sheptycki, J., Police and Society: An Introduction. Sage Publications.
2. Kakkar, S.L., Prison Administration in India. Eastern Book Company.
3. Shekhar, C.R., Criminology and Penology. Allahabad Law Agency.
4. Subramanian, R., Criminal Justice in India. Oxford University Press.
5. Jain, S.P., Victimology: Law and Practice. Deep & Deep Publications.
6. Government of India, National Police Commission Report.
7. The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.
8. The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003.
9. Indian Penal Code, Amendment Acts.
10. Goel, R.L., Crime and Criminal Justice System in India. Vikas Publishing House.