

BA.LL.B. (5 YEARS) PROGRAMME
(W.E.F. 2025-2026)



CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF KARNATAKA

Department of Law
School of Legal Studies
Central University of Karnataka
Kalaburagi - 585367



**DEPARTMENT OF LAW
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF KARNATAKA
KALABURAGI**

PREAMBLE

ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY:

Central University of Karnataka (CUK) is a relatively young institution with commitment for academic excellence and social relevance. For the past fifteen years the University expressed this spirit through its acts and deeds, and achieved a significant growth in infrastructure, academic pursuits and intellectual contribution making its own mark on the national canvas. The committed faculty, students and other stakeholders have made this achievement possible.

The Central University of Karnataka is situated in a geographically remote and culturally diverse place, 'Kalaburagi'. Historically, it is the land of intellectuals, revolutionary leaders and dynast like, the famous royal dynasties such as the Rashtrakutas, Malakheda (Manyakheta), Kalyanchalukyas made Basavakalyana, the Vijayanagara kings ruled Hampi, and the Bahmani Sultans made Gulbarga the capital of Bidar. The earliest work of Kannada literature is the 'Kaviraja Marga' written by Srivijaya during the reign of the famous king Nrupatunga in 850 AD. At the same time, Mahaviracharya had written works related to mathematics and Vignaneshwara had written the Mitakshara. It is about 22 km from Gulbarga. The inscription of the Mitakshara Code has been preserved in the village of Maratur. This passage testifies to the social and religious revolution led by Sri Basaveshwara in the 12th century. It was a movement to promote social, religious equality, dignity and respect for women. In the 15th century this section saw famous saints such as Hazrat Khwaja Bandenawaz, the home of Sufi saint and philosopher. This inspires to retain the spirit of land and make the University a cradle of knowledge and global institute covering the fields of Humanities, Arts, Commerce, Law, Music, Management and Science & Technology. At CUK the special emphasis is on knowledge assimilation, dissemination, creation and social outreach

Law Department:

The Department of Law is one amongst the four departments established in the year 2019 to set new benchmark of excellence in higher legal education in India. The object is to pursue steady steps towards excellence.

Vision:

To strive towards an acclaimed centre of excellence in teaching and research in the field of legal studies and to nurture students' talent and skills for their inclusive growth, to contribute in strengthening rule of law.

Mission:

MS-1: To impart value oriented, skill-based and holistic clinical legal education to students at Postgraduate and Doctoral levels in order to enable them to excel in their careers.

MS-2: To provide a multidisciplinary learning and research environment and inspire students to become educators, professionals and scholars, who can integrate theories and practice to address the socio-legal issues of the Society.

MS-3: To foster a vibrant research culture and environment by undertaking research projects, consultancy and collaboration with other reputed institutions in India and Abroad for the advancement of knowledge and innovations in different fields of law.

MS-4: To contribute expertise in strengthening sustainable socio-legal development.

Qualification Descriptors (QD's):

After completion of this academic program, the students will be able to:

1. Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge and skills in areas related to judicial services, legal practice, teaching and research;
2. Use knowledge and skills required for identifying problems and issues, collection of relevant quantitative and/or qualitative data, analysis and evaluation using methodologies as appropriate to the subject(s) for formulating evidence-based solutions and arguments;
3. Apply disciplinary knowledge and transferable skills in areas related to socio- political-legal issues by providing professional services / undertaking teaching assignment/pursuing research to new/unfamiliar contexts in order to address complex socio- legal problems with well-defined solutions;
4. Communicate the results of studies undertaken in the field(s) of dynamic legal concepts, changing notions of socio-legal-political values and principles accurately in a range of different contexts using the main concepts, constructs and techniques of the subject(s);
5. Demonstrate knowledge and transferable skills in the fields of legal professional service and research activities that are relevant in job trades and employment opportunities like law practitioners, judicial services, prosecutors, legal consultants, researchers in organizations, education/training institutions, corporate houses, institutions of finance and insurance etc.

Programme Objectives:

As 5 Year law Program is having a blend of law and non-law subjects, the main objective for such combination is to make the students to understand the interrelationship between the law subjects and the social science subjects like, Public administration, Psychology, Economics, History, Foreign language, Hindi and English;

1. To sensitize the students with the concept of law and fundamental principles of Law;
2. To impart a comprehensive and interdisciplinary legal education;
3. To familiarize the students about the legal systems and procedures;
4. To train the students to undergo legal clinical education relating to law, legislation, and judicial institutions;
5. To promote cultural, legal, and ethical values with a view to promote and foster the Rule of Law and the objectives enshrined in the Constitution of India;
6. To undertake study and training projects Sensitising students towards the issues of access to justice of the deprived, marginalised and weaker sections of society;
7. To encourage the students to actively participate in the academic activities that are incidental, necessary, or conducive to the achievement of all or any of the University's objectives;
8. To lay a strong foundation so that each student will become a good lawyer internationally, judge, policy makers, arbitrator, mediator, negotiator, conciliator or pursue higher studies;
9. Imparting skills of legal reasoning, problem solving, research, legal writing, oral and written communication, persuasion, leadership and teamwork;
10. To promote ethical practices in the profession of law.

Programme Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the BA LL.B course, the students will be able to:

1. Understand, interpret and apply law;
2. Promote and foster the Rule of Law and the objectives enshrined in the Constitution of India;
3. Evaluate and compare domestic and international laws;
4. Design and formulate case theory and strategy;
5. Analyze and differentiate facts and law
6. Solve problems by employing legal reasoning, research;
7. Develop good communication skills in expressing their thoughts and ideas effectively;
8. Discharge their social responsibility;
9. Choose the ethical practices in the profession of law; and
10. Develop and respond to the culture of involvement in legal aid and legal literacy and demonstrate the ability for self-learning and life-long learning to update one's knowledge as per the latest trends in the profession.

Programme Structure:

The BA.LL.B programme is a five-year course divided into ten-semesters. The course consisting of 54 papers (17 papers belongs to non-law and remaining 37 papers belongs to law including compulsory 4 clinical course papers according to BCI norms) having 186 credit points. Out of 54 papers 16 are elective papers.

Regulations:

1. **Name of the Programme** : BA.LL.B
2. **Duration of the Programme** : Ten Semesters (5 years)
3. **Eligibility and Attendance** : As per the University rules
4. **Intake** :
5. **Medium of instruction & Examination** : English language
6. **Credits** : 186 (all papers carry 4 credits each and 2 credits to internship)
7. **Papers** : 54 papers
8. **Miscellaneous:** All other matters not referred to specifically in these regulations shall be governed as per the Ordinances of the University as revised from time to time.
9. **Continuous evaluation:** A student shall be continuously evaluated for his/ her academic performance in a course through Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA) [tutorials, practicals, home assignments, class assignments, term papers, field work, seminars, periodical tests etc.] and End Semester Examination, as prescribed in the examination scheme of the respective course duly approved by the authority concerned.
10. **Discipline specific elective Courses:** means an optional course to be selected by a student out of such courses offered in that programme.
11. **Attendance:** A candidate to be eligible to appear in the Continuous Internal Assessment/End Semester Examination of a course or a complete semester shall have to put in a minimum of 75% attendance in that course/semester in addition to satisfying all other relevant conditions laid down in the Regulations. Provided in exceptional cases, the Dean of the School, on the recommendations of the HoD concerned, shall condone the shortage of attendance to a maximum of 5% if the claim is justified and supported by valid documents. Condonation of shortage of more than 5% & up to 10% may be recommended by the Dean of the School to the Vice Chancellor with full justification whose decision shall be final.
12. **Internship:** means each student shall engage minimum 20 weeks during the entire legal studies at any public or private bodies where law as practiced and, in any year, it cannot be for a continuous period of more than 4 weeks and at least go once in the academic year. Each student shall submit the internship diary and certificate obtained from the concerned head of the institution with a brief report.

5 YEAR BA. LL.B SYLLABUS

FIRST YEAR

FIRST - SEMESTER

Sl. No	Paper No	Paper Code	Subject	Hours per week			Max Marks		Credits
				L	T	P	I	E	
1	I	ULENL10001	General English	4	1	-	40	60	4
2	II	ULPYM10101/ ULHSM10102	Psychology-I (Essentials of Psychology) / History-I (Introduction to Indian History)	4	1	-	40	60	4
3	III	ULECM10201	Economics-I (Microeconomics)	4	1	-	40	60	4
4	IV	ULLRC10301	Legal Language and Legal Research	4	1	-	40	60	4
5	V	ULCNC10302	Constitutional Law-I	4	1	-	40	60	4
Total									20

SECOND - SEMESTER

SI. No	Paper No	Paper Code	Subject	Hours per week			Max Marks		Credits
				L	T	P	I	E	
1	I	ULFNL20002/ ULHNL20003	Foreign Language (Preparatory Japanese) / Introduction to Hindi	4	1	-	40	60	4
2	II	ULPAM20103	Public Administration-I (Administrative Governance and Accountability)	4	1	-	40	60	4
3	III	ULPYM20104/ ULHSM20105	Psychology-II (Introduction to Social Psychology) / History-II (Judicial System in Ancient India)	4	1	-	40	60	4
4	IV	ULECM20202	Economics-II (Macroeconomics)	4	1	-	40	60	4
5	V	ULCNC20303	Constitutional Law-II	4	1	-	40	60	4
Total									20

SECOND YEAR

THIRD - SEMESTER

Sl. No	Paper No	Paper Code	Subject	Hours per week			Max Marks		Credits
				L	T	P	I	E	
1	I	ULPAM30106	Public Administration-II (Public Policy and Legal Framework)	4	1	-	40	60	4
2	II	ULPYM30107/ ULHSM30108	Psychology-III (Behavioral Insights into Law and Crime) / History-III (Judicial & Constitutional development during colonial period)	4	1	-	40	60	4
3	III	ULECM30203	Economics-III (Knowledge of basic concepts and understanding of international economics and trade)	4	1	-	40	60	4
4	IV	ULCTC30304	Law of Contracts-I	4	1	-	40	60	4
5	V	ULADC30305	Administrative Law	4	1	-	40	60	4
Total									20

FOURTH - SEMESTER

Sl. No	Paper No	Paper Code	Subject	Hours per week			Max Marks		Credits
				L	T	P	I	E	
1	I	ULPAM40109	Public Administration-III (Governance, Ethics, and Accountability in Public Administration)	4	1	-	40	60	4
2	II	ULECM40204	Economics-IV (Environmental Economics)	4	1	-	40	60	4
3	III	ULCTC40306	Law of Contracts-II	4	1	-	40	60	4
4	IV	ULTRC40307	Law of Torts	4	1	-	40	60	4
5	V	ULJSC40308	Jurisprudence	4	1	-	40	60	4
Total									20

THIRD YEAR

FIFTH - SEMESTER

Sl. No	Paper No	Paper Code	Subject	Hours per week			Max Marks		Credits
				L	T	P	I	E	
1	I	ULECM50205	Economics-V (Indian Economy)	4	1	-	40	60	4
2	II	ULFLC50309	Family Law-1	4	1	-	40	60	4
3	III	ULEVC50310	Environmental Law	4	1	-	40	60	4
4	IV	ULCOC50311	Company Law	4	1	-	40	60	4
5	V	ULISC50312	Interpretation of Statutes	4	1	-	40	60	4
Total									20

SIXTH - SEMESTER

Sl. No	Paper No	Paper Code	Subject	Hours per week			Max Marks		Credits
				L	T	P	I	E	
1	I	ULECM60206	Economics-VI (Indian Economic Thought)	4	1	-	40	60	4
2	II	ULFLC60313	Family Law-II	4	1	-	40	60	4
3	III	ULBNC60314/ ULRIC60315	Banking Law/Right to Information	4	1	-	40	60	4
4	IV	ULILC60316	Public International Law	4	1	-	40	60	4
5	V	ULCLC60317	Criminal Law-I (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita)	4	1	-	40	60	4
Total									20

FOURTH YEAR

SEVENTH - SEMESTER

Sl. No	Paper No	Paper Code	Subject	Hours per week			Max Marks		Credits
				L	T	P	I	E	
1	I	ULIPC70318	Intellectual Property Law-I	4	1	-	40	60	4
2	II	ULINC70319/ ULHRC70320	Law of Insurance / Human Rights Law	4	1	-	40	60	4
3	III	ULCLC70321	Criminal Law-II (Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita)	4	1	-	40	60	4
4	IV	ULCCE70322	Clinical Course-I (Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting System)	3	-	2	40	60	4
Total									16

EIGHTH - SEMESTER

Sl. No	Paper No	Paper Code	Subject	Hours per week			Max Marks		Credits
				L	T	P	I	E	
1	I	ULIPC80323	Intellectual Property Law-II	4	1	-	40	60	4
2	II	ULTPC80324	Transfer of Property Law	4	1	-	40	60	4
3	III	ULCPC80325	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act	4	1	-	40	60	4
4	IV	ULCCE80326	Clinical Course-II (Alternative Dispute Resolution)	3	-	2	40	60	4
Total									16

FIFTH YEAR

NINTH - SEMESTER

Sl. No	Paper No	Paper Code	Subject	Hours per week			Max Marks		Credits
				L	T	P	I	E	
1	I	ULLLC90327	Labour Laws-I	4	1	-	40	60	4
2	II	ULCYC90328/ ULCRC90329	Cyber and Information Technology Law/Criminology	4	1	-	40	60	4
3	III	ULSAC90330	Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam	4	1	-	40	60	4
4	IV	ULCCE90331	Clinical Course-III (Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance)	3	-	2	100	0	4
Total									16

TENTH - SEMESTER

Sl. No	Paper No	Paper Code	Subject	Hours per week			Max Marks		Credits
				L	T	P	I	E	
1	I	ULLLCX0332	Labour Laws-II	4	1	-	40	60	4
2	II	ULTXCX0333	Law of Taxation	4	1	-	40	60	4
3	III	ULPVCX0334/ ULLNCX0335	Penology and Victimology/Land Laws	4	1	-	40	60	4
4	IV	ULCCEX0336	Clinical Course-IV (Moot Court Exercise and Internships)	2	-	3	100	0	4
Total									16

***Internship (2 credits)**– Every registered student shall have completed 20 weeks internship in the entire period of legal studies in any organisation or body where law is practised either in action or in dispute resolution or in management.

FIRST - SEMESTER

PAPER-I: GENERAL ENGLISH

Course Objectives:

1. Familiarise the students of law with the basic grammar of English
2. Creating an awareness about communication skills among the students
3. Equipping the students of law to use legal terms in suitable way
4. Developing the analytical skills and comprehensive skills

Unit-I: Basic concepts

1. Parts of Speech
2. Articles
3. Sentences
4. Question Tags
5. Vocabulary, Synonyms and Antonyms

Unit-II: Grammar

1. Subject-Verb Agreement
2. Tenses and Voice
3. Direct and Indirect Speech
4. Punctuations, Prefix, Suffix
5. Pronunciation, Accent, Intonation and Rhythm

Unit -III: Communication and Composition Skills

1. Communication- Definition, functions, types, channels, scope and barriers
2. Letter writing
3. Precis writing
4. Essay writing
5. Report making

Unit-IV: Comprehension Skills

1. Reading Comprehension principles and practice
2. Listening Comprehension
3. Common logical fallacies
4. Comprehension of legal texts

Unit-V: Analytical Skills

1. M. K. Gandhi- “The Great Trial”
2. Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie- We Should all be Feminist
3. Charles Lamb- “A Dissertation upon Roast Pig”
4. John Stuart Mill – On Liberty
5. Chanakya Niti-Shastra- Chapter Two and Three

Course Outcomes:

1. To be able to learn various grammatical aspects
2. To be able to understand the functionality of language
3. To acquaint students with various methods and styles of writing
4. To develop creativity in the domain of language
5. To evaluate the analytical discourses on various issues

Reference Books:

1. Ishtiaque Abidi-Law and Language, University Publishers, Aligarh.1978.
2. Johnson. K-Communication in Writing Longman,1981.
3. O'Connor J.D, Better English Pronunciation, C.P.U.2nd ed.1980.
4. Procter, A.S.P. Longman Students Dictionary of English, Longman, 1982.
5. Homby. A.S. Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary of English.
6. Aiyers, Law Terms and Phrases, Law Book Co., Allahabad (1973)
7. Composition skills David Green, Contemporary English Grammar Book
8. M.Madhu-Legal English Asia Law Housie, Hyderabad
9. Wren & Martin – English Grammar U Composition
10. JE Eroform and Home Macmillan Essay Précis, composition and Comprehension

PAPER-II: PSYCHOLOGY-I (ESSENTIALS OF PSYCHOLOGY)

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce students to the foundational concepts and theories of psychology.
2. To understand the biological, cognitive, and social bases of human behavior.
3. To explore the application of psychological principles in everyday life and various professions.
4. To foster critical thinking skills in analysing psychological research and practices.
5. To develop an awareness of mental health and the importance of psychological well-being.

Unit-I: Introduction

Definition, Meaning, History and different fields of psychology (specialised areas), Schools of Psychology-Gestalt Psychology, Behaviourism, Psychoanalysis, Humanism, Cognitive Psychology, methods of research in psychology- Survey, observation, case-study and experiments.

Unit-II: Perception

Definition, characteristics, and types of perception; Principles of perceptual organization; Depth perception and cues; Perceptual constancies; Factors influencing perception; Errors in perception; Role of perception in eyewitness testimony (law and judiciary) and its reliability.

Unit-III: Personality Theories

Definition, nature vs nurture, Trait Vs type Theory; Psychoanalytic Theory; Behaviorist Theory; Social Cognitive Theory; Humanistic Theory

Unit-IV: Learning, Motivation and Emotion

Definitions, characteristics, and types of learning; Pavlov's Classical Conditioning and Skinner's Operant Conditioning; Bandura's Observational Learning and self-efficacy; Definition of motivation: instincts, needs, drives, incentives, and motivational cycle. Emotions: James-Lange, Cannon-Bard, Schachter-Singer, and Facial Feedback Hypothesis.

