ANNAMACHARYA UNIVERSITY

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

RAJAMPET - 516126, Annamayya District, A.P., INDIA

COLLEGE OF LAW

ACADEMIC REGULATIONS (AU25), COURSE STRUCTURE AND SYLLABI

For the students admitted to 3- Year L.L.B (Hons) Degree Program from the Academic Year

2025-26

VISION AND MISSION OF THE UNIVERSITY

VISION

To be a globally recognized university by providing value-based education and promoting innovation and research for societal betterment

MISSION

The mission of the University is:

1. To embody ‘Vidwan Sarvatra Pujyathey’.
2. To deliver high-quality education by encouraging research, innovation, and critical thinking
3. To nurture upright individuals by fostering an inclusive environment and inspiring service to society

ACADEMIC RULES AND REGULATIONS OF 3 Year L.L.B (Hons) DEGREE PROGRAMME

APPLICABLE FOR THE STUDENT BATCHES ADMITTED FROM THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2025-26

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1. PREAMBLE

Annamacharya University, Rajampet is a private University, established under the brownfield category as per the Andhra Pradesh Private Universities (Establishment and Regulation) Act of 2016 (Act No. 3 of 2016), subsequently amended by Act No. 2 of 2024, as published in the Extraordinary Gazette of Andhra Pradesh via gazette notification G.O.Ms. No. 13 dated 13.03.2024. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has included it in the list of UGC-listed Universities vide letter No. F.8-22/2024(CPP-I)/PU) /148904, dated 02.04.2025.

Annamacharya University, Rajampet, relentlessly aims to achieve academic excellence by implementing new initiatives in teaching-learning and evaluation processes. Based on the directions of the University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi, Bar Council of India, the university has adopted the BCI curriculum with minor modifications to match the needs, expectations, and skill sets of students in the state, from the academic year 2025-26.

OBJECTIVES:

The objectives of offering the 3 Year L.L.B (Hons) Degree Programme are:

- To empower students to focus on conceptual and empirical knowledge in law.
- To encourage depth and breadth in understanding complex cases.
- To provide broad training with a well-sequenced curriculum over a sufficient length of time, giving students adequate preparation in law field, either for higher studies or professional career

ACADEMIC COUNCIL

The academic council in a private university plays a pivotal role in maintaining and enhancing the academic standards and quality of education. The academic council coordinates and exercises general supervision over the academic policies of the university.

BOARD OF STUDIES (BoS)

College of Law will have a Board of Studies the Dean / Head of the department will serve as the Chairman of the Department Board of Studies. The Board of Studies has been constituted as per the guidelines of the university statutes. The rules, regulations, curriculum, syllabus, and other academic matters shall be approved by the Board of Studies before being placed in the Academic Council and subsequently the Board of Management.

Office of the Dean, Academics:

The office of the Dean, Academics, is responsible for the implementation of the decisions taken on academic matters by the Academic Council. The office:

- Receives, processes, and maintains all records relating to the programs, including curricula, courses offered, academic calendar, registration, assessments, and grades.
- Disseminates information pertaining to all academic matters, issues necessary memoranda/orders, and acts as a channel of communication between the students, instructors, and departments.
- Provides information about various academic programs, rules, and regulations to students.

2. REGULATIONS COMMENCEMENT

- The regulations are quite comprehensive and include definitions of key terms, semester system, credit system, grading system, and other relevant details.
- The regulations detailed herein shall apply to all the regular programmes offered by the University.
- The regulations shall be applicable and come into force to the student batches admitted from the academic year 2025-26.
- The University may revise, amend or change the regulations, scheme of examinations and syllabi, from time to time, if found necessary and on approval from the Academic Council of the University, keeping the recommendations of the Board of Studies (BoS) in view.
- Any or all such amendments shall be effective from such date and to such batches of students including those already undergoing the Programme, as may be approved through Academic Council of the University.
- These regulations shall be called AU25 Regulations.

3. ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION

3.1 . Admission into 3 Year L.L.B (Hons) Degree Programme.

The eligibility criteria for admission into 3 Year L.L.B (Hons) degree Programme offered at Annamacharya University shall be as prescribed by Statutes and Ordinances of the University and Higher Education Department, the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The criteria are given below:

- The candidate shall be an Indian National / NRI.
- The candidate should have completed 16 years of age as on 31st December of the academic year for which the admissions are being conducted.
- The admission into 3 Year L.L.B (Hons) will be through LAWCET Examination for Indian Students conducted by Andhra Pradesh State Council of Higher Education (APSCHE) and as per the Rules of the Bar Council of India and the Govt. of A.P.
- The Candidates for 3-year L.L. B (Hons) degree Programme should have passed any Graduate Degree (10+2+3 pattern) of a recognized University or any other examination recognized as equivalent by the Universities concerned with 45% of aggregate marks for general category, 42% for BC category and 40% for SC / ST. If any candidate secured less than 45%, 42% and 40% respectively in graduation as stated above, he / she should have secured same percentage or more on the aggregate in any additional graduation or post- graduation.

Admission of Foreign / NRI Students for 3 Year L.L.B (Hons) Program:

- Students should have earned their qualifying degree from a University / Institute recognized by the Association of Indian Universities / similar Indian body.

- Students nominated by Foreign Governments may be accepted to 3 Year L.L.B (Hons) programmes, without any further test / interview, if their request for admission is routed through MHRD / any agency of the Government of India.
- Seats in each Programme in the University are classified into two categories i.e., Brownfield and Greenfield.

Greenfield Category:

- Furthermore, the admission rules for the brownfield university regarding any additional intake, new courses, or additional courses approved after conversion shall follow the regulations applicable to a greenfield university. The university shall reserve 35% of seats in Law courses, and other programs for the Government Quota and admit students in accordance with the rules prescribed for any additional intake in existing programs, as per the Andhra Pradesh Private Universities (Establishment and Regulation) Act, 2016. Category – A Seats (35% of seats). These seats shall be filled through counselling as per the rank secured by a candidate in the Common Entrance Test (AP LAWCET) conducted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh (APSCHE) and as per other admission criteria laid down in the GOs. Category - B Seats (65% of seats). These seats shall be filled by the University through AUET and the GOs issued by the Government of Andhra Pradesh from time to time.

3.2 Authority for Admission:

Any matter related to admission to the 3 year L.L.B (Hons) degree Programme, the decision of the Office of the Director, Admissions is final.

3.3 Revoking / Cancellation of Admission:

All students admitted provisionally to any program must submit copies of their original mark sheets, provisional certificates, and any other documents required by the Director of Admissions by the last date specified in the Academic Calendar of Annamacharya University. The Registrar, based on the recommendation of the Director of Admissions, may cancel the admission of any student who fails to submit the prescribed documents by the specified date or does not meet other stipulated requirements. Additionally, the Registrar may cancel the admission later if it is discovered that the student provided false information, suppressed information, misrepresented facts, or forged documents while seeking admission or thereafter, and report the matter to the Vice Chancellor.

4. MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTIONS

The medium of instruction shall be English for all the courses including their content delivery and examinations, tutorial or practical work or Seminar & Clinical Legal Education as prescribed in the Programme curriculum

5. PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

The structure of the 3 Year L.L. B (Hons) Programmes offer at Annamacharya University is based on the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 as defined by the Government of India and the curriculum / course structure as

suggested by the BCI in its Model Curriculum.

Semester Scheme

- The 3 Year L.L. B (Hons) Programme offered at Annamacharya University follows semester scheme pattern.
- The duration of a 3 Year L.L.B (Hons) Programme shall be of 3 academic years
- Each academic year shall have 2 semesters i.e., odd and even semesters and shall be counted as I Semester, II Semester, III Semester, IV Semester, V Semester and VI Semester
- Each semester shall consist of 16 weeks of instruction.
- Each semester is structured to provide credits totaling to 190 credits for the entire 3 Year L.L.B (Hons) Programme.
- Each semester shall have Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) and Semester End Examination (SEE).
- Each student is required to secure a total of 190 credits with a CGPA ≥ 5 for the completion of the 3 Year L.L. B (Hons).
- A student after securing admission into a 3 Year L.L.B (Hons) at Annamacharya University shall pursue and acquire the 3 Year LL.B(Hons) degree in a minimum period of three academic years i.e., 6 semesters and a maximum period of six academic years i.e., 12 semesters starting from the date of commencement of I semester, failing which the student shall forfeit the seat in 3 Year L.L.B (Hons) Programme.

6. COURSES AND CREDIT STRUCTURE

Credit:

A credit is a unit by which the course work is measured. It determines the number of hours of instructions required per week. Each course has a certain number of credits assigned to it, depending upon whether it is a lecture or tutorial or practical work or Seminar & Clinical Legal Education and the number of periods assigned per week. The credits are assigned according to the following pattern:

- 1 credit for each lecture period/week
- 1 credit for each tutorial period/week
- 1 credit for each practical session period/week
- 0.5 credit for each Seminar & Clinical Legal Education period / week

Academic Year:

Two consecutive (one odd + one even) semesters constitute one academic year. Each course is assigned certain number of credits. One credit is equivalent to one hour of teaching (Lecture/Tutorial) or one hour of practical work tutorial or practical work or Seminar & Clinical Legal Education per week.

Type of Courses:

Type of Courses	*Courses Category*	*Number of Courses recommended by Annamacharya University*	*Credit Distribution*	*Percentage Of total Credits (%)*	*Recommended No. Of courses by BCI*
Foundation	Foundation	4	24	12.63	-
Core	Professional Core	16	96	50.53	20
Elective Course	Open elective	2	12	6.32	6
Seminar	Seminar & Clinical Legal Education	5	10	5.26	-
Practical Training	Clinical Papers	4	24	12.63	4
Honors		4	24	12.63	8
Total		**35**	**190**	**100**	**38**

Structure of the Program

The 3 Year L.L.B (Hons) Programme has a curriculum, with syllabus consisting of:

- **Core courses,** which give a broad base in the main field of study in the academic Programme concerned.
- The **Foundation Courses** are courses based upon the content that leads to knowledge enhancement.
- **Elective courses** chosen by the student in consultation with the faculty adviser.
- **Elective Course:** Elective course is a course which can be chosen from a pool of papers. It may be supportive to the discipline of study Providing an expanded scope
- Enabling an exposure to some other discipline/domain Nurturing student's proficiency/skill.
- **Open electives** shall be offered for other disciplines.
- The program will also include **seminars, Legal-Aid, Legal Literacy Camps, Lok Adalats and Practical Training** I to IV papers in the VI Semesters as prescribed by the Bar Council of India and the Board of Studies in the curriculum and syllabus and approved by the Academic Council**.**

7. Evaluation Process

The performance of a student in each semester shall be evaluated course-wise with a maximum of 100 marks for a Course.

- For a course, the distribution shall be 40 marks for Internal Evaluation and 60 marks for End-Evaluation. The distribution is detailed:

7.1 Internal Evaluation

For a Theory Course, 40 marks are allotted for Internal Evaluation. Two Internal examinations (Theory Internal Examinations) shall be conducted for a Theory Course during a semester, and they shall be evaluated for 40 marks of which 30 marks are given for Continuous Internal Examination and 10 marks for assignment.

7.1.1 Theory Internal Evaluation

Theory Continuous internal examination shall have Part A & Part B. In Part A, which is compulsory, five short answer questions each of which carries 1 mark. There shall be no sub questions or bits. The examination shall be conducted for 2 hours. Part B shall contain three either or type questions (Total six questions from 1 to 6). Each question shall carry 10 marks. 30 marks allotted for Part B shall finally be scaled down to 25 marks. The questions shall be set/ moderated such that the student can comfortably answer each question within the stipulated time.

Question paper pattern for Continuous Internal Examination (30 Marks) shall be as follows:

PART A: Five short answer questions - 5 x 1 = 5 Marks

PART B: 30 Marks (will be scaled to 25 marks)

(i) There shall be three questions with internal Choice i.e., 'either' or 'choice.'

(ii) The student shall answer three questions.

First Theory Continuous Internal examination shall be conducted as per the syllabus of I & II units. The second Continuous internal examination shall be conducted as per the syllabus of III, IV and V units. 80% weightage for the best performance and 20% the other shall be considered. Final value shall be rounded up.

Assignment (Theory)

The assignment shall contain essay-type questions, out-of-the-box thinking questions, etc. The assignments are given by the concerned teacher for 10 marks from the first two units. The second assignment shall be given from the rest of the syllabus. The first assignment should be submitted before the first internal examination, and the second assignment should be submitted before the second internal examination. The number of questions is limited to 5. There shall be at least two assignments in a semester, and the average performance of the two assignments will be considered.

7.2 End Evaluation

Theory End Evaluation

As specified in 7.0, Theory End Evaluation is done for 60 marks. Semester End examination of theory subjects shall be conducted at the end of semester. There shall be Regular and Supplementary End Examinations. Theory Semester End Examination shall be conducted for 60 marks and is of 3 hours duration. Theory Semester End Examination shall have Part A & Part B. In Part A, which is compulsory, five short answer questions each unit of which carries two marks, shall be given. There shall be no sub-questions or bits or fill-up the blanks. Part B shall contain five either or type questions (Total 10 questions with internal choice). 50 marks allotted for Part B and each question shall carry 10 marks. There will be one question from each unit. The examination shall be conducted for 3 hours.

Question paper pattern for Semester End Examination (60 Marks) shall be as follows:

PART A: 5 x 2 = 10 Marks

(i) There shall be one question from each unit.

(ii) Part A is compulsory.

PART B: 5 x 10 = 50 Marks

(i) Five questions with internal choice will be given.

(ii) There shall be one question from each unit with Internal Choice i.e., 'either' or 'choice.' (iii) Sub questions may also be given.

7.3 Evaluation of Practical Training

Practical Training - I: (Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing)

Out of 100 marks 90 marks are allotted for record work, and 10 marks are allotted for viva-voce. The record work should be evaluated by a Board consisting of one University nominee, the Dean of the College of Law and the teacher concerned. The viva-voce examination shall be conducted by the same Board.

Practical Training - II: (Professional Ethics and Accounting System)

Out of 100 marks, 80 marks are allotted for university semester end examination with 3 hours duration and 20 marks are allotted for viva-voce. The viva-voce examination shall be conducted by the Board consisting of one University nominee, The Dean of the College and the teacher concerned.

Practical Training - III: (Alternative Dispute Resolutions)

Out of 100 marks 50 marks are allotted for the University semester end examination with 1 ½ hours duration and 50 marks are allotted for record work. The record work shall be evaluated by a Board consisting of one University nominee, the Dean of the College and the teacher concerned (Senior Legal Practitioner).

Practical Training - IV: (Moot Court Proceedings & Internship)

Out of 100 marks 90 marks are allotted for record work, and 10 marks are allotted for viva-voce. The record work shall be evaluated by a Board consisting of one University nominee, the Dean of the law College and the

teacher concerned. The viva-voce examination shall be conducted by the Board consisting of the Dean of the law college and the teacher concerned and a Senior Legal Practitioner other than the part time faculty of the law college.

7.4 Supplementary Theory / Lab End Examinations

- Supplementary examinations shall be conducted along with regular semester end examinations.
- During Semester End Examinations of even semester, supplementary examinations of odd semester shall be conducted and during semester end examinations of odd semester, supplementary examinations of even semester shall be conducted.
- Advanced supplementary shall be conducted only for VI semester Students in view of their higher education pursuits.
- In case of seminars and comprehensive viva-voce examinations, supplementary seminar / comprehensive viva-voce will be conducted along with the next batch of students. If the next batch of students is not available, a separate supplementary examination will be conducted.

7.5 Challenge Evaluation, Revaluation and Recounting

Students may visit Examination Section Webpage for Norms and Procedures for Challenge Evaluation, Revaluation, Recounting of Answer Scripts. (Refer to Appendix I) and malpractice case (Refer to Appendix II)

8 ATTENDANCE REQUIREMENTS AND DETENTION POLICY

- A student shall maintain a minimum required attendance of 75% in Aggregate of all the subjects in a semester.
- Shortage of attendance up to 10% i.e., attendance between 65% to 75% in aggregate, may be condoned by the University Academic Committee based on the rules prescribed by the Academic Council of the University from time to time.
- A stipulated fee shall be payable towards condonation of shortage of attendance.
- Shortage of attendance below 65% shall in no case be condoned. A stipulated fee shall be payable towards condonation of shortage of attendance to the University as per following slab system.
    - **Slab:** Less than 75 % attendance but equal to or greater than 65% a normal condonation fee can be collected from the student.
- Students whose shortage of attendance is not condoned OR who have not paid the stipulated fee OR who have not cleared any other due to the University in any semester are not eligible to write the Semester End Examination **(SEE).**
- Students, who do not meet the minimum required attendance of 65% in a semester, shall be detained in that semester and their registration for that semester shall stand cancelled. They shall not be promoted to the next semester.
- Students detained in a semester shall seek re-admission into that semester as and when offered.
- Academic regulations applicable to the semester in which re-admission is sought shall be applicable to the re-

admitted student.

- In case, there are any professional electives and /or open electives, the same may also be reregistered, if offered. However, if those electives are not offered in the later semesters, then alternate electives may be chosen from the same set of elective courses offered under that category. Any student against whom any disciplinary action is pending shall not be permitted to attend Semester End examination (SEE) in that semester.

9 MINIMUM ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS AND AWARD OF THE DEGREE

The following academic requirements must be satisfied in addition to the attendance requirements mentioned in section 8.

i) A student shall be promoted from first year to second year if he/she fulfills the minimum attendance requirement as per university norms.

ii) Students who fail to earn 190 credits as indicated in the course structure within six academic years from the year of their admission shall forfeit their seat on the L.L.B (Hons) course and their admission shall be cancelled.

10 Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) and Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA):

As a measure of the student's performance, a 10-point Absolute Grading System using the following Letter Grades and corresponding percentage of marks shall be followed: After each course is evaluated for 100 marks, the marks obtained in each course will be converted to a corresponding letter grade as given below, depending on the range in which the marks obtained by the student fall.

Structure of Grading of Academic Performance

Range in which the marks in the subject fall	Grade	Grade points assigned
90 & above	Superior	10
80 - 89	A (Excellent)	9
70 - 79	B (Very Good)	8
60 - 69	C (Good) 7	7
50 - 59	D (Average)	6
40 - 49	E (Pass)	5
< 40	F (Fail)	0
Absent	Ab (Absent)	0

i) A student obtaining Grade 'F' or Grade 'Ab' in a subject shall be considered failed and will be required to reappear for that subject when it is offered the next supplementary examination.

ii) For non-credit audit courses, "Satisfactory" or "Unsatisfactory" shall be indicated instead of the letter grade and this will not be counted for the computation of SGPA/CGPA/Percentage.

Computation of Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) and Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA):

The Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) is the ratio of sum of the product of the number of credits with the grade point scored by a student in all the courses taken by a student and the sum of the number of credits of all the courses undergone by a student, i.e.,

$$SGPA = \frac{\sum(C_i * G_i)}{\sum C_i}$$

Where $\boldsymbol{C_i}$ is the number of credits of the $\boldsymbol{i^{th}}$ subject and $\boldsymbol{G_i}$ is the grade point scored by the student in the $\boldsymbol{i^{th}}$ course

The Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) will be computed in the same manner considering all the courses undergone by a student over all the semesters of a program, i.e.,

$$CGPA = \frac{\sum(C_i * S_i)}{\sum C_i}$$

Where $\boldsymbol{S_i}$ is the SGPA of the $\boldsymbol{i^{th}}$ semester and $\boldsymbol{C_i}$ is the total number of credits up to that semester.

Both SGPA and CGPA shall be rounded off to 2 decimal points and reported in the transcripts. While computing the SGPA the subjects in which the student is awarded Zero grade points will also be included.

Grade Point: It is a numerical weight allotted to each letter grade on a 10-point scale. Letter Grade: It is an index of the performance of students in a said course. Grades are denoted by the letters S, A, B, C, D, E and F.