Unit-V: Application of Psychology in Legal Jurisprudence

Psychological assessments in law (competency, mental state); Criminal behavior and psychological theories (personality, social learning, behaviorism); Forensic

psychology (profiling, evaluations); Jury decision-making and biases; Courtroom dynamics (emotion, perception, motivation); Psychological factors in sentencing; Ethical issues in psychological practice in legal settings.

Course Outcomes:

1. Describe key concepts and approaches in psychology, including behavioral, cognitive, and social perspectives.
2. Explain the role of biological and environmental factors in shaping human behavior. Apply psychological theories to real-world scenarios and problem-solving.
3. Evaluate psychological studies, identifying strengths and limitations in research methods.
4. Demonstrate awareness of the importance of mental health and strategies for promoting psychological resilience.

Reference Books:

1. Passer, M. W., & Smith, R. E. (2018). Psychology: The Science of Mind and Behaviour (7th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.
2. Kalat, J. W. (2016). Introduction to Psychology (10th ed.). Cengage Learning.
3. Baron, R. A. (2017). Psychology (8th ed.). Pearson Education.
4. Myers, D. G. (2013). Psychology (10th ed.). Worth Publishers.
5. Nevid, J. S. (2017). Psychology: Concepts and Applications (9th ed.). Cengage Learning.
6. Meyer, G. D., & Gazzaniga, M. S. (2017). Cognitive Neuroscience: The Biology of the Mind (5th ed.). W. W. Norton & Company.
7. Feldman, R. S. (2017). Essentials of Understanding Psychology (11th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.
8. Green, C. D. (2017). Psychology in the Law: A Practitioner's Handbook. Wiley-Blackwell.
9. Cohen, J. R., & Goldstein, A. L. (2016). Forensic Psychology: A Very Short Introduction. Oxford University Press.
10. Wrightsman, L. S. (2011). Psychology and the Legal System (8th ed.). Wadsworth

PAPER-II: HISTORY-I (INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN HISTORY)

Course Objectives:

- Provide a foundational understanding of the historical timeline of India, from ancient to modern times. Explore the growth of civilizations, cultures, and societies in the Indian subcontinent.
- Study significant periods, such as the Indus Valley Civilization, Vedic Age, Mauryan and Gupta empires, medieval India under the Sultanate and Mughals, and colonial India.
- Highlight the socio-political, cultural, and economic transformations across these eras.
- Develop the ability to critically analyze historical sources, interpret historical evidence, and understand historiographical debates

Unit-I: Ancient India

1. Geographical features of India
2. Indus valley civilization
3. Vedic age
4. Mauryas
5. Guptas and Harshvardhana

Unit 2: Early Medieval India

1. Satavahanas
2. Badami Chalukyas
3. Rashtrakutas
4. Pallavas
5. Cholas

Unit 3: Medieval India

1. Native ruler's resistance to Mahmud Ghazini & Ghorī Invasions.
2. Delhi Sultanate.
3. Vijayanagar & Bahamanis
4. The Mughals.
5. Rajput rulers and their resistance to Mughal Imperialism

Unit 4: Modern India

1. Rise of the regional powers; Bengal, Hyderabad, The Marathas, Mysore, Jats and Sikhs.
2. Advent of Europeans.
3. Expansion and Consolidation of colonial Power.
4. Revolt of 1857.
5. Factors for the Rise of nationalism

Unit 5: National Movement

1. INC, Moderates and Extremists
2. Gandhian era.
3. Militant Nationalism.
4. Subhash Chandra Bose
5. Independence & partition and Integration of princely states.

Course Outcomes:

1. Acquire a comprehensive understanding of the major events, figures, and developments in Indian history from ancient to modern times.
2. Develop an appreciation for India's rich cultural and historical heritage and its contributions to global civilizations.
3. Gain insights into how political, social, and economic systems evolved in India over centuries.
4. Use historical knowledge to understand and contextualize current social, political, and cultural issues in India.
5. Build research and analytical skills through historical inquiry, enabling the creation of well-informed arguments and narratives.

Reference Books:

1. A.R. Desai, 2011. Social Background of Indian Nationalism. Mumbai: Popular Prakashan Ltd.
2. Bipin Chandra, 1999, Essays on Colonialism, Orient Longman, New Delhi.
3. Bipin Chandra. 2016. India's Struggle for Independence. Penguin Random House India.
4. C.A. Bayly 1988. Indian Society and Making of the British Empire. Cambridge.
5. Sumit Sarkar, 2008, A Critique of Colonial India, Papyrus.
6. S.N. Sen 2010. An Advanced History of Modern India, Macmillan, Kolkata. New Delhi: Macmillan India Ltd.
7. Seema Alavi. 1995. The Sepoys and the Company: Tradition and Transition in Northern India 1770-1830. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

PAPER-III: ECONOMICS-I (MICROECONOMICS)

Course Objective:

- To provide students with a foundational understanding of microeconomic concepts, principles, and theories.
- To analyze how individuals, households, and firms make decisions regarding resource allocation.
- To study the functioning of markets, price determination, and the impact of government policies on markets.
- To explore concepts of demand, supply, elasticity, and consumer behavior in economic decision-making.
- To evaluate the role of competition, market structures, and their influence on production and pricing strategies.

Unit-I: Introduction

Definitions of Economics; Nature and scope of Economics; Differences between Micro and Macroeconomics; Positive and Normative economics; Subject matter of microeconomics; Methodology in economics; Basic economic problems; scarcity and choice; Role of price mechanism; Demand and Supply analysis; Basic framework – Applications; Concepts of equilibrium.

Unit-II: Consumer Behaviour

Utility – Cardinal and ordinal approaches; Indifference curve; Consumer's equilibrium; Income and substitution effects (Hicks and Slutsky); Griffin goods; Compensated demand; Elasticity of Demand; Consumer's surplus; Engel's Curve.

Unit-III: Theory of Production and Costs

Role of a firm; Production decisions; Production function- short run and long run; Isoquant; Factors of substitution; Law of variable proportion and the law of returns to scale; Economies of Scale; Different concepts of costs and their interrelation; Equilibrium of the firm; Expansion path; Empirical evidence on costs.

Unit-IV: Market Structure

Market Forms-Perfect competition; Monopoly and price discrimination; Measure of monopoly power; Monopolistic competition; Oligopoly; Duopoly; Short run and long-run equilibrium of firms.

Course Outcomes:

1. Distinguish between micro and macroeconomics.
2. Explain the market equilibrium in the economy.
3. Differentiate between the cardinal and ordinal approaches to consumer behaviour.
4. Examine the role of firms and their decisions on production and costs.
5. Compare and contrast between the different market structures and its equilibrium analysis.

Reference Books:

1. Koutsoyiannis, A.(1990), Modern Microeconomics, Macmillan.Samuelson,
2. P.A.and W.D.Nordhaus(1998), Economics, Tata McGrawHill, NewDelhi.
3. Varian,H.R(2000), Intermediate Microeconomics: A Modern Approach(5th edition), East West Press, New Delhi.
4. Bach,G.L. (1977),Economics, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi. Gauld,
5. J.P. and Edward P.L.(1996), Microeconomic Theory, Richard. Irwin, Homewood.
6. HendersonJ.andR.E.Quandt(1980),MicroeconomicTheory:AMathematicalApproach, McGrawHill, NewDelhi.
7. HeathfieldandWibe(1987),AnIntroductiontoCostandProductionFunctions,Macmillan,London
8. Lipsey,R.G.andK.A.Chrysal(1999),PrinciplesofEconomics(9thEdition), Oxford University Press, Oxford.

PAPER-IV: LEGAL LANGUAGE AND LEGAL RESEARCH

Course Objective:

1. To develop students' proficiency in legal terminology and the art of drafting clear and precise legal documents.
2. To enhance understanding of the nuances of legal communication, including reading, writing, and oral advocacy.
3. To familiarize students with the principles, methods, and tools of legal research and their application in solving legal problems.
4. To train students to critically analyze legal texts, judgments, and legislative provisions for better interpretation.
5. To encourage the development of research skills necessary for writing legal opinions, case briefs, and academic articles.

Unit-I: Introduction

1. The Science of Legal Research and Methodology
2. Inter- Disciplinary Research and Legal research models
3. Doctrinal and empirical research

Unit-II: Research Design

1. Workable Hypothesis- Formulation and Evolution
2. Major steps in research design
3. Research Tools
4. Legal writing-
 - Report writing
 - Articles Writing
 - Plagiarism & its consequences

Unit-III: Latin Terminology

Ad hoc, Ad interim, Animo attestandi, Alibi, Ad valorem, Ambiguitas - patent, Ambiguitas latens, Amicus Curiae, Animus possidendi, Bona Fide(s), Corpus juris civilis, Caveat emptor, De facto, De jure, Detenu, En masse, Ex officio, Ex-cathedra, Ex-parte, Ex-gratia, En-route, Ens legis, Ex post facto, Factum valent, In pari delicto, In pari material, In lieu of, In personam, In rem, Inter se, Impasse, In situ, Inter alia, In toto, Ipso facto, Intra vires, Jure Divino, Jus in rem, Jus ad rem, Jus tertii, Jus in re aliena, Jus in re propria, Jus gentium, Jus natural, Laissez faire, Legalis homo, Lex loci, Locus standi, Magnum bonum, Magnum opus, Mala fides, Modus operandi, Mutatis and mutandis, Note bene, Novus homo, Onus probandi,

Obiter dictum, Prima facie, Quid pro quo, Res integra, Res nullius, Sine qua non, socius criminis, sans, status quo, Suo motu, ultra vires, vox populi vox dei.

Unit-IV: Latin Maxims

- a. Acts of little cause injury
- b. Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea
- c. Actus personalis moritur cum persona.
- d. Audi alteram partem
- e. Communis error facit jus
- f. Damnum sine injuria
- g. Delegates non potest delegare
- h. Ex turpi causa non oritur action
- i. Falsus in uno falsus in omnibus
- j. Generalia specialibus non derogant
- k. Ignorantia facit excusat ignorantia juris non excusat
- l. Injuria sine damno
- m. Nemo dat quod non habet
- n. Novus actus interveniens or nova causa interveniens
- o. Noscitur a sociis
- p. Par in partem imperium non habet
- q. Qui facit per alium facit per se
- r. Respondeat superior
- s. Res ipsa loquitur
- t. Res non potest peccare
- u. Ubi jus ibi idem remedium
- v. Vigilantibus non dormientibus jura subveniunt
- w. Volenti non fit injuria

Unit-V: Legal Terms

Abandonment, accessory, accomplice, acquittal, act of god, act of state, Actus reus, ad idem, adjournment, adverse witness, affidavit, alibi, alien, Alimony, A mensa et thoro, Amicus curiae, amnesty, annuity, antecedent debt, Appeal, appurtenant, arbitration, attachment, averment, Bail, bailment, banishment, Bankruptcy, battery, bench, bigamy, burden of proof, Capital punishment, Case law, caveat, Circumstantial evidence, cognizable offence, cohabitation, Common law, compromise, consanguinity, corroboration, crime, Deposition, Dictum, dissolution, divorce, documentary evidence, domicile, due care, Dying declaration.

Course Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate proficiency in understanding and using legal terminology effectively in various legal contexts.
2. Draft clear, precise, and professional legal documents such as contracts, pleadings, and memoranda.
3. Apply advanced legal research techniques to locate and analyze statutes, case laws, and secondary sources.
4. Critically interpret and evaluate legal texts, judicial decisions, and legislative provisions.
5. Develop well-reasoned legal arguments and present them effectively in written and oral formats.
6. Exhibit the ability to produce scholarly legal writing, such as research papers, case briefs, and legal opinions.

Reference Books:

1. B.M. Gandhi, Legal Language, Legal Writings and General English, Eastern Book Co. Lucknow
2. S.C. Tripathi Legal Language, Legal writing and General English, Central Law, Delhi
3. Glanville William, Learning the law: Universal Law Pub. New Delhi
4. Rattan Singh, Legal Research Methodology, Lexis Nexis, 2nd ed, 2016.
5. Manoj Kumar Sinha, Deepa Kharb, Legal Research Methodology, Lexis Nexis, 1st Ed., 2017.

PAPER-V: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I

Course Objective:

1. The Objective of study of Constitution Law-I is to have basic understanding about Indian constitution its historical perspective: Constitutional development since 1858 to 1947.
2. Student will know about the making of India's constitution: concept of constitution, what is constitutionalism, its salient features, constituent assembly, sovereignty, preamble-status and its goals. The students get an opportunity to look into the state definition and to know about the fundamental rights and enforcement through constitutional remedies.
3. The course aims to teach the students about directive principles of the state and the relation and difference between the fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy.
4. The course also teaches about the fundamental duties of the citizens of India.

Unit-1: Historical perspective & Introduction

- 1) Historical Perspective: Constitutional Developments since 1858 to 1947 Morle Minto Reforms-Dyarchy-Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. Indian National Congress 1885 Various Trends of opinion-social Reform vs. Political Independence. Protest against British Repression. Jallianwala Bagh. Rowlatt Act-Sedition Trials of Tilak.
- 2) Making of India's Constitution - concept of constitution and Constitutionalism-Salient features Constituent Assembly - Sovereignty. Preamble- Status and its goals. Citizenship

Unit-II: State & Law

Concept of state and law (Articles 12 & 13)

Unit-III: Equality

Equality and Social Justice: Equality before the law and Equal protection of Laws-meaning- Constitutional provisions - Total conspectus - Articles 14, 15, 16, 17, 18

Unit-IV: Liberty & Secularism

- 1) Personal Liberty: Rights of an accused - Double Jeopardy, Right against self-incrimination, Right against Retroactive Punishment, Right to life and Personal Liberty-Meaning of - Art. 21, Gopalan, case. Personal Liberty-Meaning -Maneka Gandhi, Sunil Batra, etc., case. Procedure established by law- Gopalan, Kharak

Singh, case. Procedure established by law - Due process - Maneka Gandhi and after.

- 2) Preventive Detention-Constitutional Policy Art. 22, Preventive Detention Safeguard under the Constitution, Art. 23 and Art 24.
- 3) Secularism: Concept of Secularism-Indian Constitutional provisions, Historical Perspective of India Secularism, Religion and State-in India-State control and non-interference with Religion. Concept of Secularism; American Model - Separation of State- Church-Is it Relevant to India? Tradition in India-Equal Respect for All Religions?

Unit-V: Minority rights & Constitutional remedies

- 1) Minority Rights-Why? Scope-Meaning of Minority, Minority Rights to Educational Institutions.
- 2) Constitutional Remedies: Supreme Court & High Courts.
- 3) Right to Property.
- 4) Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties.

Course Outcomes:

- 1) Learners would understand the basis of Indian Constitution, its development and importance of constitution in every walk of citizens life.
- 2) Learners know about their fundamental rights and the way it should be enforced through constitutional remedies.
- 3) At the end of the course the learner is fully aware of the Indian Constitution, its importance in judiciary system.
- 4) The learning will help the student to enter into legal profession by practicing law or working in judiciary system.

Reference Books:

- 1) Dr. V. N. Shukla - Constitution of India
- 2) M.P. Jain - Indian Constitutional Law
- 3) H. M. Seervai - Constitutional Law of India
- 4) D. D. Basu - Constitution of India
- 5) S. Shiva Rao - Framing of Indian Constitution
- 6) Subhash. C. Kashyap - History of Indian Parliament
- 7) J. N. Pandey - Constitution Law of India

SECOND - SEMESTER

PAPER-I: FOREIGN LANGUAGE (PREPARATORY JAPANESE)

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce new students to the exciting and career-promising field of Japanese language learning.
2. To equip the students, many of whom would be coming from rural and semi-urban areas, with international level language skills in Japanese to motivate them to explore further learning in the language which will enable them to earn employment and recognition in India and abroad.
3. To facilitate exposure of students to the widely diverse and interesting cultures which speak Japanese so that they are motivated to appreciate intercultural similarities for their own cultural enrichment.
4. To encourage interdisciplinary teaching on the lines of the New Education Policy (2020) where insights on the linguistic and cultural aspects of the language and parts of the world where it is spoken are constantly and simultaneously offered to enable the learners to appreciate areas of further higher studies such as literary studies, translation studies, comparative literature, cultural studies among others.
5. To contribute to the growing awareness about foreign language studies in general and Japanese studies in particular.

Unit-I: Introduction of Japanese

Hiragana, Katakana and Kanji (200). Japanese Greetings; Basic Sentence patterns to be applied in self-introduction, identifying things; time of the day; calendar; counting using Japanese numerical classifiers; describing things; making comparisons; talking of daily activities; kinship terms used for address and reference; seasons; giving and receiving; shopping; making request; talking of one's like and dislikes.

Unit-II: Composition, Comprehension and Translation

Simple composition on various topics. Reading and analyzing text of elementary level Japanese. Text based translation from English to Japanese and vice-versa.

Unit-III: Dictation, Reading and Conversation

Oral practice of pronunciation and intonation of Japanese sounds, Japanese greetings, self- introduction, identifying things, time of day, calendar, counting using Japanese numerical classifiers, describing things, making comparisons, talking of daily activities, Kinship term used for address and reference, seasons,

giving and receiving, shopping, shopping, making request, talking of one's like and dislikes. Simple conversation in situations such as describing things, making comparisons, talking of daily activities, giving and receiving gifts, talking of illnesses and visit to a doctor, shopping, making request, talking on telephone etc.