10.1 Award of Class:

After a student has satisfied the requirements prescribed for the completion of the program and is eligible for the award of B. Tech. Degree, he/she shall be placed in one of the following four classes:

Class Awarded	**CGPA Secured**
First Class with Distinction	≥7.5
First Class	≥6.5 <7.5
Second Class	≥5.5 <6.5
Pass Class	≥5.0 <5.5

10.2 Conversion of SGPA into percentage

In case of a specific query by students/employers regarding Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA)/ Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) into percentage, the following formulae will be adopted for notional conversion of CGPA into percentage.

CGPA to Percentage conversion Formula – (CGPA – 0.5) x 10.

11. Transcripts

After successful completion of the entire Programme of study, a transcript containing performance of all academic years will be issued as a final record. Duplicate transcripts will also be issued, if required, after payment of requisite fee. Partial transcript will also be issued up to any point of study to a student on request.

12. Transitory Regulations

Discontinued, detained, or failed candidates are eligible for re-admission as and when the semester is offered after fulfilment of academic regulations. Candidates who have been detained for want of attendance or not fulfilled academic requirements or who have failed after having undergone the course in earlier regulations or have discontinued and wish to continue the course are eligible for admission into the unfinished semester from the date of commencement of class work with the same or equivalent subjects as and when subjects are offered, subject to Section 2 and they will follow the academic regulations into which they are re-admitted Candidates who are permitted to avail gap year shall be eligible for re-joining into the succeeding year of their 3-year L.L.B (Hons) from the date of commencement of class work, subject to Section 2 and they will follow the academic regulations into which they are re-admitted.

13. Re-admission of Students

A student who has not satisfied the minimum attendance requirement in any semester may repeat that semester, after obtaining written permission from the Registrar and cancelling the previous record of attendance and academic performance (viz; internal evaluation and external evaluation marks) of the semester or year. This facility may be available by any student at the maximum twice for a 3-year L.L.B (Hons) Programme.

14. Minimum Instruction Days for a Semester

The minimum instruction days for each semester shall be 16 weeks.

15. Student transfers

Student transfers shall be as per the statutes and ordinances of the Annamacharya University and guidelines issued by the Government of Andhra Pradesh from time to time.

16. Announcement of results

- Results review committee comprising of Vice Chancellor, Registrar, Dean Academics, Chairman of various boards of studies, Controller of Examinations and Deputy Controller of Examinations will monitor the results and gives the permission for announcement of results.
- After review meeting results are loaded into university website from which students can access their results by entering Hall Ticket number. And also results in form of hard copy are available with respective Deans / Heads of the departments.

17. General Instructions:

- The academic regulations should be read as a whole for purpose of any interpretation.
- Malpractices rules-nature and punishments are appended.

- Where the words "he", "him", "his", occur in the regulations, they also include "she", "her", "hers", respectively.
- In the case of any doubt or ambiguity in the interpretation of the above rules, the decision of the Vice Chancellor / Registrar / Governing body is final.
- Any legal issues are to be resolved in **Rajampet** Jurisdiction.
- The University may change or amend the academic regulations or syllabi at any time and the changes or amendments shall be made applicable to all the students on rolls with effect from the dates notified by the University.

Appendix I:

Norms and Procedures for Challenge Evaluation/Revaluation/Recounting Revaluation / Recounting:

- The students who wish to apply for Revaluation/Recounting of his/her answer-books(s) must submit his/her application on the prescribed from together with the requisite fee to the Controller of Examinations before expiry of 15 days excluding the date of the declaration of his/her examination result. Application not received in the prescribed form or by the due date or without the requisite fee shall be rejected.
- After Recounting / Revaluation, records are updated with changes if any and the student will be issued a revised memorandum of marks. If there are no changes, the student shall be intimated the same through a notice.
- No Revaluation / Recounting for Laboratory Examination.
- The students are informed to be more careful in furnishing the information while applying for Recounting / Revaluation. The applications with insufficient information will be summarily rejected and the student has to forfeit the amount paid in this connection.

Challenge valuation:

- Applications are invited from the students who wish to apply for Challenge Valuation in the subjects of the Regular and Supplementary examinations.
- The student will apply for Challenge valuation in a specified application and should be routed through the HOD concerned.
- The students who have applied for the revaluation for a paper(s) of an examination are only eligible for the Challenge Valuation of that paper(s) of that examination.
- A Fee of Rs. 10000/- (Ten Thousand Rupees Only) for each paper is to be paid within the last date for challenge valuation.
- A Xerox copy of the answer script will be provided to the student on receipt of the payment of fee and date and time of the valuation will be informed to the student, so that valuation will be done in the presence of the teacher attended in support of the student nominated by the HOD concerned.
- The HOD concerned will nominate a teacher of the concerned subject to observe the valuation in support of the student. This will be done at the request of the student.
- If the marks obtained in the challenge valuation are more than or equal to 15% of the maximum marks with respect to the original marks obtained in the first valuation, then the marks obtained in the Challenge valuation will be awarded to the student and the University will pay back Rs 9,000 (Nine thousand rupees only) to the student. If the student status changes from fail to pass, an amount of Rs. 5000 will be refunded to the student. Otherwise, there will not be any change in the result of the student and original marks will be retained and the student will forfeit the fee paid.
- No Challenge valuation for seminar Examination and Practical training

APPENDIX II:

Rules for Disciplinary Action for Malpractices / Improper Conduct in Examinations

Malpractices identified by squad or special invigilators or invigilators. Punishments shall be given to the students as per the guidelines below. The case is to be referred to the malpractice committee. Malpractice committee

1. The Vice Chancellor, Chairman
2. Registrar, Member
3. Principal / Dean of respective College / School, Member
4. Dean, Academics, Member
5. Heads of the Department of respective Dept. / School, Member
6. Controller of Examinations, Member Secretary

Note: Whenever the performance of a student is cancelled in any subject/subjects due to Malpractice, he has to register for End Examinations in that subject/subjects consequently and has to fill in all the norms required for the award of Degree.

	Nature of Malpractices/Improper conduct	Punishment
	If the candidate:	
1.(a)	Possesses or keeps accessible in examination hall, any paper, note book, programmable calculators, Cell phones, pager, palm computers or any other form of material concerned with or related to the subject of the examination (theory or practical) in which he is appearing but has not made use of (material shall include any marks on the body of the candidate which can be used as an aid in the subject of the examination)	Expulsion from the examination hall and cancellation of the performance in that subject only.
1.(b)	Gives assistance or guidance or receives it from any other candidate orally or by any other body language methods or communicates through cell phones with any candidate or persons in or outside the exam hall in respect of any matter.	Expulsion from the examination hall and cancellation of performance in that subject only of all the candidates involved. In case of an outsider, he will be handed over to the police and a case is registered against him.
2	Has copied in the examination hall from any paper, book, programmable calculators, palm computers or any other form of material relevant to the subject of the examination (theory or practical) in which the candidate is appearing	Expulsion from the examination hall and cancellation of the performance in that subject and all other subjects the candidate has already appeared including practical examinations and project work and shall not be permitted to appear for the remaining examinations of the subjects of that semester/year. The Hall Ticket of the candidate is to be cancelled and sent to the registrar, Annamacharya University
3	Impersonates any other candidate in connection with the examination	The candidate who has impersonated shall be expelled from examination hall. The candidate is also debarred for four consecutive semesters from class work and all University examinations. The continuation of the course by the candidate is subject to the academic regulations in connection with forfeiture of seat. The performance of the original candidate

		who has been impersonated, shall be cancelled in all the subjects of the examination (including practical's and project work) already appeared and shall not be allowed to appear for examinations of the remaining subjects of that semester/year. The candidate is also debarred for four consecutive semesters from class work and all University examinations, if his involvement is established. Otherwise, the candidate is debarred for two consecutive semesters from class work and all University examinations. The continuation of the course by the candidate is subject to the academic regulations in connection with forfeiture of seat. If the imposter is an outsider, he will be handed over to the police and a case is registered against him.
4	Smuggles in the Answer book or additional sheet or takes out or arranges to send out the question paper during the examination or answer book or additional sheet, during or after the examination.	Expulsion from the examination hall and cancellation of performance in that subject and all the other subjects the candidate has already appeared including practical examinations and project work and shall not be permitted for the remaining examinations of the subjects of that semester/year. The candidate is also debarred for two consecutive semesters from class work and all University examinations. The continuation of the course by the candidate is subject to the academic regulations in connection with forfeiture of seat.
5	Uses objectionable, abusive or offensive language in the answer paper or in letters to the examiners or writes to the examiner requesting him to award pass marks	Cancellation of the performance in that subject only
6	Refuses to obey the orders of the Chief Superintendent/Assistant — Superintendent / any officer on duty or misbehaves or creates disturbance of any kind in and around the examination hall or organizes a walk out or instigates others to walk out, or threatens the officer-in charge or any person on duty in or outside the examination hall of any injury to his person or to any of his relations whether by words, either spoken or written or by signs or by visible representation, assaults the officer-in-charge, or any person on duty in or outside the examination hall or any of his relations, or indulges in any other act of misconduct or mischief which result in damage to or destruction of property in the examination hall or any part of the University campus or engages in any other act which in the opinion of the officer on duty amounts to use of unfair means or misconduct or has the tendency to disrupt the orderly conduct of the examination.	In case of student of the University, they shall be expelled from examination halls and cancellation of their performance in that subject and all other subjects the candidate(s) has (have) already appeared and shall not be permitted to appear for the remaining examinations of the subjects of that semester/year. If the candidate physically assaults the invigilator/officer-in-charge of the Examinations, then the candidate is also debarred and forfeits his/her seat. In case of outsiders, they will be handed over to the police and a police case is registered against them.

7	Leaves the exam hall taking away answer script or intentionally tears of the script or any part thereof inside or outside the examination hall.	Expulsion from the examination hall and cancellation of performance in that subject and all the other subjects the candidate has already appeared including practical examinations and project work and shall not be permitted for the remaining examinations of the subjects of that semester/year. The candidate is also debarred for two consecutive semesters from class work and all University examinations. The continuation of the course by the candidate is subject to the academic regulations in connection with forfeiture of seat.
8	Possess any lethal weapon or firearm in the examination hall.	Expulsion from the examination hall and cancellation of the performance in that subject and all other subjects the candidate has already appeared including practical examinations and project work and shall not be permitted for the remaining examinations of the subjects of that semester/year. The candidate is also debarred and forfeits the seat.
9	If students of the university, who is not a candidate for the particular examination or any person not connected with the University indulges in nay malpractice or improper conduct mentioned in class 6 to 8.	Student of the university expulsion from the examination hall and cancellation of the performance in that subject and all other subjects the candidate has already appeared including practical examinations and project work and shall not be permitted for the remaining examinations of the subjects of that semester/year. The candidate is also debarred and forfeits the seat. Person (s) who does not belong to the University will be handed over to police and, a police case will be registered against them
10	Comes in a drunken condition to the examination hall.	Expulsion from the examination hall and cancellation of the performance in that subject and all other subjects the candidate has already appeared including practical examinations and project work and shall not be permitted for the remaining examinations of the subjects of that semester/year.
11	Copying detected on the basis of internal evidence, such as, during valuation or during special scrutiny.	Cancellation of the performance in that subject only or in that subject and all other subjects the candidate has appeared including practical examinations and project work of that semester / year examinations, depending on the recommendation of the committee.
12	If any malpractice is detected which is not covered in the above clauses 1 to 12 shall be reported to the University for further action to award suitable punishment.	

R25 REGULATIONS COURSE STRUCTURE

Semester I (First Year)

SNo	Category	Course Code	Course Title	Hours per Week			Credits
				L	T	P	C
1	Core	25LLLB011T	Contracts–I	5	1	-	6
2		25LLLB012T	Law of Crimes - I	5	1	-	6
3		25LLLB013T	Laws of Torts and Consumer Protection Laws	5	1	-	6
4	Foundation course	25LLLB014T	Constitutional Law – I	5	1	-	6
5		25LLLB015T	Family Law – I	5	1	-	6
6	Seminar	25LLLB016T	Seminar & Clinical Legal Education	-	-	4	2
						Total Credits	32

Semester II (First Year)

SNo	Category	Course Code	Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits
				L	T	P	C
1	Core	25LLLB021T	Contracts – II	5	1	-	6
2		25LLLB022T	Constitutional Law – II	5	1	-	6
3		25LLLB023T	Environmental Law	5	1	-	6
4	Foundation course	25LLLB024T	Jurisprudence	5	1	-	6
5		25LLLB025T	Administrative Law	5	1	-	6
6	Seminar	25LLLB026T	Seminar & Clinical Legal Education	-	-	4	2
						Total Credits	32

Semester III (Second Year)

SNo	Category	Course Code	Course Title	Hours per Week			Credits
				L	T	P	C
1	Core	25LLLB031T	Property Law (Including Transfer of Property Act and Easement Act)	5	1	-	6
2		25LLLB032T	Labour Law –I	5	1	-	6
3		25LLLB033T	Company Law	5	1	-	6
4		25LLLB034T	Public International Law	5	1	-	6
5	Honours	25LLLB035T	Interpretation of Statutes (Optional-I)	5	1	-	6
6	Seminar	25LLLB036T	Seminar & Clinical Legal Education	-	-	4	2
						Total Credits	32

Semester IV (Second Year)

SNo	Category	Course Code	Course Title	Hours per Week			Credits
				L	T	P	C
1	Core	25LLLB041T	Labour Law – II	5	1	-	6
2		25LLLB042T	Family Law – II	5	1	-	6
3		25LLLB043T	Taxation Law	5	1	-	6
4	Honours	25LLLB044T	Intellectual Property Rights Laws	5	1	-	6
5		25LLLB045T	Land Laws Including Tenure and Tenancy System	5	1	-	6
6	Seminar	25LLLB046P	Seminar & Clinical Legal Education	-	-	4	2
						Total Credits	32

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.

Title of the Course:	**Contracts-I**
Category:	Core
Semester:	I Semester
Course Code:	25LLLB011T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives

The objective of this course is to introduce students to the foundational principles of the law of contract as embodied in the Indian Contract Act, 1872. It aims to explain the legal framework governing the formation, performance, discharge, and enforcement of contracts. The course also examines doctrines such as free consent, consideration, capacity, legality of object, quasi-contractual obligations, and remedies for breach of contract. Students will learn how contractual principles ensure fairness, justice, and predictability in commercial and personal transactions.

UNIT–I: Nature and Formation of Contracts

History and nature of contractual obligations – writs of debt, covenant and account – actions on the case and on assumptionist consideration – moral basis for contractual obligations – subjective and objective theories – sanctity of contracts – agreement and contract: definitions, elements and different kinds – proposal and acceptance: their various forms, essential elements, communication and revocation – proposal and invitations for proposal – floating offers – tenders – dumping of goods.

UNIT–II: Consideration and Capacity to Contract

Consideration – nudum pactum: its need, meaning, kinds, essential elements – privity of contract and consideration: its exceptions – adequacy of consideration – present, past and future consideration – unlawful consideration and its effects – views of Law Commission of India on consideration – evaluation of the doctrine of consideration – capacity to contract: meaning – incapacity arising out of status and mental defect – minor's agreements – definition of "minor" – accessories supplied to a minor – agreements beneficial and detrimental to a minor – affirmation – ratification – agreements and estoppel – evaluation of law relating to minors' agreements – other illustrations of incapacity to contract.

UNIT–III: Free Consent and Legality of Object

Free consent: its need and definition – factors vitiating free consent – coercion: definition, factors, elements, duress and coercion, doctrine of economic duress, effect of coercion – undue influence: definition, essential elements, independent advice, pardanashin women, unconscionable bargains, effect of undue influence – misrepresentation: definition, misrepresentation of law and of fact, their effects and illustrations – fraud: definition, essential elements, suggestion-false, suppressio veri, when silence amounts to fraud, active concealment, intention – mistake: definition, kinds, fundamental error, mistake

of law and of fact, their effects – legality of objects: void agreements, lawful and unlawful consideration and objects, void, voidable, illegal and unlawful agreements and their effects – unlawful considerations and objects: forbidden by law, defeating the provision of any law, fraudulent, injurious, immoral, against public policy – agreements without consideration – restraint of marriage, trade, and legal proceedings – exceptions – uncertain and wagering agreements.

UNIT–IV: Discharge and Quasi-Contracts

Discharge of contract and its various modes: by performance, breach, impossibility, limitation, and agreement – conditions of valid tender of performance – reciprocal promises – time as essence – anticipatory and present breach – frustration: grounds, application to leases, theories, effect, and restitution – rescission, alteration, remission, waiver, extension, accord and satisfaction – quasi-contracts or certain relations resembling those created by contract.

UNIT–V: Remedies for Breach of Contract

Damages: kinds, remoteness of damages, ascertainment of damages – injunction: when granted and when refused – refund and restitution – specific performance of the contract – as a rule enforced by court rectification – specific performance of contracts under the Specific Relief Act, 1963 including 2018 amendment – rescission of the contacts – cancellation of the instruments – declaratory decrease – preventive relief, arbitration clause – A & C arbitration and conciliation Act 1996 – impact of Covid 19 on specific performance of the contract.

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. Explain the essential elements of a valid contract under Indian law.
2. Analyze the principles of offer, acceptance, consideration, and capacity to contract.
3. Identify the circumstances vitiating free consent and the legality of contractual objects.
4. Evaluate the modes of discharge and quasi-contractual obligations.
5. Apply legal principles to resolve disputes relating to breach of contract and remedies available under law.

References

1. Avtar Singh, *Law of Contract and Specific Relief*, Eastern Book Company.
2. Pollock & Mulla, *Indian Contract and Specific Relief Acts*, LexisNexis.
3. R.K. Bangia, *Law of Contract*, Allahabad Law Agency.
4. Anson, *Law of Contract*, Oxford University Press.
5. Cheshire, Fifoot & Furmston, *Law of Contract*, Oxford University Press.
6. S.K. Kapoor, *Contract I*, Central Law Publications.
7. Indian Contract Act, 1872 – Bare Act, Government of India Publication

Title of the Course:	**Law Of Crimes – I**
Category:	Core
Semester:	I Semester
Course Code:	25LLLB012T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objective:

The course helps students understand the basic concepts of crime and its elements. It introduces the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023, including its sections and punishments. Students will learn about offences against women and children, including sexual offences and abetment, as well as offences affecting human life and body, such as homicide, murder, and organized crimes. The course also covers offences against the state, property, religion, and public, including theft, cheating, defamation, and public safety offences.

Unit-I: Concept of Crime and Criminal Liability

Concept of crime - Meaning of Crime - Distinction between Crime and Tort - Stages of Crime -Intention, Preparation, Attempt and Commission of Crime -Elements of Crime -Actus Reus and Mens rea - Codification of Law of Crimes in India –IPC, 1860 Application of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (Section 1-3 of BNS)-Territorial and Extra-Territorial Application (Section 1 of BNS)–Definition (Section 2 of BNS) Punishments (Section 4 -13 of BNS)

Unit-II: **General Exceptions, Abetment, and Offences against the Women and Children**

General Explanations –General Exceptions under BNS 2023-Abetment -Criminal Conspiracy -Attempt – Offences against Women and Child- (Section 63-87 of BNS) Sexual Offences -Assault and Criminal Force against Women-Offences relating to Marriage-Kidnapping and Abduction-Causing Miscarriage–Offences against Child (Section 88-99 of BNS)

Unit-III: **Offences affecting Human Life, Body and personal liberty**

Offences affecting Human Life (Section 100-113 of BNS)-Culpable Homicide and Murder -Causing Death by Negligence- Organized Crime-Petty Organized Crime Terrorist Act-Offences affecting Human Body (Section 114-144 of BNS)-Hurt and Grievous Hurt -Wrongful restraint and Wrongful confinement -Criminal Force and Assault- Kidnapping and Abduction.

Unit-IV: **Offences against the State, Public justice, and public Order**

Offences against the State-Offences Relating to Army, Navy and Air Force-Offences relating to Election-Offences Relating to Coin, Currency-Notes, Bank-Notes, and Government Stamps-Offences against Public Tranquility-Offences by or relating to Public Servants –Contempt of Lawful Authorities of Public Servants-False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice-Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals.