Course Outcomes:

1. World-Wide Japanese-Language Proficiency Test (JLPT) identifies as Breakthrough or Beginner or N5 level in all these competences: reading, writing, listening, speaking and intercultural competence.
2. Understand and use frequently-used expressions and simple phrases in order to articulate basic needs. Students will be able to understand frequently-used phrases and expressions related to relevant personal experiences (basic information on him/herself and his/her family, etc.).
3. Communicate when carrying out simple, everyday tasks that don't require more than the simple and direct exchange of information about familiar or habitual matters.
4. Introduce him/herself, ask for and offer basic personal information about his/her place of residence, his/her belongings, and about people he/she knows. He/she will be able to interact in a basic manner as long as his/her interlocutor is willing to cooperate and speaks slowly and clearly. The learner will be able to write very short and simple texts on very basic everyday themes.
5. The learner will be able to demonstrate general knowledge of different aspects of life and culture of the societies where Japanese is spoken.

Reference Books:

1. Minna No Nihonngo(1-1)-----Goyal Publisher
2. Minna No Nihonngo(1-2)-----Goyal Publisher
3. JLPT N5 Preparation for solid Foundation In 15 Days---- Goyal Publisher
4. 初級 日本語、東京外国語大学 留学生日本語教育センター
5. 初級 日本語 文法練習帳、東京外国語大学 留学生日本語教育センター

प्रथम सत्र

विषय: व िंदी

भाषा क्रेडिट- 04

कुल अंक 100-

अंक विभाजन तथा मूल्यांकन:

- आंतरिक मूल्यांकन (अंक 40) संगोष्ठी अथवा आंतरिक प्रिक्षण के माध्यम से, नैतिक मूल्यांकन पद्धति अपनाई जायेगी।
- सत्य प्रिक्षण अंक 60

पूर्व अपेक्षित पाठ्यक्रम/ज्ञान (Prerequisite Course/ Knowledge)

न ंदी भषय औ सन त् की परिचयक ज्ञनकीर्ण

उद्देश्य

उद्देश्य:-

- कृतों को न ंदी भषय, बोली एवं व्यक्ति की नवस्त ज्ञनकीर्ण देन
- न ंदी क यनी, ननबंध के प्रनतननध िनयकीर्णों से अवगत कियन।

पाठ्यक्रम अध्ययन की उपलब्धियाँ/Course Learning Outcome (CLO's)

इस पयठ्क्रम को सफलतय पूकने के उपियंत नवद्यथी ननमनलनित उद्देश्यों को पूय कने में ागय।

CLO-1. न ंदी भषय, बोली एवं व्यक्ति से अवगत ोनय।

CLO-2. ह िदी भाषा के मध्यकालीन चयनत रचनाकारों से अवगत कराना

CLO-3. ह िदी काव्य के प्रहतहनीह रचनाकारों से अवगत ोगा

CLO-4. न ंदी भषय की रनत क यनत्नों को सृ रूप से परीभनपत कि सकेगय

इकाई 1

- नंदि भयषय कय एवं परिभयषय
- नंदि के बोली व एवं नंदि बोलों कय समयपर परिच
- व्यक्तिगः शब्दों के भेद (नवकीर्ण शब्द, अनवकीर्ण शब्द), समयस
- ननबंध लेनि
- यिजभयषय औ यिष्टभयषय

इकाई-2

- मध्यकालीन हिंदी काव्य : सामान्य परचय अध्ययन ेतु -
 1. तुलसीदास के पद :- (हवनय पहिका, गीताप्रेस गोरखपुर)
 - 1) सुहन सीतापहत...
 - 2) तु दयालु, दीन...
 - 3) ऐसी मढ़ता या मन की...
 2. कबीर के दोहे :- (कबीर िथवल, सियामसुिदर दास, काशन सितिथन)
 - 1) ऐसी वाणी बोहलए...
 - 2) गुणोर्विद दोऊ खो...
 - 3) कबीर सुमरनसार...
 3. सरुदास के पद :- (सरुसागर, रदेव बा री, लोकभारती प्रकाशन, हदल्ली)
 - 1) मैया मैं नह माखन खायौ
 - 2) हनुगुण कौन देश को वासी
 4. मीराबाई की पदावली :- (मीरा का काव्य, सिंहवशनाथ हिपाठी)
 - 1) मैं तो हगिरि गोपाल दूसरो न कोई...
 - 2) रर ! तुम परो जन की भरि...
 5. रीम के दोहे :- (रीम सासीसिसयप्रकाश हमश्र)
 - 1) रह मन पानी रहख्ये...
 - 2) रह मन िगा प्रेम का...
 - 3) दुख में सुहमरन सब के

इकाई - 3

- हिंदी का अिहनक काव्य : सामान्य परचय अध्ययन ेतु कहवताएँ -
 1. प्रथम रहस्य - सुमिनिद पित (वीणा)

2. बीों का कैसा ो वसित ? - सुभाकुमार चौंन (खतिित। पुकात।, सि-निदहकशोर)
3. मातृभूम - मैथलीशरण गु (वदेश-सिगीत)
4. तफूनों की ओर घमू दो - खिल हैं सुमन
5. अकाल और उसके बाद - नागाजुन (नागाजुन प्रहतहनि कहवताँ सिनामवर हैं)

इकाई 4

- क यनो कय समयन परिच
 - अधून ेतु क साँ -
1. ईदगय - प्रेमचंद
 2. मधुआ - प्रसयद
 3. पयजेब - जेनेद्र
 4. मै पि गई - भंडीपी
 5. गेद - नवल मुदाल

स क ग्रंथ-

- मयनसिोवि भयग-1, प्रेमचंद, सुनम् प्रकयशन, इलय यबयद, 2018
- प्रतनननध क यनयाँ-ज्शकि प्रसयद, ियजकमल प्रकयशन, नदलली, 2000
- पयजेब-जेनेद्र कुमयि, ियजकमल प्रकयशन, नदलली, 2013
- प्रतनननध क यनयाँ-भंडीपी, ियजकमल प्रकयशन, नदलली, 2017
- प्रतनननध क फयाँ-नवल मुदाल, ियजकमल प्रकयशन, नदलली, 2016
- कयलय शुक्रवयि-सुधय ओइय, ियजकमल, नदलली, 2016
- मधुिेश - न ंदी क यनी कय नवकयस, लोकभयिती प्रकयशन, नदलली, 2018
- गोपयल िय - न ंदी क यनी कय इनत यस भयग 1,2,3, ियजकमल प्रकशन, नदलली, 2011
- कैलाश नाथ पडिे - प्रयोजनमूलक ह िदी की नई भूमका
- हवक्षनाथ हतवारी - अिहनक ह िदी कहवता
- नामवर हैं - कहवता के नये प्रहतमान

PAPER-II: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION-I (ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY)

Course Objectives:

1. Introduce students to the fundamental concepts, principles, and frameworks of administrative governance and public administration.
2. Examine the systems, processes, and tools used to ensure accountability and transparency in public administration and governance.
3. Study the role and functions of government institutions, agencies, and regulatory bodies in governance and service delivery.
4. Encourage an understanding of the importance of ethics, integrity, and responsibility in administrative practices and decision-making.
5. Equip students with the ability to assess accountability systems, identify gaps, and suggest measures for improvement in governance.

Unit-I: Introduction to Governance and Administration

- 1) Concepts and Evolution of Governance
Understanding governance as a dynamic concept, its evolution, and significance in modern administrative systems.
- 2) Administrative Governance
Theoretical Foundations: Examining theories like bureaucracy, New Public Management, and participative governance.
- 3) Role of Bureaucracy and Public Service Delivery
Analyzing the role of bureaucracy in delivering public goods and services efficiently.
- 4) Challenges in Governance
Discussing globalization, digital transformation, and their impact on governance.
- 5) Indian Constitutional Framework for Governance
Exploring governance principles embedded in the Constitution (e.g., Fundamental Rights, DPSPs).

Unit-II: Public Accountability and Citizen Engagement in Governance

- 1) Concept and Types of Accountability
Differentiating political, legal, financial, and social accountability in governance.
- 2) Mechanisms for Accountability
Analysing RTI, audits, and citizen charters as tools to ensure transparency.

- 3) Role of Citizen Charters in Service Delivery
Understanding how citizen charters define service standards and enhance accountability.
- 4) Citizen Participation in Governance
Exploring participatory tools like public hearings and social audits.
- 5) Case Studies on Effective Accountability Mechanisms
Studying successful examples of accountability in governance (e.g., MGNREGA social audits).

Unit-III: Principles of Natural Justice and Fair Governance

- 1) Introduction to Natural Justice
Defining natural justice and its importance in governance decision-making.
- 2) Audi Alteram Partem
Understanding the principle of the right to be heard and its applications.
- 3) Nemo Judex in Causa Sua
Exploring impartiality in decision-making processes.
- 4) Exceptions to Natural Justice
Discussing situations where natural justice may not apply, such as emergencies.
- 5) Case Studies in Natural Justice
Analyzing landmark cases like Menaka Gandhi v. Union of India.

Unit-IV: Delegated Legislation and Administrative Discretion

- 1) Concept and Need for Delegated Legislation
Explaining why legislation is delegated and its advantages.
- 2) Parliamentary and Judicial Controls
Exploring oversight mechanisms to prevent misuse of delegated powers.
- 3) Administrative Discretion
Understanding discretion's scope and significance in governance.
- 4) Abuse of Administrative Discretion
Identifying misuse and providing legal remedies.
- 5) Judicial Review of Administrative Discretion
Discussing landmark cases like S.P. Sampath Kumar v. Union of India.

Unit-V: Tribunals and Quasi-Judicial Bodies

- 1) Definition and Purpose of Tribunals - Exploring how tribunals function as dispute resolution bodies.
- 2) Constitutional Basis for Tribunals in India - Understanding Articles 323A and 323B of the Constitution.
- 3) Role and Functioning of Quasi-Judicial Bodies - Examining their responsibilities and powers.

- 4) Major Tribunals in India - Studying CAT, NGT, and their contributions to governance.
- 5) Challenges and Effectiveness of Tribunals - Analyzing issues like backlog, accountability, and independence.

Course Outcomes:

1. Understand the principles and frameworks of administrative governance in a democratic system.
2. Analyze the role and functions of public administration in policy formulation and implementation.
3. Evaluate the mechanisms of accountability, transparency, and ethics in governance.
4. Examine the relationship between governance structures and citizen engagement in ensuring public accountability.
5. Apply theoretical knowledge to assess real-world administrative practices and challenges.
6. Develop critical perspectives on reforms and innovations in governance for enhanced accountability and efficiency.
7. Demonstrate the ability to contribute to discussions and solutions regarding governance challenges in contemporary societies.

Reference Books:

1. Basu, D. D. (2020). *Introduction to the Constitution of India* (24th ed.). Lexis Nexis.
2. Jain, M. P., & Jain, S. N. (2021). *Principles of Administrative Law* (8th ed.). Lexis Nexis.
3. Rhodes, R. A. W., & Wanna, J. (2009). *The Limits of Accountability*. University of Sydney Press.
4. Arora, R. K., & Goyal, R. (2022). *Indian Public Administration: Institutions and Issues* (4th ed.). New Age International.
5. Sarkar, P. (2020). *Indian Administrative Law*. Eastern Law House.

PAPER-III: PSYCHOLOGY-II (INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY)

Course Objectives:

1. Explore how social influences, group dynamics, and cultural factors shape individual behavior and attitudes.
2. Familiarize students with foundational theories, principles, and research methodologies in social psychology.
3. Investigate the psychological processes involved in social perception, persuasion, conformity, group behavior, and interpersonal relationships.
4. Develop the ability to critically analyze research studies, evaluate evidence, and apply psychological theories to real-world social phenomena.
5. Encourage sensitivity and awareness toward social issues such as prejudice, stereotypes, discrimination, and the impact of societal norms.

Unit-I: Introduction

Definition, Nature, Concept and scope of social psychology; Historical developments and emergence of modern social psychology; Research Methods in social psychology

Unit-II: Social Cognition

Meaning and definition of social cognition; role of schemas, heuristics, and biases in legal decision-making; the influence of social cognition on judgments, including memory, eyewitness testimony, and impression formation. Attribution theory, Social Influence (conformity, obedience, and compliance), pro-social behavior and antisocial behavior

Unit-III: Group Dynamics

Nature and structure of groups in legal settings; role of group cohesion and groupthink in jury deliberations and courtroom decisions; the influence of peer pressure and social norms on group behavior, role of teams and leadership styles. Understanding discrimination, prejudice, and stereotyping within legal contexts.

Unit-IV: Application of Social Psychology

Crime prevention and intervention strategies, role of social psychology in jury decision-making, including factors such as group dynamics, conformity, and pretrial publicity, Social psychological theories of punishment and rehabilitation, social psychology in shaping legal policies and reform, the impact of social media on legal processes.

Unit-V: Application of Social Psychology in Legal Jurisprudence

The impact of social biases (e.g., racial, gender, and socioeconomic biases) on legal decisions; The role of psychologists as expert witnesses, in criminal investigations, and in the assessment of criminal behavior; ethical issues in the involvement of psychologists in legal proceedings. Application of social psychological principles to human rights law.

Course Outcomes:

1. Students will be able to explain foundational theories and principles of social psychology, including social perception, attitudes, group dynamics, and social influence.
2. Students will demonstrate the ability to apply social psychological concepts to real-life situations, such as interpersonal relationships, workplace dynamics, and societal issues.
3. Students will develop skills to critically evaluate research studies and theoretical frameworks in social psychology.
4. Students will gain insights into the causes and consequences of social issues, including prejudice, discrimination, aggression, and altruism.
5. Students will understand the psychological underpinnings of communication, conflict resolution, and cooperation, fostering better interactions in personal and professional contexts.
6. Students will be able to understand and interpret findings from social psychological research and use evidence-based approaches to address social problems.
7. Students will develop an appreciation for cultural diversity, ethical considerations, and the impact of societal norms on human behavior.

Reference Books:

1. Myers, D. G. (2013). Social Psychology (11th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.
2. Aronson, E., Wilson, T. D., & Akert, R. M. (2018). Social Psychology (9th ed.). Pearson Education.
3. Baumeister, R. F., & Bushman, B. J. (2016). Social Psychology and Human Nature (3rd ed.). Cengage Learning.
4. Reicher, S., & Haslam, S. A. (2017). Social Psychology: A Critical Agenda. SAGE Publications.
5. Kerr, N. L., & MacCoun, R. J. (2018). Social Psychology and the Law: Application of Psychological Principles in Legal Systems. Wiley-Blackwell.
6. Miller, D. T. (2005). The Social Psychology of Good and Evil. The Guilford Press.

PAPER-III: HISTORY-II (JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL INDIA)

Course Objectives:

1. To familiarize the students with the spirit and functioning of the judicial system in ancient and medieval India.
2. To develop an understanding of the relationship between history and law.

Unit-I:

1. Relevance of History to Law
2. Sources of law in Ancient India
3. Dharmshastra; Manusmriti, Yajnyavalk smiriti, Narada Smriti
4. Anushasan parva of the Mahabharata
5. Arthashastra of Kautilya
6. Mitakshara

Unit-II:

1. Concept of Dharma and Rajdharma
2. Saptang Theory and importance of Dandniti (policy of punishment)
3. Judiciary under the Mauryas
4. Judiciary under the Guptas.

Unit-III:

1. Rajtarangini and administration in Kashmir
2. Cholas; local self govt.
3. Chalukyas and Mitkashara

Unit-IV:

1. Islamic law; Sources- Quran, Hadis
2. Judiciary under Delhi Sultanate
3. Judiciary under the Mughals

Unit-V:

1. Judiciary under the Vijayanagar empire
2. Maratha judicial administration
3. Judiciary under Khalsa Empire.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course,

1. The student will possess an overall understanding of the development of the judicial system in Ancient and medieval Indian history in its appropriate chronological sequence.
2. They will understand the spirit of governance in ancient and Medieval India.

Reference Books:

1. History and Sources of Law in Ancient India- Chakradhar Jha
2. Sources of Law And Society In Ancient India- Nares Chandra Sen Gupta
3. Historiography of Ancient Indian Law: Paradigms from Imperialism to Postmodernism (Hardback) By: Shiva Kant Tiwari, Publisher: Rawat Publications
4. Ancient Indian Law (Set of 3 Vols) Unknown Binding – by K N Tiwari (Author), Krishna Kumari (Author)
5. The Manusmriti - English Translation by Manu (Author) (Author), Dr Surendra Kumar (Narrator & Translator) From Fire To Light: Rereading the Manusmriti by Arvind Sharma (Author)
6. The Mahabharata: Book 13 Anushasana Parva Paperback –by Rajen Jani
7. Olivelle, Patrick. "Dharmasastra: A Literary History" Naradiya Dharmasastra of the Institutes of Narada. By JOLLY, JULIUS. Tran.

PAPER-IV: ECONOMICS-II (MACROECONOMICS)

Course Objectives:

1. To provide a comprehensive understanding of macroeconomic concepts, principles, and frameworks.
2. To analyze the functioning of an economy at the aggregate level, focusing on national income, output, and employment.
3. To study the roles of fiscal and monetary policies in influencing economic growth, stability, and inflation.
4. To examine macroeconomic challenges such as unemployment, inflation, and economic fluctuations.
5. To explore the impact of global trade, investment, and exchange rate policies on national economies.
6. To develop analytical skills for evaluating macroeconomic policies and their implications for economic decision-making.

Unit-I: Nature and Scope of Macro Economics

Meaning, Definition, Nature, and Scope of Macroeconomics– Importance and Limitations of Macroeconomics – Basic issues studied in macroeconomics– Macroeconomic vs. Microeconomic Issues.

Unit-II: National Income and Measurement Methods

Basic Circular Flow of Income Model – Circular flow of income for the closed and open economy – Concepts of National Income and output methods of measurement of National Income Expenditure method of measurement of National Income – Problems in the measurement of National Income and its significance.

Unit-III: Classical and Keynesian Models

Aggregate Demand and Supply Functions, Ineffectiveness of Monetary Policy, Voluntary Unemployment, and Quantity Theory of Money, Theory of Money Demand for Money-Liquidity Preference-Liquidity trap-equilibrium in the money market.

Unit-IV: Inflation and Business Cycles

Inflation and Deflation – Meaning, Causes, and Effects – Theories on Inflation- Classical- Keynesian-Modern theories on Inflation-Nature and features of Business cycle – Phases of business cycles - Control of business cycle.

Course Outcomes:

1. Distinguish between different concepts relating to national income including personal income and disposable income.
2. Evaluate the leakages and injections in the circular flow income.
3. Explain the concepts of aggregate demand and aggregate supply.
4. Compare the Classical model of income and employment with Keynesian model.
5. Identify the determinants of investment.
6. Formulation of expectations of inflation.
7. Analyze real economic issues like inflation, money supply, GDP and their interlinkages.

Reference Books:

1. Bhaduri, Amit (2000): Macroeconomics (Revised Indian Edition): The Dynamics of Commodity Production, Mc Millan
2. Rosalind and Alexander (1982) Macroeconomics: An Introduction to Keynesian Neoclassical Controversies. Macmillan Education Ltd.
3. Richard T. Froyen (tenth edition) MACROECONOMICS Theories and Policies, Pearson Publishers
4. Edward Shapiro (1996): Macro Economic Analysis, Galgotia Publications, New Delhi.
5. Errol D'Souza (2009): Macroeconomics, Pearson Publishers.

PAPER-V: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-II

Course Objective:

1. To examine the constitutional provisions related to the distribution of powers between the Union and State governments.
2. To analyze the functioning and powers of constitutional bodies like the Parliament, Judiciary, and Executive.
3. To study the principles of constitutionalism, rule of law, and separation of powers in the Indian context.
4. To evaluate the role of the judiciary in safeguarding constitutional rights through judicial review and interpretation.
5. To explore contemporary constitutional issues and debates, focusing on amendments, emergencies, and governance.

Unit-1: Parliamentary Government

Parliamentary Government: Westminster Model-Indian experience before Independence-choice of Parliamentary Government, President of India-Election Qualifications, Impeachment, Salary, etc., Council of Minister-President's Constitutional position, Governor and State Government-President's constitutional relationship. Legislative Process Privileges, Freedom of Speech. Practice of law-making, etc., Legislative Privileges-vs. Fundamental Rights, In re. Art 143 of the constitution of India, Prime Minister - Cabinet system - collective responsibility - Individual responsibility President P.M. Relationship. Party System- Anti-defection Law. Freedom of an M.P./M.L.A. to dissent.

Unit-II: Federalism

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 States Administrative relations-Centre-States, Financial Relations-Centre- States, Governor's position from the perspective of Federalism, Centre's Powers over the States-Art. 356, J & K - Special Status, Critical problems of India Federalism Sarkaria Commission-Greater autonomy vs Central Control one party domination. Emergence of Political Federalism. Growth of Regional parties.

Unit-III: Judiciary

Independency of the Judiciary and Judicial process: Judicial process under the Constitution: Judicial Review - Art. 32, 226, 227, Nature of Judicial Review, Court system in India: Backlogs, Arrears, alternatives. Lok Adalats etc. Judges; Appointments, Conditions of service, etc. Subordinate Judiciary, Jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Court, Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, Public Interest Litigation.

Unit-IV: Trade & Commerce, Services and ECI

- 1) Freedom of Trade and Commerce
- 2) Services under the Constitution: Doctrine of pleasure (Art. 310), Protection against Arbitrary Dismissal, Removal, or Reduction in Rank (Art. 311), Tulsiram Patel case- Exceptions to Art. 311.
- 3) Election Commission of India: Powers and functions

Unit-V: Emergency and Amendment

- 1) Emergency Provisions under the constitution: 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 Tarasikha to A.D.M. Jabalpur, Financial Emergency.
- 2) Amendment to the Constitution: Constitutional Processes of Adaptation & Alteration: Methods of constitutional Amendment-Written-Unwritten-Rigid-Flexible Constitutions, Provisions which can be amended by ordinary procedure. Special procedure, review of Constitutional Amendments, Limitations upon constitutional amendments Shankari Prasad, Sajjan Singh, Golak Nath vs. Punjab - Why should Fundamental Rights be immune from the process of constitutional Amendment, Basic Structure Doctrine as a limitation-Kesavananda Bharati. Development of the Basic Structure Doctrine Constituent power of the Supreme Court. Waman Rao, Minerva Mills, etc., Indira Gandhi Vs Raj Narain; Judicial consensus on Basic Structure, Legislative and Judicial Attempts to bury the Basic Structure Doctrine; Legitimation of the Basic Structure Doctrine, Special Bench to reconsider the Basic Structure Issue. Forty- Second Constitutional Amendment. Forty-Fourth constitutional Amendment. Minerva Mills and subsequent developments of the Basic Structure Doctrine. Responsibility of the court; Activism vs. Restraint. Latest Amendments 102, 103rd, 104th, 105th&106th Amendments.

Course Outcomes:

- 1) The students will get an idea about the supreme document of India.
- 2) Every citizen of India must aware the constitution because each and every enactment found its base in the constitution.
- 3) Students will have the command on the rights that are given under the constitution.
- 4) Students can understand why the center and state relations are important in a country like India.

Reference Books:

- 1) Shukla V.N.: Constitution of India, Eastern Books Company, Lucknow.
- 2) Pandey J.N.: Constitutional Law of India, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
- 3) Austin, Granville: The Indian Constitution - Corner Stone of a Nation, 1966, Oxford University, Press, New Delhi.
- 4) Basu D.D.: Constitutional Law of India, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
- 5) Jain, M.P.: Indian Constitutional Law, Wadhwa & Co., Nagpur.
- 6) Subba Rao, GCV.: Indian Constitutional Law, Eastern Books Company, Lucknow.
- 7) Tope T.K.: Constitutional Law of India, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
- 8) Shiva Rao B.: The Framing of India's Constitution (in 5 volumes), Indian Institute of Public Admn., New Delhi.
- 9) Seervai, H.M.: Constitutional Law of India (in 3 volumes), M.M. Tripathi, Bombay.
- 10) Constituent Assembly Debates (5 books) - Official report, Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.

THIRD - SEMESTER

PAPER-I: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION-II (PUBLIC POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS)

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce students to the foundational concepts, principles, and theories of public policy and governance.
2. To examine the interplay between public policy formulation and the legal frameworks that guide and regulate it.
3. To analyze the role of law as a tool for implementing public policies and addressing societal challenges.
4. To understand the process of policymaking, including agenda-setting, policy design, and evaluation, in the context of legal and institutional frameworks.
5. To explore the impact of public policies on governance, socio-economic development, and citizens' rights.
6. To develop the ability to critically evaluate existing legal frameworks and suggest policy reforms to address contemporary issues.

Unit-I: Introduction to Public Policy

1. Concept and Definitions of Public Policy - Exploring what public policy is and its role in governance.
2. Policy-Making Models - Analyzing the rational, incremental, and systems models of policy-making.
3. The Policy Cycle - Examining stages of policy-making - formulation, implementation, evaluation.
4. Role of Actors in Policy-Making - Discussing the legislature, executive, and judiciary's roles in policy-making.
5. Constitutional Basis for Public Policy - Understanding the impact of constitutional provisions (e.g., Fundamental Rights, DPSPs) on policies.

Unit-II: Legal Dimensions of Public Policy

1. Role of Law in Policy-Making - Exploring the interplay between law and public policy development.
2. Regulatory Frameworks and Governance Mechanisms - Understanding regulations in areas like environment, health, and finance.
3. Judicial Review and Policy Impact - Studying how courts influence public policies through interpretation.
4. Case Laws Shaping Public Policy - Analysing significant cases like Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan.

5. Interplay of Policy and Law - Examining practical intersections in sectors like education and labor.

Unit-III: Key Policy Areas in India

1. Environmental Policies and Legal Frameworks - Studying key environmental laws like the Environment Protection Act.
2. Labor Laws and Social Welfare Policies - Understanding labor reforms and welfare schemes.
3. Education and Health Policies - Exploring government policies for inclusive education and healthcare.
4. Policies for Marginalized Communities - Analyzing laws and policies for SC/ST and gender equality.
5. Case Studies of Landmark Policies - Examining policies like MGNREGA and the Forest Rights Act.

Unit-IV: Institutions and Policy-Making

1. Role of Parliament and State Legislatures - Understanding the legislative role in policy-making.
2. Executive Agencies and Bureaucracy - Examining the bureaucracy's role in implementing policies.
3. Role of Judiciary in Policy Development - Exploring judicial activism and its influence.
4. Independent Regulatory Bodies - Studying SEBI, TRAI, and their regulatory impact.
5. Public-Private Partnerships - Understanding collaborative approaches in governance.

Unit-V: Challenges in Public Policy and Governance

1. Implementation Challenges - Addressing bureaucratic inefficiencies and structural issues.
2. Corruption and Accountability Issues - Exploring anti-corruption measures and accountability mechanisms.
3. Role of Technology in Governance - Examining e-governance initiatives and their impact.
4. Ethical Dilemmas in Policy-Making - Balancing public good and private rights.
5. Aligning Policies with Constitutional Goals - Ensuring inclusivity, equity, and justice in policies.

Course Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate a clear understanding of the principles and theories underpinning public policy and legal frameworks.
2. Analyze the interconnection between public policies and the legal mechanisms that shape their formulation and implementation.
3. Evaluate the effectiveness of existing legal and institutional frameworks in addressing public governance challenges.
4. Apply critical thinking skills to assess the impact of public policies on governance, development, and societal welfare.
5. Formulate evidence-based recommendations for legal and policy reforms to address contemporary socio-economic and political issues.
6. Understand the role of law in promoting accountability, transparency, and equity in public policymaking and governance.
7. Exhibit the ability to engage in interdisciplinary approaches for solving real-world policy and legal challenges.

Reference Books:

1. Osborne, D., & Gaebler, T. (1992). *Reinventing Government: How the Entrepreneurial Spirit is Transforming the Public Sector*. Addison-Wesley.
2. Sharma, M. P., & Sadana, B. L. (2019). *Public Administration in Theory and Practice* (10th ed.). Kitab Mahal.
3. Craig, P. (2021). *Administrative Law* (9th ed.). Sweet & Maxwell.
4. Denhardt, J. V., & Denhardt, R. B. (2015). *The New Public Service: Serving, Not Steering* (4th ed.). Routledge.
5. Singh, S. (2016). *Indian Administration* (7th ed.). Pearson Education.

PAPER-II: PSYCHOLOGY-III (BEHAVIORAL INSIGHTS INTO LAW AND CRIME)

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce students to the interdisciplinary field of behavioral science and its application in understanding legal processes and criminal behavior.
2. To explore how psychological, social, and cognitive factors influence individuals' involvement in criminal activities and their interactions with the legal system.
3. To examine the role of biases, decision-making, and human behavior in the context of legal procedures, law enforcement, and criminal justice.
4. To analyze the effectiveness of various legal interventions and policies using insights from behavioral science.
5. To develop students' understanding of how behavioral science can inform strategies for crime prevention, rehabilitation, and justice system reform.
6. To equip students with the tools to critically assess the intersection of law, crime, and human behavior from a multidisciplinary perspective.

Unit-I: Introduction to Forensic, Cyber, and Criminal Psychology

Definitions and key concepts; Relationship with law, criminal justice system, and psychology. Overview of the development of forensic, cyber, and criminology psychology; The role of psychology in criminal law enforcement. Method of research Survey, observational studies, case studies, and experiments; Ethical considerations in forensic research; Importance and application of psychology in criminal justice.

Unit-II: Forensic Psychology

Understanding Criminal Behavior, Psychological Assessments in Legal Settings, Psychological Profiling and Criminal Investigations, Forensic Assessment Tools (e.g., Hare Psychopathy Checklist, Violence Risk Appraisal Guide), Psychopathology and Criminal Behavior, Juvenile Forensic Psychology, Role of forensic psychologists in criminal justice processes

Unit-III: Cyber Psychology

Definition, importance, and scope of cyber psychology; Human behavior in digital environments; The psychological effects of cybercrimes and cyberbullying. The effects of social media on self-esteem, body image, and mental health; Online identity and self-presentation.

Unit-IV: Criminal Psychology

Classical, positivist, social, and psychological theories of crime; relationship between criminology and psychology in understanding crime, Responsive factors in shaping criminal behavior; Identifying criminal behavior patterns and typologies; criminal profiling and behavioral analysis; Psychological factors influencing repeat offenders; Psychological theories behind rehabilitation programs and their effectiveness.

Unit-V: Applications of Forensic, Cyber and Criminology in Legal Jurisprudence

Application of forensic psychology in legal proceedings; Role of cyber psychology in understanding digital crimes and privacy violations; Applications of criminological research in law enforcement and criminal justice reform. Legal and ethical concerns in psychological evaluations and interventions.

Course Outcomes:

1. Understand and apply key principles of behavioral science to explain criminal behavior and legal decision-making.
2. Analyze how cognitive biases, social influences, and emotions impact legal processes, including investigations, trials, and sentencing.
3. Evaluate the effectiveness of crime prevention and rehabilitation programs by integrating insights from behavioral science.
4. Develop strategies for improving legal policies and practices based on an understanding of human behavior.
5. Critically assess the role of psychological and social factors in shaping individuals' interactions with the criminal justice system.
6. Use behavioral science to suggest improvements to law enforcement strategies and public policy to reduce crime and enhance justice.

Reference Books:

1. Bartol, C. R., & Bartol, A. M. (2017). Introduction to Forensic Psychology: Research and Application (4th ed.). SAGE Publications.
2. Kowalski, R. M. (2018). Cyber Psychology: A Study of Individual Behavior and Society in the Digital Age. Routledge.
3. Friedman, D. M. (2014). Psychology and Law: Research and Practice. Springer.
4. McMurrin, M. (2018). Forensic Psychology: A Handbook for Criminal Justice Practice. Routledge.
5. Young, K. S., & Rogers, R. (2017). The Psychology of Cybercrime: A Guide to the Mental Health Impacts of Digital Crime. Wiley-Blackwell.

PAPER-II: HISTORY-III (JUDICIAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD)

Course Objectives:

1. Trace the establishment and development of the judicial system in India during the colonial period, from early British interventions to the creation of modern courts.
2. Explore the emergence of constitutional frameworks in colonial India, including the early charters, regulations, and Acts.
3. Evaluate the impact of British colonial policies on the Indian legal and constitutional systems, focusing on law-making, codification, and institutional reforms.
4. Study landmark events such as the establishment of the Supreme Court of Calcutta (1774), the introduction of personal laws, and the codification of Indian laws (e.g., Indian Penal Code, 1860).
5. Examine the gradual introduction of concepts like fundamental rights, representation in legislative councils, and self-governance under colonial rule.
6. Foster a comparative perspective by analysing how colonial judicial and constitutional developments influenced legal systems in other colonies.

Unit-I: The Beginning

1. Imperialistic perspective of History
2. The charter acts; 1793, 1813, 1833 and 1853.
3. The Regulating Act 1773
4. Pitts India act 1784
5. Judicial administration of Warren Hastings, Cornwallis, William Bentinck.
6. Establishment of Supreme court at Calcutta.

Unit-II: The Paradigm Shift

1. Nandkumar and Cossijurah case.
2. Debate regarding the introduction of the British law in India
3. Queen's proclamation 1858
4. Indian High court at 1861, Federal court, Privy council.
5. British revenue policy; Permanent settlement, Mahalwari and Ryatwari

Unit-III: Laws of Social Welfare

1. Abolition of Sati
2. Abolition of slavery
3. Caste disability removal act
4. Age of consent bill

5. Factory acts

Unit-IV: Constitutional Development-I

1. Indian Council act of 1861 and 1892
2. Govt of India act 1909
3. Govt of India act 1919
4. Simon Commission
5. Round table conferences
6. Nehru report
7. Govt. of India Act 1935

Unit-V: Constitutional Development-II

1. Problems of Princely states
2. Role of Sardar Vallabhai Patel in unification of India
3. The Indian Independence Act of 1947
4. Constitution Assembly and Drafting Committee
5. Making of the Constitution – Constitution Assembly debates

Course Outcomes:

1. The student will comprehend the stages of the evolution of the judicial system in India during the colonial period.
2. They will understand the background behind the constitutional development.
3. They will understand the process of making the Indian constitution.

Recommended Books:

1. Herbert Cowall: The History and Constitution of the Courts and Legislative authorities in India, 1936.
2. Rama Jois, Legal and Constitutional History of India, Vol. II.
3. Marc Galanter, Law and the Society in Modern India.
4. R. Desai, Social Background of Indian Nationalism.
5. Bipin Chandra, India's Struggle for Independence.

PAPER-III: ECONOMICS-III (INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS)

Course Objectives:

1. To provide an in-depth understanding of the fundamental concepts and theories of international trade and finance.
2. To analyze the causes and consequences of trade between nations and the distribution of gains from trade.
3. To examine the role of international economic institutions such as the WTO, IMF, and World Bank in shaping global economic policies.
4. To study the functioning of foreign exchange markets and the dynamics of exchange rate determination.
5. To explore the impact of globalization, trade policies, and regional economic integration on national economies.
6. To equip students with the analytical tools needed to evaluate the implications of international economic policies on domestic and global markets.

Unit-I: Introduction

Theories of International Trade Adam Smith's and Ricardo's theories of trade - Opportunity costs - Empirical testing of the theory of absolute cost and comparative cost - Heckscher - Ohlin theory of trade – Leontief paradox, new trade theories.