Unit-V: **Offences against Property, Religion and Documents**

Offences relating to Religion-Offences against Property -Theft -Extortion -Robbery & Dacoity -Cheating -Mischief -Criminal Trespass –Criminal Misappropriation of Property and Criminal Breach of Trust-Receiving Stolen Property - Offences relating to Documents and Property Marks – Criminal Intimidation, Insult, Annoyance, Defamation

Course Outcome

Students will be able to

1. Explain the concept of crime, its elements and stages, and examine the codification and application of criminal law under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.
2. Discuss the general explanations and general exceptions under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, with reference to abetment, criminal conspiracy, attempt, and offences against women and children.
3. Analyze the provisions relating to offences affecting human life and the human body, including culpable homicide, murder, negligence, organized crime, and terrorist acts under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.
4. Examine the legal framework governing offences against the State, public servants, public tranquility, public justice, armed forces, elections, currency, and offences affecting public health, safety, decency, and morals.
5. Explain the offences relating to religion, property, documents, and reputation, including theft, robbery, cheating, mischief, criminal breach of trust, criminal intimidation, insult, and defamation

References:

1. BNS, 2023 Bare Act
2. Ratanlal and Dhiraj Lal: Indian Penal Code, Wadhwa &Co.
3. Achutan Pillai: Criminal Law, Butterworths.
4. Gour K.D.: Criminal Law - Cases and Materials, Butterworth.
5. Kenny's: Outlines of Criminal Law, Cambridge University Press.
6. K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai, General Principles of Criminal Law, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.
7. K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai, Essays on Indian Penal Code, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi

Title of the Course:	**Law of Torts and Consumer Protection Laws**
Category:	Core
Semester:	I Semester
Course Code:	25LLLB013T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives:

The course aims to provide a foundational understanding of the principles, development, and functions of the law of torts. It focuses on identifying tortious wrongs, principles of liability, defences, and remedies, as well as their relevance in modern socio-legal contexts. Students will explore landmark cases, statutory developments, and the influence of consumer protection and industrial law on tortious liability.

UNIT – I: Evolution and Nature of Law of Torts

Evolution and development of law of torts – Growth through English courts – Forms of action – Emergence of specific remedies – Reception of law of torts in India – Principles of equity, justice and good conscience – Definition, nature, scope and objects – Wrongful act and legal damage – Damnum sine injuria and injuria sine damno – Distinction between tort, crime and breach of contract – Unliquidated damages – Changing scope of tort law due to industrialization, technological progress and social changes.

UNIT – II: Principles of Liability and Defenses in Torts

Principles of liability in torts – Fault, wrongful intent, negligence – Liability without fault – Violation of ethical codes – Statutory liability – Fatal Accidents Act, Railway Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Motor Vehicles Act, Carriers Act, Insurance Laws – Motive in torts – Extinguishment of liability – Death and the maxim *Action Personalis Mortium Cumpersona* – Exceptions and reforms – Waiver and acquiescence – Justification in torts: *Volenti non fit injuria*, necessity, plaintiff's default, act of God, inevitable accident, private defence, statutory authorisation, judicial and quasi-judicial acts, parental and quasi-parental authority.

UNIT – III: Sovereign and Vicarious Liability

Doctrine of sovereign immunity and its relevance in India – Liability of the state: sovereign and non-sovereign functions – Crown Proceedings Act (UK), Federal Tort Claims Act (USA) – Constitutional provisions (Articles 294 and 300) – Act of state – Vicarious liability: basis, scope and justification – Express authorization, ratification, abetment – Master and servant relationship – Control test, borrowed servant, independent contractor – Principal and agent – Corporation and agent liability.

UNIT – IV: Torts Against Persons, Property and Business Interests

Torts against persons – Assault, battery, mayhem, false imprisonment, defamation (libel and slander), malicious prosecution, nervous shock, shortened expectation of life – Torts against property – Trespass to land and goods, trespass ab initio, dispossession, detinue, conversion – Torts against business interests – Injurious falsehood, misstatement, passing off – Absolute and strict liability: theories of negligence, standards of care, contributory negligence, *Res ipsa loquitur* – *Rylands v. Fletcher* and its application – Liability for hazardous activities, industrial disasters, and professional negligence – Liability under Motor Vehicles Act and related statutes.

UNIT – V: Nuisance, Remedies and Consumer Protection

Nuisance – Definition, essentials, and types – Obstruction of highways, pollution of air, water, noise, interference with light and air – Legal remedies: damages (simple, special, punitive), remoteness of damages (foreseeability and directness tests), injunction, specific restitution of property – Extra-legal remedies: self-help, re-entry, recapture, distress damage feasant, abatement of nuisance – Judicial process in torts – Complications of procedure and evidence – Duty of care and liability for negligence in services (lawyers, doctors, manufacturers, traders) – *Caveat emptor* and *Caveat venditor* – Deceit and false advertisement – Product liability and hazardous industrial activity – Common property resources – Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Explain the origin, nature, and scope of the law of torts.
2. Understand the principles of liability, justification, and defences in tort law.
3. Analyze sovereign and vicarious liability and their applications.
4. Identify various torts against person, property, and business interests.
5. Evaluate remedies and contemporary applications of tort law in consumer and environmental contexts.

References:

1. Gaur, K.D. – *Criminal Law: Cases and Materials* (1985 Edn.)
2. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal – *The Law of Torts* (23rd Edn.)
3. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal – *The Indian Penal Code*
4. Huda – *Law of Torts*
5. P.S. Achuthen Pillai – *Law of Torts*
6. R.C. Nigam – *Law of Torts in India*, Vol. I
7. Winfield and Jolowicz – *Law of Tort*
8. Salmond – *Law of Torts*
9. M.N. Shukla – *The Law of Torts and Consumer Protection*
10. Avtar Singh – *Introduction to the Law of Torts*
11. Relevant volumes of the *Annual Survey of Indian Law*, Indian Law Institute.

Title of the Course:	**Constitutional Law-I**
Category:	Foundation course
Semester:	I Semester
Course Code:	25LLLB014T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives:

This course aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the constitutional framework of India, focusing on its philosophy, structure, and the fundamental rights of citizens. It introduces the concepts of federalism, secularism, and social justice embedded in the Preamble and explores the scope of state authority, citizenship, and constitutional remedies.

UNIT – I: Constitutional Philosophy and Structure of the Union

Constitution - Meaning and Significance- Nature and Salient Features of Indian Constitution - Preamble – Federalism – Secularism – Social Justice – Interpretation of the Preamble.
The Union and its Territory: Name and territory of the Union – Admission or establishment of new States – Formation of new States – Alteration of areas, boundaries, or names of existing States.

UNIT – II: Citizenship and Definition of the State

Citizenship: Rights of citizenship of persons migrated from Pakistan, and persons of Indian origin residing outside India – Voluntary acquisition of citizenship of a foreign state – Continuance of rights of citizenship – Citizenship Act. Meaning and scope of State under Article 12 – Local Authorities: Municipalities, District Boards, Panchayats, Improvement Trusts, Mining Settlement Boards, Body of Port Commissioners under the control or management of a municipal or local fund – Other Authorities: Power to make laws, byelaws, rules, orders, or regulations – State in the light of Fundamental Rights.

UNIT – III: Fundamental Rights – Equality and Freedoms

Definition – Laws inconsistent with or in derogation of Fundamental Rights – Right to Equality – Equality of opportunity – Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. Right to Freedoms: Freedom of Speech and Expression – Freedom of the Press – Freedom of Speech and Contempt of Court – Freedom of Assembly – Freedom of Association – Freedom of Movement – Freedom to Reside and Settle – Freedom of Profession, Trade, or Business – Property and Social Control (1950–1978 and after 1978).

UNIT – IV: Rights Against Exploitation, Personal Liberty, and Remedies

Right against Exploitation: Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour – Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc. Protection of Interests of Minorities – Right of Minorities to establish and administer educational institutions. Personal Liberty: Meaning and scope – Rights against self-incrimination – Rights against retroactive punishment – Rights of an accused – Double jeopardy. Constitutional Remedies: Enforcement of Fundamental Rights – Power of Parliament to modify rights conferred by this part in their application to armed forces, etc.

UNIT – V: Directive Principles, Fundamental Rights, and Duties

Directive Principles – Reasons for incorporation – Directions of social change – A new social order – Relationship and interdependence between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles – Judicial balancing – Constitutional Amendments (Arts. 31-A, 31-B, 31-C, 335,358 and 359) to strengthen Directive Principles – Judicial policy towards Directive Principles – Fundamental Duties (Art. 51-A).

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. Interpret the Preamble of the constitution.
2. Explain the nature of the Union, citizenship, and territorial organization of India.
3. Analyze the meaning and scope of the term "State" under Article 12.
4. Understand and evaluate the fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed under the Constitution.
5. Examine the relationship between Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, and Fundamental Duties in achieving constitutional governance.

References:

1. Basu, D.D. – *Introduction to the Constitution of India*
2. Basu, D.D. – *Shorter Constitution of India*
3. Seervai, H.M. – *Constitutional Law of India* (Vol. I–III)
4. Jain, M.P. – *Indian Constitutional Law*
5. Pandey, J.N. – *The Constitutional Law of India*
6. Subba Rao, G.C.V. – *Indian Constitutional Law*
7. Kagzi, M.C.J. – *The Constitution of India*
8. V.N. Shukla – *Constitution of India*
9. H.R. Khanna – *Making of India's Constitution*
10. Granville Austin – *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*
11. Relevant volumes of the *Annual Survey of Indian Law*, Indian Law Institute.

Title of the Course:	**Family Law-I**
Category:	Foundation course
Semester:	I Semester
Course Code:	25LLLB015T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives:

The course objective is to trace the historical evolution of marriage, family, and kinship systems in India, while examining the influence of religion, rituals, and customs on marital and familial relationships. It seeks to analyze the legal frameworks governing marriage, divorce, maintenance, and inheritance across various personal laws, and to evaluate the impact of social evils, religious conversion, and state intervention on family structures. Furthermore, the course explores contemporary trends and reforms, including the establishment of family courts and the ongoing discussions surrounding the Uniform Civil Code.