Unit-II: Balance of Payments Balance of Payments (BOP)

Function of foreign exchange markets - Exchange rate determination - Purchasing power parity theory - Fiscal and flexible exchange rates - BOP disequilibrium – Adjustment mechanism – Marshall Lerner Condition - Policy measures – Devaluation and intervention in foreign exchange market.

Unit-III: Trade and Development

Gains from International Trade -Terms of Trade (ToT) - Open and Closed economies. WTO and its functions. Theories of MNCs- Intra Industry Trade- Grubel-Lloyd Index. Role of Trade as an Engine of Growth

Unit-IV: WTO and Multilateral Relations and Trade

Bilateral – Multilateral Relations, Economic Blocks (ASIAN, BRICS, EU, RCEP), Role of WTO in international trade and its functions.

Course Outcomes:

1. Explain the most influential international trade theories.
2. Demonstrate an understanding of the concepts related to measure of trade.
3. Compare the role of the dynamic factors on international trade.
4. Identify Balance of Payments impact on international trade.
5. Analyse economics integration how it is impact/influence on international trade.

Reference Books:

1. Salvatore, D. (1997): International Economics, Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, N.J., New York
2. Soderston, Bo (1991): International Economics, The Macmillan Press Ltd., London.
3. Paul Krugman, Maurice Obstfeld, and Marc Melitz (2012): International Economics: Theory and Policy, Addison – Wesley (Pearson Education – Indian Edition) – 9th edition.
4. Kindelberger C.P., (1973): International Economics, R. D. Irwin, Homewood.
5. Kenan P.B (1994): The International Economy.
6. Bhagwati, J. (Ed.) (1981): International Trade Selected Readings, Cambridge, University Press, Massachusetts.
7. Chacholiades, M. (1990): International Trade: Theory and Policy, McGraw Hill, Kogakusha, Japan.
8. Krugman, P.R. and M. Obstfeld (1994): International Economics: Theory and Policy, Glenview, Foresm.

PAPER-IV: LAW OF CONTRACTS-I

Course Objectives:

1. This course involves the students in the interdiction of mercantile law.
2. This course primarily covers the concept of history and contractual obligations and also it ensures that the rights and obligations arising out of a contract are honoured.
3. This course also involves the student for better understanding of general division of the Indian contract Act in the past, and had a wide scope of general principles included in the sec1 to 75.
4. This course also enlightens the view of the student in illustrates elements that need to be fulfilled for a valid contract along with exception and also the present course deals with the parties in case the contract has been breached or has been considered to be void.

Unit-I: Formation of Contract

Indian Contract Act-1872: General Provisions, Offer and Acceptance; Kinds of proposal and acceptance; Promise or Set of Promises; Communication of Offer; Acceptance and Revocation when Complete; General Offer vs. Specific Offer; Modes of Communication of Offer and Acceptance; Agreement and Contract; Offer and Invitation to Treat; Counter Offer; Revocation of Offer and Acceptance; minor agreements – Provision and effect; Privity of contract and consideration and its exceptions, Unlawful consideration and its effect.

Unit-II: Capacity to Contract

Capacity to Contract; Legal Disability to Enter into Contract; Minors, Persons of Unsound Mind; Effects of Minors Agreement; Persons disqualified by Law; Nature and effects of an agreement with a person under legal disability.

Unit-III: Legal Restrictions under the Law of Contract

Coercion: definitions, Essential Elements, Effect of Coercion, Undue Influence: Definition, Essential Elements, Effect of Undue Influence; Misrepresentation: Definition: Misrepresentation of Law and Fact, Mistake: Definition, Kinds, Mistake of Law and Fact; Unlawful Consideration, Void, Voidable, Illegal and Unlawful Agreements and their Effects; Agreements in Restraint of Trade and its Exceptions; Agreement in Restraints of Legal Proceedings and its Exceptions.

Unit-IV: Types and Remedies of Breach of Contract

Quasi Contract and its format, Standard form Contracts and E-contract; E-contracts and its Contractual freedom; formation of e-contract and its validity, essentials, forms, contract through Email; Concept of breach of contract: Meaning and Kinds of Breach, Actual and Anticipatory Breach, Constructive Breach; remedies for breach of contract; Damage: Remoteness of damages; Discharge of Contract: Supervening and Subsequent Impossibility; Doctrine of Frustration; Conditions, Force Majeure Clause in an Agreement; Part Performance before the Impossibility; Specific Grounds of Frustration.

Unit-V: Specific Relief Act,1963

General Provisions of Specific Relief Act; Salient Features of Specific Relief Act, Equitable Remedy through Injunction, Temporary and Permanent Injunction, Contract that can be Specifically Enforced, Contract that cannot be Specifically enforced, Declaratory Decrees (Sec.34 to 35), Preventive Relief (Sec.36 to 43).

Course Outcomes:

1. Students will be able to understand the essential elements of a valid contract.
2. Students will understand the fundamental principles of contract law, including offer, acceptance, consideration, intention to create legal relations, and capacity.
3. The students will be able to understand the rules governing the formation of contracts; Students will learn about the different types of contracts.
4. The students will be able to understand the concept of capacity to contract and the different types of capacity, including age, mental capacity, and corporate capacity.
5. Students will practice advising clients on the formation and breach of contracts, including the remedies of breach of contract.

Reference Books:

1. T.S. Venkatesh Iyer. Law of Contract revised by Dr. Krishnamacharya, S. Gogia &Co., Hyderabad, 1995
2. Avatar Singh: Law of Contract and Specific Relief Act- Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 1998
3. G.C.V. Subba Rao: Law of Contract, S. Gogia & Co., Hyderabad 1995.
4. Anson: Law of Contract, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1988. Cheshire and Fifoot, Law of Contract
5. M. Krishnan Nair, Law of Contracts (1998)
6. P.S. Atiya, Introduction to the Law of Contract (1992 Reprint)
7. Pollock and Mulla, Indian Contract and Specific Relief Acts.

PAPER-V: ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Course Objectives:

1. To provide students with a thorough understanding of the nature, scope, and evolution of administrative law.
2. To study the principles and doctrines that govern the functioning of administrative authorities in a democratic system.
3. To analyze the relationship between administrative law and constitutional law, focusing on the rule of law, separation of powers, and natural justice.
4. To examine the mechanisms of delegated legislation, administrative adjudication, and judicial review of administrative actions.
5. To understand the role of tribunals, regulatory authorities, and commissions in administrative governance.

Unit-I: Introduction

1. Meaning
2. The Concept, Definition, Nature and Scope, Historical Development, Relationship with constitutional law.
3. Rule of Law and Separation of powers
4. Classification of administrative justice and distinction between them
5. Droit administration

Unit-II: Delegated Legislation

1. Meaning and its kinds
2. Administrative Directions
3. Distinction between delegated legislation and administrative direction
4. Control mechanisms of delegated legislation
 - a) Parliamentary Control
 - b) Executive Control
 - c) Judicial Control

Unit-III: Administrative Discretion

1. Meaning
2. Judicial Control of discretionary powers
3. Act of State
4. Tortious liability of the state
5. Contractual liability of the state

Unit-IV: Government Privileges in Legal Proceedings

1. Meaning and Kinds: Estoppel and Waiver
2. Official Secrets
3. Right to Information
4. Lokpal and Lokayuktas
5. Central vigilance commission
6. Commission of Inquiry

Unit-V: Administrative Tribunals

1. Definition of Administrative Tribunals
2. Merits and Demerits
3. Reasons of growth
4. Distinction between Courts & Tribunals
5. Public Corporation- Classification, Characteristics, Controls, formation
6. Remedies- Constitutional and Ordinary

Course Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the principles, concepts, and doctrines of administrative law.
2. Analyze the scope and limits of delegated legislation and its impact on governance and policymaking.
3. Apply the principles of natural justice and fairness in evaluating administrative decisions and procedures.
4. Evaluate the role of administrative tribunals and quasi-judicial bodies in resolving disputes efficiently.
5. Assess the significance of judicial review as a tool for ensuring administrative accountability and adherence to the rule of law.
6. Develop a critical understanding of the remedies available against administrative actions, including writs and public interest litigation.

Reference Books:

- 1) Khan, H. (2012). Principles of administrative law. Oxford University Press.
- 2) Laws, J. (2016). The foundations of judicial review: A treatise on administrative law. Oxford University Press.
- 3) Strauss, P. L., Rakoff, T. D., Farina, C. R., Metzger, G. E., & Barron, D. J. (2020). Gellhorn and Byse's administrative law: Cases and comments (13th ed.). Foundation Press.
- 4) Aronson, M., & Groves, M. (2016). Administrative law in the common law world. Bloomsbury Professional.

FOURTH - SEMESTER

PAPER-I: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION-III (GOVERNANCE, ETHICS AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)

Course Objectives:

1. To examine the ethical foundations of governance and public administration.
2. To explore mechanisms that ensure accountability and transparency in governance.
3. To analyze anti-corruption laws and institutional frameworks.
4. To address ethical dilemmas and challenges faced by administrators.
5. To study governance innovations and the role of ethical leadership.

Unit-I: Theoretical Foundations of Governance and Ethics

1. Concept of Ethics in Governance - Introduction to ethics and its significance in governance.
2. Philosophical Foundations of Ethical Governance - Overview of ethical theories like utilitarianism, Kantian ethics, and Indian philosophical traditions.
3. Models of Governance - Study of participatory, deliberative, and digital governance models.
4. Importance of Values and Morality - Understanding the role of values in public administration.
5. Ethical Governance in the Indian Context - Examining examples of ethical practices in Indian governance.

Unit-II: Accountability Mechanisms in Governance

1. Public Accountability - Definitions, types, and significance in governance.
2. Ethical Dimensions of Accountability Mechanisms - Examining the ethical considerations of tools like RTI and social audits.
3. Role of Lokpal and Lokayuktas - Exploring their functions in combating corruption.
4. Role of Judiciary - Judicial review and its role in promoting accountability.
5. Accountability in the Digital Age - Challenges and opportunities presented by digital governance tools.

Unit-III: Transparency and Anti-Corruption Mechanisms

1. Role of Transparency in Governance - Exploring how transparency promotes accountability and trust.
2. Anti-Corruption Laws in India - Study of laws like the Prevention of Corruption Act and the Whistleblower Protection Act.

3. Institutional Mechanisms - Role of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and Anti-Corruption Bureaus.
4. Global Best Practices - Examining international approaches to combating corruption.
5. Case Studies - Learning from major corruption cases and their resolutions.

Unit-IV: Ethical Challenges in Public Administration

1. Common Ethical Dilemmas - Analyzing ethical conflicts in decision-making.
2. Conflict of Interest - Identifying and addressing issues of personal versus public interests.
3. Balancing Ethics and Efficiency - Exploring scenarios where efficiency might conflict with ethical considerations.
4. Codes of Conduct for Public Servants - Understanding the standards and guidelines for ethical behavior.
5. Promoting Ethical Behavior - Role of education, monitoring, and incentives in fostering ethical governance.

Unit-V: Governance Innovations and Ethical Leadership

1. Innovations in Governance - Exploring tools like e-governance, blockchain, and AI in promoting accountability.
2. Ethical Leadership in Governance - Traits and principles of ethical leaders in public administration.
3. Collaborative Governance Models - Examining partnerships between public, private, and non-governmental entities.
4. Strengthening Ethical Foundations - Role of training, institutional frameworks, and cultural change.
5. Future Challenges in Governance - Addressing ethical issues in climate justice, AI ethics, and global governance.

Course Outcomes:

1. Understand the theoretical underpinnings of governance and ethics.
2. Analyze mechanisms for accountability in public administration.
3. Evaluate anti-corruption measures and their effectiveness.
4. Propose solutions to ethical challenges in governance.
5. Explore the role of innovative technologies and leadership in promoting ethical governance.

Reference Books:

1. Denhardt, J. V., & Denhardt, R. B. (2015). *The New Public Service: Serving, Not Steering* (4th ed.). Routledge.
2. Basu, D. D. (2020). *Introduction to the Constitution of India* (24th ed.). Lexis Nexis.
3. Upadhyay, P. (2017). *Transparency and Accountability in Governance: A Public Sector Perspective*. SAGE Publications.
4. Rhodes, R. A. W., & Wanna, J. (2009). *The Limits of Accountability*. University of Sydney Press.
5. Jain, M. P., & Jain, S. N. (2021). *Principles of Administrative Law* (8th ed.). Lexis Nexis.

PAPER-II: ECONOMICS-IV (ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS)

Course Objectives:

1. To provide a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between economic activities and environmental sustainability.
2. To analyze the concepts of externalities, public goods, and market failures in the context of environmental issues.
3. To study the economic valuation of environmental goods and services and their role in decision-making.
4. To examine policies and instruments such as taxes, subsidies, and tradable permits for managing environmental resources.
5. To explore the economic implications of climate change, resource depletion, and pollution control.
6. To develop analytical skills to evaluate environmental policies and recommend sustainable economic solutions.

Unit-I: Theory and Concept

Nature and significance of environmental economics; definitions and scope of environmental economics; concepts and basic theory; natural resources and economic activities; Common Property Resources; market system and the environment – welfare and environment.

Unit-II: Environment and Economics

Environment – economy linkage, Property rights, Public and Private Good, environment as a necessity and luxury, population and environment linkage, environmental use as an allocative problem – environment as a public good – valuation of environmental damages: land, water, air and forest.

Unit-III: Environmental Problems and Pollution Control

Economic development and environmental problems, Economics of externalities, Air, Water, Sound and Soil pollution, Prevention, control and abatement of pollution, Renewable and Non-Renewable Sources of Energy and Environment.

Unit-IV: Contemporary Environmental Issues

Urbanization, development of transportation, the concentration of economic activities and its impact on the environment, global warming and greenhouse effect, Environmental degradation and its impact on health, the emergence of organic farming, and sustainable development.

Course Outcomes:

1. Understand the interplay between economic systems and environmental sustainability.
2. Analyze the causes and consequences of environmental issues using economic principles such as externalities and market failures.
3. Evaluate the effectiveness of various environmental policies, including taxes, subsidies, and market-based instruments like tradable permits.
4. Apply economic valuation methods to assess the benefits and costs of environmental goods and services.
5. Critically assess the economic impacts of climate change, resource depletion, and pollution on global and local economies.
6. Develop sustainable solutions to environmental challenges using economic tools and frameworks.
7. Demonstrate the ability to engage in policy discussions and contribute to environmental decision-making processes.

Reference Books:

1. Charles Kolstad (2010), Environmental Economics, Oxford University Press.
2. Hanley, Nick, Shogren, Jason, White, Ben (2007): Environmental Economics in Theory & Practice, Pearson.
3. M. Karpagam (1993), Environmental Economics, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi

PAPER-III: LAW OF CONTRACTS-II

Course Objectives:

1. The aim of the course is to impart knowledge in the special contracts such as contract of indemnity, contract of guarantee, contract of bailment and contract of agency.
2. Introduce learners to the basic elements of contract of bailment.
3. Enable learners to understand the contract laws of sale of goods.
4. Improve learners' ability in understand the provisions of partnership Act.

Unit-I: Contract of Indemnity and Guarantee

Meaning and definition of Indemnity, Nature, rights, and extent of liability of the indemnifier; General Provisions of Guarantee, Guarantee v Indemnity, essential elements of a Contract of Guarantee, rights, duties and liabilities of surety, Fiduciary Role of Surety, Concept of Co-surety, Continuing guarantee and Revocation of Continuing Guarantee, Discharge of Surety.

Unit-II: Contract of Bailment and Pledge

General provisions of Bailment, Rights, Duties, and Liabilities of a Bailor and Bailee, Termination of Bailment; General Provisions of Pledge, Pledge v Bailment, Rights, Duties and liabilities of Pawner and Pawnee.

Unit-III: Contract of Agency

General provisions of Agency, classification of Agency, Role of Principal and Agent, Creation of Agency, Rights, Duties and Liabilities of Principal and Agent, Sub-Agency Co-Agency, Termination of Agency, Interrelation between the parties under the contract of agency.

Unit-IV: The Sale of Goods Act, 1930

General Provisions of Sale of Goods Act, Definition, nature, Rights, duties and Liability of Buyer and seller, Condition and warranty, Doctrine of Caveat Emptor, Rights of Unpaid Seller.

Unit-V: The Indian Partnership Act, 1932

Definition, nature, and kinds of Partnership, Rights, duties, liabilities, and interrelations between the partners, Relations of Partners with Third Party, Doctrine of Holding Out, Registration of partnership, Limited liability partnership,

Registration of Partnership, Dissolution of partnership, Liabilities of Partners after Dissolution of Firm.

Course Outcomes:

1. The students will be able to understand the fundamental principles and essentials of a contract of indemnity, guarantee, bailment, and pledge including the rights and obligations and the students will be able to apply indemnity, guarantee, bailment, and pledge principles to real-world scenarios and disputes.
2. The students will be able to understand the principles and essentials of a contract of agency, including the rights and duties of agents and principals.
3. They can compare agency principles to real-world business scenarios, including creating, operating, and terminating agency.
4. The students will be able to understand the legal provisions of the Sale of Goods Act, of 1930 and the Indian Partnership Act, 1932

Reference Books:

1. Beales (ed), Anson 's law of Contract, OUP, 1998
2. P.S. Atiya, -Introduction to the law of contract, Clarendon Press, 1990
3. Avtar Singh Textbook on Law of Contract and Specific Relief, Eastern Book Company, 2006.
4. M. Krishnan Nair -Law of Contract, Sarala K. Nair, 1963
5. Avtar Singh, Principles of Law of Sale of Goods and Hire Purchase (1998)

PAPER-IV: LAW OF TORTS, CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT AND MOTOR VEHICLES ACT

Course Objectives:

1. To provide a foundational understanding of the principles of tort law, including liabilities, defenses, and remedies.
2. To analyze the legal framework governing consumer rights and protections under the Consumer Protection Act.
3. To examine the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act with a focus on liability, compensation, and regulatory aspects.
4. To develop an understanding of the intersection of tort law with consumer rights and motor vehicle-related disputes.
5. To enhance students' ability to identify and resolve legal issues related to tortious liabilities, consumer grievances, and motor vehicle accidents.