Unit–I: Marriage and Kinship

Evolution of the institution of marriages and family. Role of religion, rituals and practices in moulding the rules regulating marital relations. Types of family based upon lineage–patrilineal, matrilineal, authority, structure patriarchal and matriarchal, location–patrilocal and matrilocal and number of conjugal units nuclear, extended, joint and composite. Applicability of law. Who is a Hindu? Who is a Muslim? Who is a Christian? Sources of Hindu law, Muslim law and Christian law.

Unit–II: Customary Practices and the State

Polygamy, Concubinage, Child marriage, Sati, Dowry. State intervention through various legal measures. Conversion and its effect on family: Marriage, Adoption, Guardianship, Succession.

Unit–III: Matrimonial Remedies

Non-judicial resolution of marital conflict problems. Customary dissolution of marriage–unilateral divorce, divorce by mutual consent and other modes of dissolution. Divorce under Muslim personal law–Talaq and Talaq-e-Tafweez. Judicial resolution of marital conflict problems. A general perspective of matrimonial fault theory and principles of irretrievable breakdown of marriage. Nullity of marriage, Option of puberty, Restitution of conjugal rights, Judicial separation. Desertion, cruelty, adultery and other grounds for matrimonial relief. Divorce by mutual consent under Special Marriage Act, 1954, Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and Muslim law (Khula and Mubaraat). Bars to matrimonial relief: Doctrine of strict proof, Taking advantage of one's own wrong and disability, Accessory, Connivance, Collusion, Condonation, Improper or unnecessary delay, Residuary clause–no other legal ground exists for refusing the matrimonial relief.

Unit–IV: Alimony and Maintenance

Maintenance of neglected wives, divorced wives, minor children, disabled children and parents who are unable to support themselves under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. Alimony and maintenance as an independent remedy–a review under different personal laws. Alimony and maintenance as ancillary relief–alimony pendente lite and permanent maintenance. Maintenance of divorced Muslim women under The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1996–a critical review. Child and the Family–Legitimacy, Adoption, Custody, Maintenance and Education, Guardianship.

Unit–V: Family and Its Changing Patterns

New emerging trends–Attenuation of family ties, Working women and their impact on spousal relationship, composition of family, status and role of women and decision-making authority structure. Factors affecting the family–demographic, environmental, religious, legislative. Process of social change in India–Sanskritisation, Westernization, Secularization, Universalisation, Patriarchilisation and Modernization including industrialization and urbanization. Establishment of Family Court. Securing of a Uniform Civil Code–Religious pluralism and its implications, Connotations of the directive contained in Article 44 of the Indian Constitution, Impediments to the formulation of the Uniform Civil Code.

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. Explain the evolution and legal significance of marriage, family, and kinship systems.
2. Identify and analyze the influence of religion, customs, and state policies on family law.
3. Interpret and compare the principles of Hindu, Muslim, and Christian personal laws relating to marriage and family.
4. Evaluate matrimonial remedies, grounds for divorce, and maintenance provisions under different legal systems.
5. Critically assess the changing patterns of family in contemporary society and discuss the need for a Uniform Civil Code in India.

References:

1. Paras Diwan – Law of Marriage and Divorce in India
2. Kusum – Family Law Lectures, Vol. I: Family Law in India
3. Mulla – Principles of Hindu Law
4. Mulla – Principles of Mohammedan Law
5. Mayne – Hindu Law and Usage
6. Aqil Ahmad – Mohammedan Law
7. G.C.V. Subba Rao – Family Law in India
8. J.D.M. Derrett – Introduction to Modern Hindu Law
9. U.P.D. Kesari – Modern Hindu Law
10. Flavia Agnes – Family Law: Volume I and II
11. S.V. Keshava Rao – Modern Hindu Law
12. Dr. Paras Diwan and Peeyushi Diwan – Modern Hindu Law
13. Syed Khalid Rashid – Muslim Law
14. Relevant Acts: Hindu Marriage Act, 1955; Special Marriage Act, 1954; The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1996; Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

Title of the Course:	**Contracts-II**
Category:	Core
Semester:	II Semester
Course Code:	25LLLB021T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives:

This course aims to provide a detailed understanding of special forms of contracts under Indian law. It focuses on the principles governing indemnity, guarantee, bailment, agency, sale of goods, and partnership. The objective is to develop analytical skills in interpreting statutory provisions and case laws related to commercial and business transactions.

Unit – I: Indemnity and Guarantee

Indemnity and guarantee (Sec. 134, 127) Indian Contract Act 1872. Contract of indemnity: Definition, Rights of indemnity holder, Liability of indemnifier. Contract of guarantee: Definition, Essential characteristics of contract of guarantee, Distinction between contract of indemnity and contract of guarantee, Kinds of guarantee, Rights and liabilities of surety, Discharge of surety. Contract of Bailment and (Sec. 148-181 of Indian Contract Act 1872).

Unit – II: Bailment

Definition, Essential requisites of bailment, Kinds of bailment, Rights and duties of bailor and bailee, Termination of bailment. Pledge: Definition, Rights and duties of pawnor and pawnee, Pledge by Non-Owners.

Unit – III: Contract of Agency

Contract of Agency (Sec. 182-238 of the Indian Contract Act 1872). Definition of agent, Creation of agency, Rights and Duties of agent, Delegation of authority, Personal liability of agent, Relations of Principal with third parties, Termination of agency.

Unit – IV: Contract of Sale of Goods

The Indian Sale of Goods Act 1930. Formation of Contract, Subject matter of Contract of Sale, Conditions and Warranties, Express and Implied conditions and Warranties, Caveat Emptor, Property, Possession and Risk, Passing of Property, Sale of non-owners, Delivery of goods, Rights and duties of seller and buyer before and after sale, Rights of unpaid seller.

Unit – V: Contracts of Partnership and Negotiable Instruments

The Indian Partnership Act, 1932. Definition and nature of Partnership, Formation of Partnership, Test of Partnership, Partnership and other Associations, Registration of Firms, Effect of non-registration, Relation

of Partners, Rights and Duties of Partners, Properties of the Firm, Relation of Partners to third parties, Implied authority of a partner, Kinds of Partners, Minor as Partners, Reconstitution of a Firm, Dissolution of firm. Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. understand the legal principles governing contracts of indemnity and guarantee under the Indian Contract Act.
2. explain the rights, duties, and obligations arising from bailment and pledge.
3. acquire knowledge about the creation, functioning, and termination of agency relationships.
4. gain comprehensive understanding of the Sale of Goods Act, including rights of sellers and buyers.
5. analyze the legal framework governing partnerships and negotiable instruments in India.

References:

1. Pollock & Mulla – The Indian Contract and Specific Relief Acts
2. Avtar Singh – Law of Contract
3. Avtar Singh – Sale of Goods and Partnership Act
4. R.K. Bangia – The Indian Contract Act
5. R.K. Bangia – Law of Contract II
6. Mulla – The Indian Partnership Act and Sale of Goods Act
7. T.S. Venkatesa Iyer – The Law of Contracts and Tenders
8. Anson – Law of Contract
9. Cheshire, Fifoot & Furmston – Law of Contract
10. Bare Acts – Indian Contract Act, 1872; Sale of Goods Act, 1930; Partnership Act, 1932; Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881

Title of the Course:	**Constitutional Law-II**
Category:	Core
Semester:	II Semester
Course Code:	25LLLB022T

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 Indian federal system, parliamentary government, constitutional amendments, emergency provisions, and services under the Constitution. It also examines the role of the judiciary and the process of constitutional interpretation. The course aims to enable students to critically analyze the balance of power between the Centre and the States and understand the evolving nature of Indian constitutionalism.

Unit – I: Federalism

Federalism – Principles – Comparative study of other Federations. Why India has a Federal Government. Indian Federalism – President of India – Council of State – Process of Constitutional Amendment. Identification of Federal features. Legislative relations between the Centre and the State. Administrative Relations – Centre and States. Financial Relations – Centre and States. Governor's position from the perspective of Federalism. Centre's Powers over the States – Art. 356. Jammu & Kashmir – Special status. Judiciary under constitution – supreme court, high court, critical problems of Indian Federalism. Sarkaria Commission – Greater Autonomy vs. Central Control, One party domination. Emergence of Political Federalism. Growth of Regional Parties.

Unit – II: Parliamentary Government

West Minister Model – Indian experience before independence – Choice of Parliamentary Government. President of India – Election, Qualifications, Impeachment, Salary. Council of Ministers – President's constitutional position. Governor and State Government – Constitutional Relationship. Legislative Process – Privileges, Freedom of speech, Practice of law making. Legislative Privileges vs. Fundamental Rights – In re Art. 143 of the Constitution of India. Prime Minister – Cabinet System – Collective and Individual responsibility – President–Prime Minister relationship. Party system – Anti-defection law – Freedom of an M.P./M.L.A. to dissent.

Unit – III: Constitutional Process of Adaptation and Alteration

Methods of Constitutional Amendments – Written, Unwritten, Rigid, Flexible Constitutions. Provisions which can be amended by ordinary procedure and special procedure. Review of Constitutional Amendments. Limitations upon Constitutional amendments – Shankari Prasad, Sajjan Singh. Golaknath v. Punjab – Federal Rights and Immunity from Constitutional Amendment. Basic Structure Doctrine as a limitation – Kesavananda Bharati. Development of the Basic Structure Doctrine – Vaman Rao v. Minerva

Mills. Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain – Judicial Consensus on Basic Structure Doctrine. Legislative and Judicial attempts to bury the Basic Structure Doctrine. Legitimation of the Doctrine. Forty-second and Forty-fourth Constitutional Amendments. Minerva Mills and subsequent developments – Activism vs. Restraint.

Unit – IV: Emergency

Emergency – Need for such a provision. Types of Emergencies – Experience in other democracies. Proclamation of emergency – Conditions – Art. 352 – Effect of Emergency on Centre–State Relations. Emergency and suspension of Fundamental Rights – Arts. 358, 359 – Makhan Singh Tarsikha to A.D.M. Jabalpur. Financial emergency.