Unit-I: Introduction to Law of Torts

Evolution of law of Torts, Definitions, Nature and Elements of Torts, Tort distinguished from Crimes, *Damnum Sine Injuria* and *Injuria sine Damnum*; General Defense Mechanism under Law of Torts: *Volenti non-fit injuria*, Necessity, Act of God, inevitable accident, Private defense, Statutory Authority, Joint and Several Liabilities in payment of damages.

Unit-II: Theory and Basis of Tort Liability

Who can and cannot be sued, Doctrine of sovereign immunity and its relevance in India, Joint, and Several Liability, Vicarious Liability, Absolute and Strict Liability, Tortious Liability of Government, Liability without Fault, Liability for Animals and Chattels, Recent Case Laws on Tortious Liability.

Unit-III: Concept of Negligence and Nuisance

Negligence- General Meaning of Negligence, Theories, Duty of care and Breach of Duty; Medical Negligence, Doctrine of contributory negligence; *Res Ipsa loquitur*, Liability due to negligence; Nuisance- Definition, essentials and types of Nuisance, Acts which constitute nuisance; Remoteness of damage; Assault, battery, mayhem; Defamation- libel and slander including law relating to privileges.

Unit-IV: The Consumer Protection Act, 1986

Preliminary- Aim and Objective, Definitions, Rights Conferred on the consumer; Unfair Trade Practices; Consumer Dispute Redressal Agencies: composition,

power and jurisdiction; Redressal of complaints: Manner, Procedure and limitation and Appeals

Unit-V: Motor Vehicles Act,1988 with Amendments

Motor Vehicles Act,1988: aims and objectives; General Provisions of Motor Vehicles Act,1988: Driving License, Restrictions, Registration, Speed Limitations, Punishment of Offences; Liability without Fault (Ss.140-144) and Insurance of Motor Vehicles (Ss.145-164); Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Act 2019; Central Motor Vehicles Amendment Rules 2022.

Course Outcomes:

1. Students will be able to understand the concept of the law of torts including defense of torts, crime, and torts.
2. Students will be able to learn about the concept of tortious liability and elements of tortious liability.
3. Students will be able to understand the concept related to negligence and the concept of nuisance.
4. Students will be able to recognize the diversity and complexity of the law of torts and the challenges of applying the Consumer Protection Act in the practical field.
5. Students will have an idea of the rules and regulations of motor vehicles and safety and precautions while driving motor vehicles.

Reference Books:

- 1) S.P. Singh, Law of Torts including Consumer Protection Act, Universal Law Publishing, 2016
- 2) Dr. Avtar Singh, Harpreet Kaur, Introduction to the Law of Torts, Lexis Nexis, 2015
- 3) Ratanlal & Dhirajlal, The Law of Torts, Lexis Nexis, 2013
- 4) Anoop K. Kausal, Practical Guide to Consumer Protection Law
- 5) Janak Raj J., Motor Accidents Claims Law & Procedure

PAPER-V: JURISPRUDENCE

Course Objectives:

1. To provide a foundational understanding of the multi-dimensional philosophical and theoretical perspectives of the meaning, scope, source and authority of law.
2. To develop fundamental insights into the fundamental legal concepts such as rights, liability etc.
3. To relate the jurisprudential perspectives to the Indian legal system and judicial approaches.
4. To inculcate an investigational and critical approach towards the science of law as a theoretical learning and practical engagement.

Unit-I:

1. Definition, nature and scope of Jurisprudence
2. Natural Law – Its development and application in modern legal system
3. Analytical School
 - a. Austin's theory of law
 - b. Kelsen's pure theory of law
 - c. Hart's concept of law

Unit-II:

1. Historical School
 - a. Von Savigny
 - b. Henry Maine
2. Realistic School
 - a. Theory of Llewellyn: Realism as technology
 - b. Scandinavian Realists
3. Sociological school
 - a. Utilitarianism (Free-will theory)
 - b. The law of purpose & Social Utilitarianism
 - c. Social solidarity concept

Unit-III:

1. Nature & Characteristics of Law
2. Functions & Purpose of law
3. Administration of justice – Civil & Criminal
4. Theories of Punishments
5. Sources of Law – Legislation, Custom, Precedents, Conventions, Legal Opinions

Unit-IV:

Legal Concepts

- a. Morality
- b. Hart and Fuller's debate on morality
- c. Right, duty, obligation, person

Unit-V:

1. Possession, Ownership, Title, Property
2. Liability
 - a. Remedial & Penal liability
 - b. Strict & Absolute liability
 - c. Vicarious liability

Course Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate a thorough understanding of the nature, scope, and purpose of jurisprudence as the study of legal theory and philosophy.
2. Analyze various schools of legal thought, including natural law, positivism, realism, and sociological jurisprudence.
3. Critically evaluate the concepts of justice, rights, duties, ownership, liability, and law's role in society.
4. Understand the relationship between law, morality, and social norms through theoretical and practical perspectives.
5. Assess the relevance of classical and modern legal theories to contemporary legal systems and issues.
6. Apply jurisprudential principles to interpret and resolve complex legal problems.
7. Develop critical thinking and reasoning skills essential for engaging with theoretical and philosophical debates in law.

Reference Books:

1. Salmond, Jurisprudence, Universal Publishers.
2. Paton, Jurisprudence
3. Mahajan V.D, Legal Theory and Jurisprudence.
4. Dias, Jurisprudence.
5. Lloyd, Introduction to Jurisprudence
6. S.N. Dyani, Fundamental of Jurisprudence: Indian Approach
7. G.C.V. Subba Rao, Jurisprudence and Legal Theory
8. Friedman – Legal Theory
9. Roscoe Pound – Philosophy of Law

FIFTH – SEMESTER

PAPER-I: ECONOMICS-V (INDIAN ECONOMY)

Course Objectives:

1. To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the structure and dynamics of the Indian economy.
2. To analyze the evolution of India's economic policies and their impact on growth, development, and social equity.
3. To study key sectors of the Indian economy, including agriculture, industry, and services, and their contributions to GDP.
4. To examine the challenges of unemployment, poverty, income inequality, and regional disparities in India.
5. To explore the role of government policies, economic reforms, and globalization in shaping the Indian economy.
6. To develop the ability to critically evaluate contemporary economic issues and policies in the Indian context.

Unit-I: Indian Economy since Independence

Major features of the economy post-independence; Growth and Development under Different Policy Regimes; Goals, Constraints and Policy Frameworks- an Assessment of Performance of the economy; Regional Disparities; Sustainable Development.

Unit-II: Sectoral Development and Growth

Problems and issues of Agriculture, Industry, and Service Sectors of the economy; Policies towards each sector.

Unit-III: Economic Reforms and Planning Experiences

Planning Commission and Five Years Plans- an overview; NITI Ayog – structure, functions, differences between Planning Commission and NITI Ayog; Finance commission and functions Economic reforms in the economy since 1980s; Liberalization; FDI and capital inflows; GST; Recent developments.

Unit-IV: Challenges of the Economy

Poverty; Unemployment; Economic Inequality and Distributive Justice; Various Policies and Programs of the Govt since 1991. Trends in Exports and Imports; India's Foreign Trade Policy – an overview.

Course Outcomes:

1. Student will have an overview of the basic characteristics of Indian economy.
2. Able to explain the growth trajectory and recent developments in the Indian economy.
3. Identify the various issues in a developed economy like India.
4. A broad understanding of the policy framework.

Reference Books:

1. Datt, G. and Mahajan, A., “Datt and Sundharam’s Indian Economy”, Sultan Chand Publishing, 72nd Edition, 2016.
2. Kapila, U. (Ed.), “Indian Economy Since Independence”, Academic Foundation, 2009
3. Puri, V.K and Mishra S.K., “Indian Economy”, Himalaya Publishing House, 2014
4. Relevant an recent journal articles and publications by Government of India, State governments, RBI and other journal articles etc.

PAPER-II: FAMILY LAW-I

Course Objectives:

1. To familiarize the students with the sources, schools, regulations, statutes, and judicial decisions that govern family relationships.
2. To teach the students to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the family law statutes and procedures and to analyze the impact of family laws on individuals and society.
3. To give overview to the students and help in better understanding on the current laws on marriage, divorce, maintenance, adoption and guardianship.
4. To give practical exposure to students by field visits of Family Courts, Mediation and Conciliation Centers etc.

Unit-I: Origin, Sources, Schools, and Joint Hindu Family

Who are Hindus and who are not Hindus; Hindu Law: its origin, nature, and application; Sources of Hindu Law: Ancient Sources and Modern Sources; Schools of Hindu Law: Mitakshara Schools and its sub-schools, Dayabhaga Schools; Difference between Mitakshara and Dayabhaga Schools; Concepts of Hindu Undivided Joint Family; Who is Karta and Karta's position, Powers, Liabilities, Rights and Duties of Karta, Mitakshara Coparcenary and Dayabhaga Coparcenary

Unit-II: Laws on Marriage

Ancient concept of Marriage, Ancient forms of Marriage; Valid, Void, and Voidable Marriage; The Hindu Marriage Act-1955; The concept of Separation and Dissolution of marriage; Theories and Grounds of Divorce; Judicial Separation and Divorce by Mutual Consent

Unit-III: Law on Succession

Ancient Concept of Succession; The Hindu Succession Act-1956 and Amendment Act of 2005; Definitions: Agnate, Cognate, Half-Blood, and Full Blood; General rule of succession in case of Hindu male dying intestate under Hindu law; General rules of succession in case of a female Hindu dying intestate under Hindu law; Distribution of property among Class I and Class II heirs under Hindu Succession Act.

Unit-IV: The Concept of Adoption and Maintenance

Concept of Adoption under Vedic System, The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act-1956: Capacity, Conditions, Characteristics, Regulations of Valid Adoption; Ceremonies of Adoption and Doctrine of relation back; Inter-country Adoption and guidelines under Central Adoption Resource Authority(CARA); Concept of Maintenance under Personal Laws and Secular Laws; Maintenance under Hindu Law, Maintenance of Wife, Children, Aged Parents and Widowed Daughter in law and Dependents; Alimony under Hindu Law and Doctrine of Maintenance Pendente Lite.

Unit-V: Important Legislations under Hindu Law

The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act-1956; The Family Courts Act-1984: Establishment and Composition, Power and Jurisdiction of the Family Courts

Course Outcomes:

1. The students will be able to understand the fundamental principles of family law.
2. To analyze the complex relationship within the family and the role of legislation in mitigating family disruption.
3. Family Law examines historical and social contexts that have influenced the modern definition and regulation of families.
4. To emphasize the process of family dispute settlement.

Reference Books:

1. Paras Divan, Modern Hindu Law, Central Law Agency
2. Paras Divan, Family Law, Central Law Agency.
3. Flavia Agnes, Marriage, Family Law I & II, OUP
4. Tyabji, N.M Tripathi Publications, N. Delhi
5. Mohammedan Law, Dr. Mohammed Nazmi Central Law Agency
6. Marriage and Family Law Reforms in India, Archana Parasher Sage Publications.
7. Maine's Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage, Bharat Law House, Delhi
8. Vasudha, Towards Uniforms Civil Code, ILI, Delhi
9. Archana Parasher Marriage and Family Law Reforms in India, Archana Parasher Sage Publications.

PAPER-III: ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Course Objective:

1. To provide a comprehensive understanding of the principles, policies, and legal frameworks governing environmental protection and conservation.
2. To analyze the constitutional provisions and legislative measures related to environmental law in India and their implementation.
3. To study international environmental agreements, treaties, and conventions, and their relevance to Indian environmental jurisprudence.
4. To explore the role of judiciary, administrative authorities, and civil society in enforcing environmental laws and addressing environmental issues.
5. To examine the impact of industrialization, urbanization, and globalization on the environment and the need for sustainable development.
6. To equip students with the skills to critically analyze and apply environmental laws to resolve disputes and advocate for environmental justice.

Unit-1: Introduction to Environmental Law

Definitions and concepts of environment, ecology, and ecosystem; need for protection of the environment; contemporary issues related to the environment; environment protection in ancient India; types and issues of environment pollution; and the role of law in the protection of environment.

Unit-II: International Environmental Law

Background of International Environmental Jurisprudence - Stockholm Declaration to the Paris Agreement, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; - Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement; United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity - Nagoya Protocol, Cartagena Protocol; United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification; United Nations Forest Principles; World Heritage Convention; Ramsar Convention; Basel Convention; Sustainable Development Goals and Targets.

Unit-III: Principles and Doctrines of Environmental Law

Polluter Pays Principle; Precautionary Principle; Permanent Sovereignty and Limited Liability; Intergenerational and Intragenerational Equity; Principles of Sustainable Development; Public Trust Doctrine; Common but Differentiated Responsibility; and Eminent Domain.

Unit-IV: National Legal Framework on Environmental Protection

Environment Protection under the Constitution of India, Criminal Laws, C.P.C., and other laws; Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; Air and Water (Pollution) Acts; Noise Pollution Rules; Forest Laws – Indian Forest Act 1927, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, and Forest Rights Act, 2006; Waste Management Rules – Electronic Wastes, Plastic Wastes, Biomedical Wastes, Municipal Solid Wastes, and Radioactive Waste; National Policies on Forestry; and National Environmental Policy.

Unit-V: Judicial Intervention for the Protection of the Environment

Role of Judiciary in Protecting the Environment; Landmark Judgements on Environmental Protection; Public Interest Litigation and Environmental Protection; Judicial Activism in Environmental Jurisprudence; Green Bench; National Green Tribunal; Judiciary Balancing Individual Fundamental Rights against the Public Interest to Protect the Environment.

Course Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate a thorough understanding of the legal and constitutional framework for environmental protection in India.
2. Analyze the significance of international environmental treaties and their influence on national policies and laws.
3. Evaluate the effectiveness of various environmental laws, such as the Environment Protection Act, 1986, Water Act, 1974, and Air Act, 1981.
4. Assess the role of the judiciary in developing and enforcing environmental jurisprudence through landmark cases and principles like the polluter pays principle, precautionary principle, and sustainable development.
5. Critically examine the challenges and opportunities in implementing environmental laws in the context of industrial growth and sustainable development.

Reference Books:

- 1) S.C.Sastry, Environmental Law
- 2) Tiwari, Environmental Law
- 3) S.Shanta Kumar, Environmental Law
- 4) Armin Rosencranz, Shyam Divan, Martha L. Noble: Environmental Law
- 5) Leela Krishna, P, The Evolving Environmental Law and Policy in India
- 6) Leela Krishna, P, Environmental Law
- 7) Paras Diwan, Environmental Law, Policy, Administration

PAPER-IV: COMPANY LAW

Course Objectives:

- The aim of this course is to impart knowledge in Company law by Introducing the essentials of company.
- It enables learners to understand the Shares and debentures.
- Improve learners' ability in understanding basic laws of dividends, debentures and borrowing powers.
- Expose learners to understand the specific knowledge on multinational companies and share capital in such companies.

Unit-I: Historical Evolution and Characteristics of Company

Concept of Company, Historical Evolution, Nature and characteristics of Company, Forms of Company; Corporate personality – advantages and disadvantages, Limited liability and lifting of corporate veil, Promoters – duties and liability of promoters

Unit-II: Incorporation of Company

Company formation Incorporation and certificate of incorporation, Procedure of registration - Corporate Constitution – MOA – AOA –legal status of constitution, Doctrine of indoor management

Unit-III: Management and Control of Company

Management and Control of Companies Corporate Agency problem, basic distribution of decision making powers, Directors: appointment – qualifications – position of directors – types of directors – powers and duties of directors–remuneration – removal Meetings: Meetings of Board and Committees - Kinds of Meetings – Procedure Relating to Convening and Proceedings at General and Other Meetings – Resolutions – Prevention of Oppression and Mismanagement, Distribution of Powers of a Company

Unit-IV: Corporate Finance

Corporate Finance Nature and classification of shares , allotment and transfer of shares, share buy backs, rights and privileges of shareholders, dividends – declaration and payment of dividends Prospectus Issuance and transfer of debentures , floating charge and its enforcement, appointment of debenture trustees and their duties, remedies of debenture holders, redemption of securities

Unit-V: Restructuring and Winding Up

Restructuring and winding up: Reconstruction and amalgamation: concept – Jurisdiction and powers of Court – vesting of rights and transfer of obligations – takeover and acquisition of minority interest, Winding up: Concept – modes of winding up – who can apply – procedure under different modes.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Understand the core concepts in the legal structure of the formation, operation and fundamental aspects of the company.
2. Apply the main statutory provisions of the company and other relevant enactments of the company.
3. Analyse the legal provisions to the legal issues arising in incorporation, functions and operations of the company.
4. Understand the topics of share and debentures.

Reference Books:

- 1) Palmer, Company Law, Stevens, London
- 2) Grover, Principles of Modern Company Law, Sweet and Maxwell, London
- 3) Pennington, Company Law, Butterworths, London Ramaiya, Guide to the Companies Act, Wadhwa and Co. Agra
- 4) S K Roy, Corporate Image in India, Shah S M Lectures on Company Law, N M Tripathi, Bombay
- 5) Shah : Lectures on Company Law, N. M. Tripathi, Bombay.
- 6) Avtar Singh : Company Law, Eastern Book Company.
- 7) Charlesworth: Company Law, Sweet and Maxwell.
- 8) Ramaiah: Company Law, Wadhwa & Co.
- 9) Dutta: Company Law, Eastern Law House, Calcutta.