Unit – V: Services and Judicial Process under the Constitution

Doctrine of Pleasure (Art. 310). Protection against Arbitrary Dismissal, Removal or Reduction in Rank (Art. 311). Tulsiram Patel – Exceptions to Art. 311. Judicial Review – Arts. 32, 226, 227. Nature of Judicial Review. Court system in India – Backlogs, Arrears, Alternatives, Lok Adalats. Judges – Appointments, Conditions of service. Subordinate Judiciary. Jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Court. Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Public Interest Litigation.

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. understand the federal structure of India and its functional dynamics.
2. analyze the framework and functioning of the Parliamentary Government in India.
3. comprehend the constitutional amendment process and the evolution of the Basic Structure Doctrine.
4. understand the provisions related to emergencies and their implications on the constitutional framework.
5. gain insight into services under the Constitution and the judicial review process.

References:

1. M. P. Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law*, LexisNexis.
2. D.D. Basu, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, LexisNexis.
3. V.N. Shukla, *Constitution of India*, Eastern Book Company.
4. H.M. Seervai, *Constitutional Law of India*, N.M. Tripathi Pvt. Ltd.
5. Subhash Kashyap, *Our Parliament*, National Book Trust.
6. Granville Austin, *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*, Oxford University Press.
7. P.M. Bakshi, *The Constitution of India*, Universal Law Publishing

Title of the Course: **Environmental Law**
Category: Core
Semester: II Semester
Course Code: 25LLLB023T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives:

This course aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of environmental protection laws in India, including their constitutional, statutory, and international dimensions. It focuses on the structure, functions, and implementation of environmental legislation, the roles of various authorities, and judicial responses to environmental challenges. The course also emphasizes the study of rights, liabilities, and global principles of sustainable environmental management.

Unit – I: The Meaning of Environment and Pollution

Definition, as defined in the Environment Protection Act, 1986 Sec. 2(a); "Pollution" as defined in the same Act, Sec. 2(a), (b), (c), (d), (e); and in the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. "Forests" as defined in the Indian Forest Act, 1927, and the Forest Conservation Act, 1980. The intended meaning of environment in the Constitution, Articles 15(2)(b), 24, 39(a), (b), (c), (e), (f), 47, 48A, 49, 51A(g), Causative factors of pollution.

Unit – II: Subject Matter of Environmental Laws

Subject matter, scope, and significance of environmental laws in India, including preventive and control mechanisms.

Unit – III: Types and Functions of Environmental Laws

Primary Protective Laws: For human beings—Laws pertaining to water, air, noise, nuclear radiation, toxic substances; For non-human beings—Laws pertaining to wildlife, marine life, forests, minor-forests, and restrictions on trade. Primary Planning Laws: For production—Laws pertaining to land use, irrigation, industries, mining, grazing land, catchment areas, wetlands, estuaries; For distribution—Laws pertaining to land ceiling, town planning/zoning, slums, housing, recreational areas, parks, sanctuaries, and biospheres.

Unit – IV: Secondary Laws

Laws pertaining to the administration and functioning of Pollution Control Boards, Water Boards, the Factories Act, Forest Act, Land Reform and Development Acts, Industries Act, etc. Laws relating to administration within the Ministry of Environment and Forest. Laws relating to the collection, dissemination, and publication of data by the Boards or Ministry concerning hazardous material,

endangering industries, levels of pollution, and safety measures. Laws relating to the role of lower courts, including Forest Courts.

Unit – V: Tertiary Laws and International Parameters

Constitutional provisions concerning inter-state relations involving acquisition, regulation, and distribution of natural resources such as water, forests, mines, and oil (Arts. 14, 19, 31A, 31B, 31C, 39(b)&(c); Union List: 6, 52, 56, 57; State List: 17, 18, 21, 23; Concurrent List: 17, 17A, 17B, 18, 20, and Ninth Schedule). Other constitutional provisions—Articles 14, 15(2)(b), 19(e), 21, 31C, 32, 38, 39, 37, 48A, 49, 51, 51A(g). Stockholm Declaration and its impact, Rio Summit, United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), State responsibility for environmental pollution, and North–South perspective.

Ramsar Convention 1971 Bonn Convention (Migratory Birds)1992-Nairobi Convention,1982(CFCC) Biodiversity Convention (Earth Summit),1992 KyotoProtocol1997, Johannesburg Convention 2002- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC)- UN Climate Change Conference (COP21) & Paris Agreement 2016.

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. understand the constitutional and statutory framework governing environmental protection in India.
2. identify the causes and types of environmental pollution and relevant legal mechanisms for control.
3. analyze the structure and functioning of Pollution Control Boards and related administrative bodies.
4. evaluate international environmental conventions and their impact on Indian environmental law.
5. comprehend constitutional provisions, judicial interpretations, and legal remedies available in environmental matters.

References:

1. P. Leelakrishnan, *Environmental Law in India*, LexisNexis.
2. S. Shanthakumar, *Introduction to Environmental Law*, Wadhwa and Company.
3. Armin Rosencranz & Shyam Divan, *Environmental Law and Policy in India*, Oxford University Press.
4. Kailash Thakur, *Environmental Protection Law and Policy in India*, Deep & Deep Publications.
5. T.S. Doabia, *Environmental and Pollution Laws in India*, LexisNexis.
6. S.C. Shastri, *Environmental Law*, Eastern Book Company.
7. H.L. P. Ahuja, *Environmental Economics and Policy in India*, New Age International.

Title of the Course:	**Jurisprudence**
Category:	Foundation course
Semester:	II Semester
Course Code:	25LLLB024T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives:

This course aims to provide students with a deep understanding of the nature, purpose, and concept of law, the relationship between law and justice, and the theoretical foundations that underpin the legal system. It develops analytical skills to interpret and apply jurisprudential principles to real-world legal contexts, while fostering a critical appreciation of different schools of thought regarding authority, obligation, and the functions of law in society.

Unit – I: Introduction to Jurisprudence and Its Relevance

Need for and importance of studying Jurisprudence; relationship between jurisprudence and political power structures; connection of jurisprudence with the concept of a just society; understanding law as a social science within the framework of justice and governance.

Unit – II: Concepts, Theories, and Norms

Meaning and nature of a concept; distinction between concepts, ideas, and notions; understanding theory and the differences between theory, hypothesis, conjecture, and opinion; meaning and nature of norms; distinction between maxims, rules, principles, and customary rules; differentiation between primary and secondary rules; and the idea of a normative system.

Unit – III: Concept and Obligation of Law

Concept of law and its difference from laws of natural science, social sciences, statistics, and history; nature of laws of obligation; reasons for the obligatory nature of law; discussion of legal concepts such as liability, obligation, sanction, coercion, compulsion, duty, estoppel, promise, and Dharma with relevant case material; contractarian, general-will, and free-will theories; positivist and transcendental theories; perspectives of Dworkin, Rawls, and Marxian doctrine of withering away of the state; and analysis of legal personality and locus standi with reference to Directive Principles of State Policy, Randhir Singh, Golaknath, and other cases.

Unit – IV: Authority and Limits of Law

Theories of authority – legislative, judicial, and customary; the binding nature of authority; bindingness with regard to precedent; determination of ratio and methods of Wambaugh, Salmond, and Goodhart; Simpson's approach in Jacob's case and Llewellyn's view; limits on legislative authority from different

perspectives – positivist (Austin, Kelsen), natural law (Aquinas, Finnis), rationalist (Kant, Rawls), and constitutional (Basic Structure Doctrine – Kesavananda Bharathi's case); concept of reasonableness with reference to leading Indian cases such as *State of Madras v. V.G. Row*, *Dwaraka Prasad Laxmi Narayan v. State of U.P.*, *Krishanchanda Arora v. Commissioner of Police*, *Hardhan Shah v. State of West Bengal*, *Air India v. Nargesh Meerza*, and *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India*.

Unit – V: Functions and Philosophy of Law

Law as an instrument of moral order and social control; interrelation between law and morality; concept of Dharma; utilitarian perspectives on law as a tool for social stability and efficiency; differences between the ends of legal, political, and religious orders and their interdependence; dialectics of law; and the concept of law as Volksgeist.

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the nature, purpose, and importance of jurisprudence in legal studies.
2. Differentiate between concepts, theories, and norms in legal philosophy.
3. Analyze the relationship between law, morality, and justice through various schools of thought.
4. Examine the authority of law, its limits, and its role in social control and governance.
5. Interpret major case laws and theoretical approaches to understand the practical application of jurisprudential principles.

References:

1. Paton, G.W. – Jurisprudence.
2. Salmond, John – Jurisprudence.
3. Dias, R.W.M. – Jurisprudence.
4. Friedman, W. – Legal Theory.
5. Bodenheimer, Edgar – Jurisprudence: The Philosophy and Method of Law.
6. Keeton, G.W. – Introduction to Jurisprudence.
7. Dhyani, S.N. – Jurisprudence: A Study of Indian Legal Theory.
8. Nomos – A Journal of Jurisprudence.
9. Rawls, John – A Theory of Justice.
10. Dworkin, Ronald – Taking Rights Seriously.

Title of the Course:	**Administrative Law**
Category:	Foundation course
Semester:	II Semester
Course Code:	25LLLB025T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives:

This course aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the principles, scope, and evolution of administrative law. It examines the organization and functions of administrative authorities, the legislative and judicial powers exercised by them, and the mechanisms for control and accountability. The course also focuses on administrative discretion, liability, and informal grievance redressal mechanisms to equip students with the analytical skills necessary to assess the role of administrative law in modern governance.

Unit – I: Evolution, Nature and Scope of Administrative Law

From a laissez-faire to a social welfare state, the state as a regulator of private interests, provider of services, and promoter of welfare. Evolution of administration as the fourth branch of government and the necessity for delegation of powers. Development of agencies and procedures for settlement of disputes between individuals and administration, including the U.S. regulatory agencies, Conseil d'État of France, and tribunalization in England and India. Relationship between constitutional law, administrative law, and public administration. Separation of powers and its relevance to administrative functions. Rule of law and administrative law. Definitions and scope of administrative law, and emerging trends emphasizing positive duties of administration under social welfare legislation and planning compulsion.