PAPER-V: INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce students to the rules, principles, and techniques of statutory interpretation and legislative drafting.
2. To provide an understanding of the purpose and importance of interpreting statutes in the application of laws.
3. To study the various tools and aids (internal and external) used in the interpretation of legal texts. To analyze the doctrines and maxims that guide judicial interpretation and decision-making.
4. To examine the principles of legislation, including the process and intent behind the drafting of statutes.
5. To equip students with skills to apply interpretative principles in real-world cases and critically evaluate judicial decisions.

Unit-I: Interpretation of Statutes

1. Meaning of the term statute, kinds of statutes
2. Purpose of interpretation of statutes
3. Meaning of construction and interpretation - their differences

Unit-II: Aids to Interpretation

- 1) Internal Aids: Titles, preamble, Heading and marginal notes, sections and sub-sections, punctuation marks, Illustrative exceptions, provisions and saving clauses, schedules, non-obstante clause
- 2) External Aids: Dictionaries, Translations, Travaux preparatoires, statutes in pari materia, Debates, Inquiry commission reports and law commission reports, General clauses Act

Unit-III: Interpretation with reference to the subject matter and purpose

- 1) Restrictive and beneficial construction
- 2) Taxing statutes
- 3) Penal statutes
- 4) Presumption

Unit-IV: Mimamsa rules of Interpretation

- 1) Primary rules
- 2) Literal rules

- 3) Golden rules
- 4) Mischief rule (Rule in Heydon's case)
- 5) Rule of harmonious construction
- 6) Noscitur a Sociis
- 7) Ejusdem generis
- 8) Reddendo Singula Singulis

Unit-V: Principles of Constitutional Interpretation

- 1) Harmonious Construction
- 2) Doctrine of pith and substance
- 3) Colourable legislation
- 4) Ancillary powers
- 5) Occupied field
- 6) Residuary power
- 7) Doctrine of repugnancy

Course Outcomes:

1. Understand the purpose, significance, and methods of statutory interpretation in the legal process.
2. Analyze the various rules of interpretation, including literal, golden, and purposive rules, and their application in judicial decisions.
3. Apply internal and external aids, such as preambles, marginal notes, legislative debates, and case laws, to interpret statutes effectively.
4. Evaluate the relevance and applicability of legal maxims and doctrines in interpreting statutes.
5. Demonstrate a clear understanding of the principles and philosophy behind the drafting of legislation.
6. Develop the ability to critically assess legislative intent and judicial reasoning in statutory interpretation.
7. Exhibit practical skills in interpreting and applying statutory provisions to resolve legal issues in real-world contexts.

Reference Books:

- 1) G. P. Singh, Principles of statutory Interpretation, 7th Ed., 1999 Wadhwa Nagpur
- 2) V Sarathi, Interpretation of Statues (1948), Eastern & Co.
- 3) M.P.Jain, Constitutional Law of India, (1994), Wadhwa & Co.
- 4) M.P.Siongh, (ed.) V. N. Shukla's Constitution of India (1994), Eastern Lucknow

SIXTH – SEMESTER

PAPER-I: ECONOMICS-VI (INDIAN ECONOMIC THOUGHT)

Course Objectives:

1. To explore the historical development of economic thought in India from ancient to modern times.
2. To analyze the contributions of prominent Indian economists, philosophers, and thinkers to economic theory and policy.
3. To study traditional Indian economic systems and their relevance to contemporary economic challenges.
4. To examine the impact of colonialism on Indian economic thought and its evolution during the freedom struggle.
5. To evaluate the role of indigenous economic ideas in shaping post-independence economic policies in India.
6. To foster critical thinking about the integration of Indian economic thought with global economic theories and practices.

Unit-I: Kautilya Arthashastra-1

Kautilya's Arthashastra: An Overview - Kautilya as an Economist; Origin - Scope and Methodology of Economics; Promotion of economic activity – agriculture – industry – infrastructure - domestic and international trade; Risk Analysis – Risk reduction through diversification - Efficient allocation of resources under risky situations; Marketing system – trade control system – price theory – futures; Consumer protection; Government Finance and Public sector.

Unit-II: Kautilya Arthashastra-2

Mandala Theory – Alliance Theory - Relevance in the context of contemporary international policy and International relations; Kautilya on Moral, Market and Government Failures; Kautilya and Modern Economics – Ethics based Vs Modern Prosperity; Ethics and Economic Growth.

Unit-III: Economic Ideas by Social Reformers

Valluvar; Basava, - M.N. Roy – Ambedkar - economic ideas of Gandhi-Village Swadeshi - Place of machine and labor - Cottage industries- Trusteeship, Ambedkar.

Unit-IV: Contemporary Economic Thinkers

Dadabhai Naoroji – Ranade - R.C. Dutt , Amartya Sen, Mahalanobis, V K R V Rao, Vakil and Brahmananda.

Course Outcomes:

1. Explain the early economic ideas at historical perspective.
2. Demonstrate an understanding of the modern economic ideas.
3. Discuss the role of planning in development of Indian economy.
4. Identify contemporary economists views on economic development.
5. Examine the structural change in Indian economy and development.

Reference Books:

1. Kautilya, (1992): The Athashastra, Edited Rearranged Translated and Introduced by L.N. Rangarajan, Penguin Books, New Delhi
2. Gangulik, B.N. (1977): Indian Economic thought A 19th Century Perspective, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
3. Amartya Sen and J. Dreze (2013): An Uncertain Glory: India and its contradictions, Princeton University Press.
4. Gandhi, M.K. (1947): India of My Dreams, Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad.
5. Seshadri, G.B. (1997): Economic Doctrines, B.R. Publishing corporations, Delhi.

PAPER-II: FAMILY LAW-II

Course Objectives:

1. To discuss and learn about the different issues about family relations in other religions in India.
2. To understand the legal principles and provisions dealing with family matters of the Muslim religion including the provisions of marriage, succession, adoption.
3. This course also involves the student for better understanding of Muslim law in matters relating to intestate, testamentary succession and applicable to persons of all denominations and other provisions relating to testamentary succession of Indian succession act 1925 with latest amendments.

Unit-I: General Concept

Evolution of Islamic Jurisprudence, Sources, and Schools of Mohammedan Law, Person governed by Mohammedan Law, Codification of Muslim Law: Issues and Challenges; The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act 1937.

Unit-II: Law on Institution of Marriage and Divorce

Basis and Evolution of the institution of marriage under Muslim Law, Kinds of Muslim Marriage; Different Concept of Marriage: Monogamous Marriage, Prohibited marriages, Conditions of Muslim marriage: Consent, Insanity, Impotency, majority; The Role of Guardian in Muslim Marriage; Dower- Mehr, Kinds of Dower, Nature, and Kinds of divorce. Legal Effect of divorce; Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939; The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act.1986.

Unit-III: Guardianship and Maintenance

Guardianship of person and property; Difference between guardianship and mother's right to custody of minor children(*Hizanat*), Acknowledgement and Paternity, Some basic principles and judicial interpretations on guardianship; Maintenance under Muslim Law; The provision of Maintenance under the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act.1986.

Unit-IV: Law relating to Property

General rules of succession and exclusion from succession, Classification of Heirs, Distinction between Sunni and Shia Law of Inheritance; Law on Gift and Will: Meaning and essentials of a valid gift, Capacity, Delivery of possession, Gift of

Undivided property, Gift made during (Marz-ul-Maute), Concept of Will and its relationship with succession and inheritance; Law of Pre-emption; Law of Wakfs.

Unit-V: Contemporary Issues

The Concept of Tripple Talaq and Supreme Court's Judgments, The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2019; Feasibility of Uniform Civil Code; Maintenance under Section 144 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS).

Course Outcomes:

1. The students will be able to understand the fundamental principles and essentials of Islamic Jurisprudence and the evolution of Islamic Jurisprudence.
2. The students will be able to understand the concept of Muslim marriage, different kinds of marriage, and divorce.
3. The students will be able to learn the process of family dispute settlement.
4. The students will be able to understand critically the complex provision that deals with succession and also will be able to learn the secular laws that govern marriage, maintenance.

Reference Books:

1. A. A Fyzee: Outlines of Mohammadan Law, Oxford University Press. 5th Edition, 2008.
2. M.A. Qureshi: Text Book on Muslim Law, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
3. Hidayatullah: Mulla Principles of Mohammadan Law, (4th reprint), N.M. Tripathi Private Limited, Bombay.
4. Tondon M.P.: Muslim law in India, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad.
5. Tahir Mahmood: The Muslim Law of India, Law Book Company, Allahabad.

PAPER-III: BANKING LAW INCLUDING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT

Course Objectives:

This course is designed to understand the Banking law and NI Act by

1. Introduce learners the general relationship between banker and customer
2. To improve learners' ability in understanding the Rights of banker, Banker's lien, pledge, and guarantee.
3. Expose learners about the provisions of Negotiable instrument Act
4. Inculcate knowledge on Functions and promotional role of the Reserve Banks of India.

Unit-I: Introduction

1. Banker and customer: General relationship between banker and customer, essential features of general relationship, special relationship.
2. Business aspects of banking: Opening of new account, kinds of accounts; current account, savings account, deposit account, joint account, accounts of special customers. (Minor, partnership, company, trust, married women etc.)
3. Pass book; over-over; draft-appropriation of payments; right of set-off, combining of several accounts, receipt of valuable for safe custody, garnishee orders.

Unit-II: Rights of a Banker

Rights of banker over securities for bank advances: Banker's lien, pledge, guarantee, documents of title goods a) bill of lading, dock warrant, warehouse keeper certificate, delivery order, railway receipt, Banker's commercial of letters credits.

Unit-III: NI ACT

1. Definition of Negotiable instrument, essential features of negotiable instruments, difference between negotiability and assign ability, Promissory note-bill of exchange, cheque and other analogous instruments (Banker's draft, traveller's cheque, dividend warrant).
2. Cheque: Kinds of cheques, crossing of cheques, endorsements and its kinds, holder and order in due, payment in due course, marking of cheques.
3. Liabilities of the parties to the negotiable instruments: Dishonour of cheques, statutory protection of paying banker and collecting banker; forgeries.

Unit-IV: Banking Regulatory Framework

1. Banking Companies Regulation Act, 1949: General and specific powers of the Reserve Bank of India and central government, restrictions and loans and advances
2. The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934: Functions and promotional role of the Reserve Banks of India, RBI and commercial banks.

Unit-V: Impact of nationalism and technology innovation

1. Nationalisation of Banks: Effect of nationalization, achievements and drawbacks; globalization and its impact.
2. Innovations in Banking: e-Banking, off-shore banking and RBI guide lines.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Acquaint with the general relationship of Banker and Customer
2. Interpret the rights of the banker and customer.
3. Analyse the provisions of Negotiable instrument Act
4. Able to understand the Liabilities of the parties to the negotiable instruments
5. Identify the powers and functions of Reserve Bank of India.

Reference Books:

- 1) Paget-Law of Banking
- 2) Sheldon-Practice and Law of Banking
- 3) Tannan-Law of Banking
- 4) Gulati- Banking Companies Act
- 5) Maheswari- Banking Law and Practice
- 6) Bashyamand Adiga-Negotiable Instruments Act
- 7) Parthasarathi, Negotiable Instruments Act.

PAPER-III: RIGHT TO INFORMATION

Course Objective:

1. To provide an understanding of the significance of transparency and accountability in governance through the Right to Information Act, 2005.
2. To examine the legal framework, objectives, and scope of the Right to Information Act in empowering citizens.
3. To analyze the roles and responsibilities of public authorities under the RTI Act.
4. To study the processes and procedures for seeking and providing information under the Act.
5. To evaluate the role of RTI in combating corruption and promoting participatory democracy.
6. To develop the ability to critically assess the challenges and limitations in the effective implementation of the RTI Act.

Unit-1: Introduction to Right to Information

Definition, importance, and scope of the Right to Information; Historical background and development of RTI laws in India; RTI under the Constitution of India- Article 19(1)(a) and its interplay with RTI, Supreme Court judgments on RTI as a fundamental right; Role in Governance- Transparency, accountability, and citizen empowerment.

Unit-II: The Right to Information Act, 2005

Objectives, definitions, and scope of the Act; Public authorities under RTI; Procedure for Seeking Information- Application process, time limits, and fee structure, and Role of Public Information Officers (PIOs); Exemptions and Restrictions- Section 8 and Section 9 of the Act, Balancing public interest and privacy concerns.

Unit-III: Information Commission and Judicial Activism on RTI, 2005

Information Commission- Structure, powers, and functions of Central and State Information Commissions; Appeals and penalties under the RTI Act; Role of Civil Society and Media- Advocacy for transparency and awareness; Judicial Interpretations- Landmark cases shaping the interpretation of the RTI Act; Challenges- Delay in responses, misuse of the Act, and protection of whistleblowers.

Unit-IV: RTI and Related Laws

RTI and Other Legislation- Official Secrets Act, 1923, and its conflict with RTI; Whistleblower Protection Act, 2014; Digital rights and access to information; International Perspectives- Comparison with Freedom of Information laws in the USA, UK, and other countries; RTI and Human Rights- Role in upholding social, economic, and political rights.

Unit-V: Emerging Trends

RTI in Practice- Case studies on the impact of RTI on governance and public welfare; Role of Technology- Digitalization of government records and e-governance; RTI and emerging challenges.

Course Outcomes:

1. The students will be able to gain a comprehensive understanding of the RTI Act, 2005, its provisions, and the role it plays in ensuring transparent governance.
2. The students will be able to develop the ability to analyze and critique the practical challenges and limitations of RTI implementation in India.
3. It will equip students with the skills to use RTI effectively to address issues of public interest and governance.
4. It will foster an ethical understanding of the balance between transparency, privacy, and national security concerns.

Reference Books:

- 1) P.K. Das, The Right to Information, Universal Law Publication, 2016 Edition.
- 2) Justice P.S. Narayan, G.B. Reddy, The Right to Information, Gogia Law Agency, 2016 Edition.
- 3) R. K. Verma, Right to Information law and Practice, Taxmann Publications Private Limited; 2009 edition.
- 4) Dr. D. N. Barawalia, Commentary on Right to Information, Universal Law Publication, 2015.

PAPER-IV: PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Course Objectives:

1. To provide students with a foundational understanding of the principles, sources, and scope of public international law.
2. To examine the nature of state sovereignty, jurisdiction, and recognition under international legal frameworks.
3. To analyze the roles and functions of international organizations such as the United Nations, International Court of Justice, and regional bodies.
4. To study the rules and principles governing the peaceful resolution of international disputes and the use of force.
5. To explore the legal frameworks related to human rights, environmental protection, and international criminal law.
6. To develop critical thinking skills to evaluate contemporary global challenges and propose solutions within the framework of international law.

Unit-I:

1. Nature, definition, origin and basis of International Law
2. Sources of International Law
3. Relationship between Municipal and International Law
4. Subjects of International Law

Unit-II:

1. States as subjects of International Law
2. States in general
3. Recognition of States
4. State territorial sovereignty

Unit-III:

1. State Jurisdiction
2. Law of the Sea
3. State Responsibility
4. Succession to rights and obligations

Unit-IV:

1. State and Individual
2. Extradition, Asylum and Nationality
3. The agents of international business
4. Diplomatic envoys, consuls and other representatives
5. The law and practice as on treaties

Unit-V:

1. ICJ & ICC
2. The settlement of international disputes
 - a. Diplomatic means: Negotiation, Good Offices, Mediation, Inquiry, Conciliation
 - b. Legal means - Arbitration & Permanent Court of ICJ

Course Outcomes:

Students will be able to:

1. Demonstrate a clear understanding of the principles, sources, and scope of public international law.
2. Analyze the legal relationship between states, international organizations, and non-state actors under international law.
3. Evaluate the role and functioning of international institutions such as the United Nations, International Court of Justice, and regional bodies in maintaining global peace and order.
4. Apply international legal principles to resolve issues related to sovereignty, jurisdiction, and state responsibility.
5. Examine international legal frameworks addressing human rights, environmental issues, trade, and the law of armed conflict.
6. Critically assess contemporary global challenges through the lens of public international law and propose legally sound solutions.
7. Demonstrate the ability to engage in research and analysis of international legal disputes and contribute to discussions on global governance.

Reference Books:

1. Malcom N Shaw, International Law, Cambridge Publication
2. H.O Agarwal;. International Law and Human Rights, Central Law Publications Allahabad.
3. S.K.Kapoor, Public International Law, Central Law Agency.
4. J.G.Starke, Introduction to International law, Aditya Books, New Delhi.
5. S.K.Varma, An Introduction to International Law, Printice Hall of India, New Delhi
6. Ian Bronnlie, Principles of Public Internal Law Oxford University Press

PAPER-V: CRIMINAL LAW-I (BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA, 2023)

Course Objectives:

1. To provide an in-depth understanding of the historical development and principles of the Indian legal system, particularly in the context of criminal law.
2. To familiarize students with the structure, functions, and procedures of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (Indian Penal Code) and its application in contemporary India.
3. To analyze the key provisions of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita related to crime, punishment, and the rights of the accused.
4. To understand the relationship between Indian criminal law and its moral, social, and political foundations.
5. To explore the role of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita in promoting justice, equity, and social order in Indian society.
6. To critically examine legal reforms in the Indian legal system, with an emphasis on criminal law and its evolution.

Unit-I:

1. Concept of criminal law, substantive and procedural laws, central and state laws.
2. Historical introduction of penal law in India, object of penal laws
3. Salient features of BNS, application of BNS, definitions, types of punishments under BNS.

Unit-II:

1. Concept of crime and offence, stages in crime and possible parties to crime
2. General exceptions, right to private defence
3. Abetment, abetment of offence by person outside India, criminal conspiracy, attempt.