Unit – II: Bureaucracy in India

Nature and organization of civil services at the central and state levels, their hierarchical character, accountability, and responsiveness. Powers and functions of bureaucracy in attaining developmental and social welfare goals, along with the associated problems and perspectives. Class character and structure of bureaucracy. Administrative deviance, corruption, nepotism, maladministration, and mechanisms of disciplinary proceedings and prosecutions under the Prevention of Corruption Act.

Unit – III: Delegated Legislation and Legislative Powers of Administration

Necessity and constitutionality of delegated legislative powers, including powers of exclusion, inclusion, and modification of statutes. Requirements for validity of delegated legislation such as consultation, public participation, and publication. Administrative directions, circulars, and policy statements. Legislative control mechanisms including laying procedures, committees on delegated legislation, and hearings before legislative committees. Judicial control through the doctrine of ultra vires and sub-delegation of powers.

Unit – IV: Judicial Powers of Administration and Administrative Tribunals

Need for devolving adjudicatory authority on administration. Comparison of justice administration in courts and tribunals. Nature, constitution, and procedure of tribunals, including the Central Board of Customs and Excise, MRTP Commission, ESI Courts, and Service Tribunals. Jurisdictional scope of tribunals and the distinction between quasi-judicial and administrative functions. Principles of natural justice—right to hearing, bias, oral hearing, evidence standards, reasoned decisions, right to counsel, and institutional decisions. Administrative appeals, Council on Tribunals and Inquiries in England, U.S. Regulatory Agencies and the Administrative Procedures Act, 1946. Emerging trends of tribunalization in India for judicial relief and administrative efficiency.

Unit – V: Judicial Control of Administrative Action

Courts as the final authority determining legality of administrative action. Concepts of exhaustion of administrative remedies, standing including social action litigation, laches, and res judicata. Grounds of judicial review such as jurisdictional errors, abuse or non-exercise of jurisdiction, error apparent, violation of natural justice, lack of ripeness, political questions, and doctrine of legitimate expectation. Methods of judicial review including statutory appeals, mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, quo warranto, habeas corpus, declaratory judgments, injunctions, specific performance, compensation suits, and fact-finding commissions.

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. Explain the evolution, nature, and scope of administrative law and its relationship with constitutional principles.
2. Analyze the organization and functioning of bureaucracy and administrative authorities in India.
3. Examine the legislative and judicial powers of administrative bodies and their constitutional limitations.
4. Evaluate the mechanisms for judicial control, administrative discretion, and liability of government.
5. Assess the effectiveness of grievance redressal mechanisms and informal methods of dispute settlement in administrative processes.

References:

1. Wade, H.W.R. and Forsyth, C.F. – Administrative Law.
2. Jain, M.P. and Jain, S.N. – Principles of Administrative Law.
3. Massey, I.P. – Administrative Law.
4. Garner, J.F. – Administrative Law.
5. Griffith, J.A.G. and Street, H. – Principles of Administrative Law.
6. Schwartz, Bernard – An Introduction to American Administrative Law.
7. Takwani, C.K. – Lectures on Administrative Law.
8. Robson, W.A. – Justice and Administrative Law.
9. De Smith, S.A. – Judicial Review of Administrative Action.
10. Dicey, A.V. – Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution.

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

References:

1. Chaturvedi, K.K. & Pithisaria, B.L., Income Tax Law, LexisNexis, 2022.
2. Singhania, V.K., Direct Taxes Law and Practice, Taxmann Publications, 2023.
3. Ahuja, Girish & Gupta, Ravi, Systematic Approach to Income Tax, Bharat Law House, 2022.
4. Mehrotra, H.C., Income Tax Law and Accounts, Sahitya Bhawan Publications, 2021.
5. Gaur, V.P., and Narang, D.B., Direct Taxes, Kalyani Publishers, 2020.
6. Agrawal, M.C., Wealth Tax Law and Practice, Eastern Book Company, 2021.
7. Jain, S.P., Indirect Taxes Law, Bharat Law Publications, 2020.
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.

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.

References

1. Cornish, W.R., & Llewelyn, D. (2020). *Intellectual Property: Patents, Copyright, Trade Marks and Allied Rights.* Sweet & Maxwell.
2. Bently, L., & Sherman, B. (2022). *Intellectual Property Law.* Oxford University Press.
3. Narayanan, P. (2019). *Intellectual Property Law.* Eastern Law House.
4. Watal, J. (2017). *Intellectual Property Rights in the WTO and Developing Countries.* Oxford University Press.
5. Basheer, S., & Prashant, R. (2018). *Innovation and Intellectual Property Rights in India.* LexisNexis.
6. Bhattacharya, M. (2019). *Law Relating to Intellectual Property.* Central Law Agency.
7. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). *WIPO Handbook on Intellectual Property.* Geneva.
8. Correa, C. M. (2021). *Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights: A Commentary on the TRIPS Agreement.* Oxford University Press.
9. Acharya, N.K. (2020). *Textbook on Intellectual Property Rights.* Asia Law House.
10. Indian Patent Office (2023). *Manual of Patent Office Practice and Procedure.*

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.

References

1. Agarwal, A.N. (2020). *Indian Land Reforms and Land Policy: A Review.* Oxford University Press.
2. Jain, M.P. (2021). *Indian Constitutional Law.* LexisNexis.
3. Sharma, B.D. (2019). *Land Reforms in India: Theory and Practice.* Sage Publications.
4. Rao, G. (2018). *Law of Land Acquisition and Compensation.* Eastern Book Company.
5. Saxena, N.C. (2020). *Tenancy and Land Ceiling Laws in India.* Concept Publishing.
6. Basu, D.D. (2022). *Introduction to the Constitution of India.* LexisNexis.
7. Singh, C. (2019). *Common Property and Common Poverty: India's Forests, Forest Dwellers, and the Law.* Oxford University Press.
8. Bhattacharya, M. (2021). *Law Relating to Land Reforms and Tenancy in India.* Central Law Agency.
9. Chaturvedi, A. (2022). *Land Laws in India: Reforms and Realities.* Universal Law Publishing.
10. Government of India (2019). *The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 – Updated with Rules and Amendments.* Ministry of Environment and Forests.

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.
6. Kelkar, R.V. (2019). *Lectures on Civil Procedure.* Eastern Book Company.
7. Singh, Avtar. (2020). *Law of Civil Procedure and Limitation.* Eastern Book Company.
8. Aggarwal, N.K. (2021). *Practical Guide to Civil Procedure and Limitation Act.* Universal Law Publishing.
9. Malik, S. (2022). *Civil Procedure Code with Commentary on Case Law.* Allahabad Law Agency.
10. Government of India. (2019). *The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the Limitation Act, 1963 – Bare Acts with Rules.*

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.
8. K. Thakkar: *Criminal Procedure Code,* Eastern Book Co.

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

1. Batuklal: The Law of Evidence, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
2. M. Monir: Principles and Digest of the Law of Evidence, Universal Book Agency, Allahabad.
3. Vepa P. Saradhi: Law of Evidence Eastern Book Co., Lucknow.
4. Avatar Singh: Principles of the Law of Evidence, Central Law Publications.
5. V. Krishnama Chary: The Law of Evidence, S. Gogia & Company
6. V. Nageswara Rao: The Evidence Act, Lexis Nexis.
7. B.M. Prasad and M. Mohan, Law of Evidence, Lexis Nexis, 2012
8. M. Munir, Law of Evidence, universal law publication, 2013
9. Ram Jethmalani, Law of Evidence, Thomsan Reuters, 2016
10. Annual Survey of Indian Law, ILI New Delhi Publication

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.

References

1. Sheldon, *Law of Banking*, Macmillan.
2. Tunner, *Law of Banking*, Butterworths.
3. Gulati, *Banking Companies Act*, Eastern Law House.
4. Maheshwari, *Banking Law and Practice*, Sultan Chand & Sons.
5. Ravi R. Mehta, *Fundamentals of Banking*, Himalaya Publishing House.
6. Promod Kumar Mukherjee, *Modern Banking Theory*, Himalaya Publishing House.
7. S. G. Panandikar, *Banking in India*, Orient Longman.

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

1. Basu, Durga Das. *Introduction to the Constitution of India*. LexisNexis.
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.
4. Soli J. Sorabjee. *Law and Justice: An Anthology*. Universal Law Publishing.
5. Jain, M.P. *Indian Constitutional Law*. LexisNexis.
6. Right to Information Act, 2005 – Bare Act.
7. Reports of the Second Press Commission and Chanda Committee on Broadcasting.
8. Justice P.B. Sawant. *Report on the Media and Law*. Press Council of India.
9. Dr. R. K. Raghavan. *Media Ethics and Law*. Prentice-Hall of India.
10. U.N. Rao. *Freedom of Press in India*. Asia Publishing House.

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

1. Sutherland, Edwin H. *Principles of Criminology*. J.B. Lippincott Company.
2. Barnes, H.E. & Teeters, N.K. *New Horizons in Criminology*. Prentice-Hall.
3. Sharma, R.N. *Indian Penal System and Prison Reforms*. Central Law Agency.
4. Raghavan, R.K. *Indian Prison System: A Critical Review*. Ashish Publishing House.
5. The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.
6. The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003.
7. Report of the Indian Jail Reform Committee (1919–20).
8. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal. *The Code of Criminal Procedure*. LexisNexis.
9. Krishna Iyer, V.R. *Human Rights and the Law of Prisoners*. Eastern Book Company.V. Paranjape, Criminology and Penology
10. Sutherland, Principles of Criminology
11. Siddiqui, Criminology
12. Sethna, Society and Criminal
13. Jones, Crime and Penal System
14. Howard Jones: Paul cornes's Open Prisons
15. Louis P. Carney: Introduction to Correctional Science, 2nd ed
16. Carter and Wilkins: Probation, Parole and Community
17. Relevant Provisions of the following
18. Acts/Rules Prisoners Act, 1900
19. Prisoners Act, 1984
20. Bostal Act, 1926
21. The Good Conduct Prisoners Probational Release Act, 1926 and 1927
22. Ahmad, N. *Probation and Parole: Theory and Practice in India*. Deep & Deep Publications

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.

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*.

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.

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.

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**

3.1 Even lamps of advocacy

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

3.3 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.

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.

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

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.