Unit-III:

1. Offences against human body
2. Offences against women
3. Offences relating to marriage-dowry death, bigamy, offence against child
4. Kidnapping, abduction, slavery, forced labour, organized crimes, terrorist, rash and negligent Act, hit and run cases, suicide

Unit-IV:

1. Offence against state- Waging or attempting to wage war against the Government of India, Acts endangering sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
2. Offence relating to elections, Coin, Currency notes etc
3. Offence against public tranquility-Unlawful Assembly, Rioting, Affray, Promoting enmity between groups on the grounds of religion etc., imputations, assertions prejudicial to national integration
4. Offences against public justice-False/fabricating evidence, Destruction of evidence, Harboring of Offender; Public Nuisance ; Mischief and Criminal Trespass; Forgery, Offences relating to property marks.

Unit-V:

1. Offence against property-Theft, Snatching, Extortion, Robbery, Dacoity, Criminal misappropriation of property, Criminal breach of trust, Receiving stolen property, Cheating;
2. Defamation, Criminal Intimidation, insult, Annoyance, etc

Course Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate a thorough understanding of the historical development and principles underlying the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (Indian Penal Code).
2. Analyze the structure and key provisions of the Indian Penal Code and apply them to real-world criminal law cases.
3. Evaluate the concepts of crime, punishment, and criminal liability within the context of Indian law.
4. Critically assess the relationship between criminal law and socio-political factors, emphasizing justice and human rights.
5. Develop the ability to apply the principles of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita to contemporary issues in criminal justice and law enforcement.
6. Understand the legal reforms and their implications for the Indian criminal justice system.

Reference Books:

1. J. W. Cecil Turner, Kenny's Outlines of Criminal Law, Cambridge University Press
2. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, LexisNexis
3. K D Gaur, Text Book on the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, Universal, LexisNexis
4. Glanville Williams, Text Book on Criminal Law, Sweet and Maxwell
5. R C Nigam, Law of Crimes in India (Vol. I) Asia Publishing House

SEVENTH - SEMESTER

PAPER-I: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS-I

Course Objective:

1. To provide students with a foundational understanding of the basic principles and concepts of intellectual property rights (IPR).
2. To study the various forms of intellectual property, including patents, copyrights, trademarks, and designs, and their legal frameworks.
3. To analyze the importance of intellectual property rights in fostering innovation, creativity, and economic development.
4. To explore the historical evolution and international treaties governing intellectual property rights, such as the TRIPS Agreement.
5. To equip students with the ability to interpret and apply IPR laws to protect and enforce intellectual property.
6. To examine the rights and responsibilities of creators, inventors, and stakeholders in managing intellectual property effectively.

Unit-1: Introduction to IPR

Concept of intellectual property, industrial and non-industrial Property, theories of property, constitutional aspects of intellectual property, different forms of intellectual property. International Treaties and Conventions: Paris Convention and Geneva Conventions: BIRPI, Governing rules of Paris Convention; Patent Cooperation Treaty: Background; Objectives of PCT; Salient features of PCT; Madrid Convention: Salient features; International registration of marks; World Intellectual Property Organization: Background; Salient features WIPO; Organizational of WIPO.

Unit-II: Copyright

Introduction to Copyright, Evolution and History of the concept of copyright and related rights; Scope and Salient features of Copyright Act; Different dimensions and Subject matter of copyright; Literary work; Dramatic work; Musical works; Artistic works; Cinematographic films; Sound recordings; Term of copyright; software and copyright protection; Author and ownership of copyright; Rights conferred by copyright; Assignment, transmission and relinquishment of copyright; Licenses; Infringement of copyright; Remedies against infringement of copyright.

Unit-III: Patents

Introduction and historical evolution of patent protection, statutory definition and meaning; Objective analysis of patent protection. Scope and salient features of Patent Act; statutory procedure of obtaining a patent; Product patent and Process patent; Specification — Provisional and complete specification; Opposition

proceedings to grant of patents; Register of patents and Patent Office; Rights and obligations of patentee; Transfer of Patent Rights; Compulsory licenses; Government use of inventions; Revocation and surrender of patents; Infringement of Patents; Offences and penalties.

Unit-IV: Trade Marks

Trade Marks: concept and statutory definition of trade mark; historical evolution of trademark; object of trade mark; different forms of trade mark; Essential requirement for registration of trademark, Trademarks registry and register of trade mark; Property in a trade mark; economic significance of registration of trademark. Assignment and transmission; Rectification of register. Infringement of trademarks: concept of deceptive similarity and Passing off. Domain name protection and registration; Offences and penalties

Unit-V: Geographical Indication

Geographical Indications: Concept and introduction to geographical indications; Objective and scope of geographical indications; Different geographical indications and Salient features of the Protection of Geographical Indications Act. Statutory Protection of geographical Indications; Economic importance of geographical indications; Registration of geographical indications; Role of stakeholders in protection of geographical indications; Infringement and Remedies; Role and functions of Registrar of Geographical indications; Comparative analysis of trademark and geographical indications.

Course Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate a thorough understanding of the fundamental concepts and types of intellectual property rights.
2. Analyze the legal provisions related to the protection of patents, copyrights, trademarks, and designs under national and international frameworks.
3. Evaluate the role of intellectual property rights in promoting innovation and safeguarding the interests of creators and inventors.
4. Understand the procedures for registration, enforcement, and infringement remedies for different forms of intellectual property.
5. Apply intellectual property laws to real-world scenarios involving disputes, infringements, and commercialization of IP assets.
6. Critically assess the challenges posed by emerging technologies, piracy, and globalization to intellectual property protection.

Reference Books:

- 1) Narayan, S., Intellectual Property Law in India, Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad
- 2) Cornish, William, Intellectual Property. - Copyright, Trademark and Allied Rights, 2nd Edition, London: Sweet & Maxwell
- 3) Ganguli Prabuddha, Intellectual Property Rights' Unleashed the knowledge Economy, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co.
- 4) Caddick, Nicholas et, Copyright, U.K: Sweet & Maxwell
- 5) Acharya, N.K, Text Book on Intellectual Property Rights, 7th Edition, Asia Law House
- 6) Das, J.K., Intellectual Property Rights, 1st Edition, Kamal Law House

PAPER-II: LAW OF INSURANCE

Course Objective:

1. To provide the students with a comprehensive understanding of the principles and practices of insurance law in India
2. To enable the students to analyze the regulatory framework governing insurance in India and its compliance with international standards
3. To enhance the skills of the students for examining the rights and liabilities of parties under various types of insurance contracts.

Unit-1: Introduction to Insurance Law

Concept, Nature, and Importance of Insurance; History and Development of Insurance in India; Classification of Insurance- Life Insurance, General Insurance, Health Insurance, and Third Party Insurance; Principles of Insurance: Indemnity, Utmost Good Faith, Insurable Interest, Contribution, Subrogation, and Proximate Cause; Nature of insurance contract; Meaning of proposal, policy, and parties; Consideration need for utmost good faith, Insurable interest, indemnity, the insurance policy; Law of Contract and Law of Torts; Future of Insurance, Need, Importance, and Place of Insurance; Constitutional Perspectives- Union List Entries 24, 25, 29, 30, and 47 Concurrent List Entries 23 and 24.

Unit-II: General Principles of Law of Insurance

General Principles of Law of Insurance- Definition, nature and history; The risk-commencement, attachment and duration; assignment and alteration; Settlement of claim and subrogation, effect of war upon policies, Indian Insurance Laws-General, history and development; The Insurance Act and Insurance Regulatory Authorities Act, mutual insurance companies and cooperative life insurance societies; double insurance and re-insurance.

Unit-III: Life Insurance and Property Insurance

Life Insurance- Nature and scope; Event insured against life insurance contract; Circumstances affecting risks; Amounts recoverable; Persons entitled to Claim; Settlement of Claims Property Insurance- Nature and Scope; Subject-matter; Insurance against Fire, Theft, and Other damages to property.

Unit-IV: Insurance against Accidents

The Fatal Accidents Act, 1885- Objects and reasons; assessment of compensation; Contributory Negligence; Apportionment of compensation and liability; The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963 Compensation payable under the Act, Compensation Insurance Scheme under the Act, Compulsory insurance, Third-party liability.

Unit-V: Legal Issues and Emerging Trends in Insurance Law

Insurance Frauds and Remedies; Dispute Resolution Mechanisms: Role of Ombudsman, Tribunals, and Courts; Emerging Issues- Cyber Insurance and Climate Risk Insurance; International Perspectives- Global Practices and Standards in Insurance Law.

Course Outcomes:

1. The students will be able to understand the legal principles underlying the formation and enforcement of insurance contracts
2. The students will be able to evaluate the rights and obligations of insurers and insured under various types of insurance.
3. The students will understand the meaning and incidents of third-party liability insurance in India.
4. Develop problem-solving skills to address legal issues arising in insurance disputes.

Reference Books:

- 1) Mac Gillivray, Insurance Law
- 2) Porter, Insurance
- 3) Brijmohan Singh, Fire Insurance
- 4) Arnold's Marine, Insurance
- 5) Houseman, Life Insurance
- 6) Chambers Marine, Insurance Act, 1906
- 7) M.N. Srinivasan: Principles of Insurance Law
- 8) K.S.N. Murthy, Modern Law of Insurance in India
- 9) Brijmohan Singh, Law of Insurance.
- 10) Collinvaux, Insurance
- 11) Johan Bird, Insurance

PAPER-II: HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

Course Objective:

1. To provide the students an in-depth understanding of the evolution, nature, and scope of human rights in national and international contexts
2. To make the students critically analyze the constitutional framework and legal mechanisms protecting human rights in India
3. To enable the students explore the role of international organizations, NGOs, and civil society in safeguarding human rights globally and locally.

Unit-1: Introduction to Human Rights

Concept, Nature, and Scope of Human Rights; Evolution of Human Rights- Ancient, Medieval, and Modern Perspectives; Theories of Human Rights- Natural Rights, Positivist, and Sociological Theories; Classification of Rights- Natural, Moral, Legal, and Constitutional; Three Generations of Human Rights- Civil and Political Rights, Social, Economic and Cultural Rights, and Community/Solidarity Rights; Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948): Background, Preamble, and Articles.

Unit-II: International Human Rights Framework

Concerns about Violation of Rights; Vienna Declaration 1993; International Crimes- Human Rights As An International Crime, International Criminal Court; War Crimes Including Genocide and War Tribunals; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); Role of United Nations and Specialized Agencies (e.g., UNICEF, UNHRC); Regional Human Rights Mechanisms: European, African, and Inter-American Systems.

Unit-III: Human Rights in India

Fundamental Rights: Articles 14–32; Directive Principles of State Policy: Articles 36–51; Right to Constitutional Remedies and Public Interest Litigation; Judiciary and the Role of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in India.

Unit-IV: Human Rights for Vulnerable Groups

Rights of Women, Children, and LGBTQIA+ Communities and their Enforcement Mechanisms; Human Rights of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and Minorities in India; Refugees, Migrants, and Stateless Persons: National and

International Protections; Issues of Custodial Violence, Trafficking, and Human Rights Violations.

Unit-V: Contemporary Challenges in Human Rights

Globalization and its Impact on Human Rights; Climate Justice and Environmental Human Rights; Terrorism and Human Rights Violations; Technology and Privacy Rights- Artificial Intelligence and Surveillance.

Course Outcomes:

1. The students will understand the philosophical and legal foundations of human rights at national and international levels.
2. The students will be able to analyze the effectiveness of constitutional provisions, statutory frameworks, and judicial responses in protecting human rights in India.
3. The students will be able to evaluate the role of international institutions and treaties in promoting and enforcing human rights.
4. The students will develop critical thinking on contemporary human rights challenges and propose practical solutions for their mitigation.

Reference Books:

- 1) S.K. Avesti and kataria Law relating to Human Rights, Orient New Delhi.
- 2) Human Rights watch women's Rights watch global report on women's Human Rights (2000), Oxford.
- 3) Ermacora Nowak and Tretter, International Human Rights (1993), Sweet and Maxwell.
- 4) Wallace, International Human Rights: Text & Materials (1996), Sweet & Maxwell.
- 5) Human Rights & Global Diversity (2001), Frank Cass, Landon.
- 6) Nirmal B.C. The Right of self Determination in International Law (1995), Deep and Deep.
- 7) P.R. Gandhi, International Human Rights Documents (1999) Universal Delhi.
- 8) H.O. Agrawal, International Law and Human Rights, Central Law Publication.
- 9) S.K. Kapoor, Human Rights Under International Law and Indian Law.

PAPER-III: CRIMINAL LAW-II (BHARATIYA NAGARIK SURAKSHA SANHITA)

Course Objectives:

1. To provide an understanding of the foundational principles of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita.
2. To examine the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, with a focus on reformatory approaches to criminal justice.
3. To study the probation system as an alternative to incarceration and its role in rehabilitating offenders.
4. To critically examine the interplay between punitive and reformatory justice systems in India.
5. To equip students with the skills to interpret and apply legal provisions to real-world cases involving criminal offenses and probationary measures.

Unit-I: Introduction

1. Historical Implementation of Criminal Procedural Law and objective of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS)
2. Definitions under BNSS
3. Constitution Of Criminal Courts and Offices.
4. Power of Courts
5. Powers of Superior Officers of Police and Aid to The Magistrates And The Police

Unit-II: First Information and Investigation

First information, inquiry, registration of FIR, investigation, search and seize, arrest and arrest notice, bail, produce before magistrate, legal aid, powers and duty of magistrate while remand, statutory/default bail, Final report ("C" report, "B" report), Private complaint, return, reference, dismissal of complaint.

Unit-III: Cognizance and Process

Cognizance-upon final report, upon complaint, limitations, summons, NBW, proclamation, attachment of property, claim, non-appearance of accused-procedure for entering case into long pending register (LPR), appearance of accused, furnishing charge sheet copy, bail or jail, Committal of case for trial.

Unit-IV: Framing of Charge and Trial

Plea-bargaining, hearing before charge, discharge, framing of charge and joinder of charge, recording plea, plead guilty, compounding of offence, commencement of trial upon police report, upon complaint, types of trials, compelling appearance of witness, examining accused and recording statement, defence evidence, argument, complacence surety, judgement, adjournment, hearing accused on benefit provided under the Probation of Offenders Act (PO Act,) victim compensation, sentencing policy and suspension of sentence, remission and commutation of sentence, disposal of property.

Unit-V: Miscellaneous Procedure

Review, appeal and revision, transfer of case, inquiry, recording of confession and statement, preventive report, security for keeping peace and good behavior, maintenance alteration and enforcement, victim compensation scheme. The juvenile justice (care and protection of children) Act.

Course Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate a thorough understanding of the principles, provisions, and application of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita.
2. Apply the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, to evaluate cases where probation and reformative measures are appropriate.
3. Critically assess the balance between punitive justice and reformative approaches in the Indian criminal justice system.
4. Understand the role of probation officers, the judiciary, and other stakeholders in implementing the Probation of Offenders Act effectively.
5. Develop the ability to interpret and apply legal provisions for resolving real-world disputes involving criminal liability and probation.
6. Exhibit a critical perspective on contemporary criminal law reforms and the evolving concept of justice in India.

Reference Books:

1. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal's, Bharatiya Nagarika Suraksha Sanhita, Lexis Nexis
2. K. N. Chandrashekar Pillai (Revd.), R V Kelkar's Criminal Procedure (Recent edition), Eastern Book Publication.
3. S C Sarkar, PC Sarkar and Sudipto Sarkar, Sarkar: The Code of Criminal Procedure (Recent Edition), Lexis Nexis.
4. J.K. Verma, Bharatiya Nagarika Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (Criminal Procedure): A Commentry, Eastern Book Publication.

PAPER-IV: CLINICAL COURSE-I (PROFESSIONAL ETHICS)

Course Objectives:

1. To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the principles and importance of professional ethics in the legal profession.
2. To analyze the ethical obligations of legal professionals toward clients, courts, and society.
3. To study the rules of professional conduct and standards established under the Advocates Act, 1961, and the Bar Council of India guidelines.
4. To develop an understanding of the consequences of unethical behavior, including professional misconduct and disciplinary actions.
5. To equip students with the skills to navigate ethical dilemmas and uphold the integrity of the legal profession.
6. To promote critical thinking about the role of ethics in achieving justice and maintaining public trust in the legal system.

Unit-I: Professional Ethics and Duties

Professional Ethics and Duties - Need and necessity of ethics in the legal profession
- Duties of lawyers towards his clients, court, public, his fellow colleagues, self, society, etc., Indian code of ethics in comparison with that of American Code.

Unit-II: Advocates Act, 1961

The Advocates Act, 1961 and relevant provisions of the Bar Council of India Rules

Unit-III: Rights, Limitations and Liability for Misconduct

Rights, Limitations and Liability for misconduct - Right to practice, right to argue his case, right over his professional fees. Decisions of courts on Advocate's right to strike will be subject of deliberation. Conflicts of interests, lawyer's versus client's interests and limitations of the rights of lawyers including restrictions on advertising, bar from carrying on other professions, etc.

Unit-IV: Professional Misconduct

Professional misconduct - important case laws and BCI observations

Unit-V: Impact of Globalization on Legal Profession

Impact of Globalization on legal profession, Legal outsourcing in India, Role of advocate in providing legal aid services, Advocate's role in outside Court/informal settlement of disputes

Course Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate a thorough understanding of the ethical responsibilities of advocates as outlined in the Advocates Act, 1961, and Bar Council regulations.
2. Analyze the duties of lawyers toward their clients, the courts, fellow professionals, and society at large.
3. Identify instances of professional misconduct and evaluate the mechanisms for disciplinary action and grievance redressal.
4. Apply ethical principles and standards to real-world scenarios, resolving conflicts and dilemmas in a legally and morally sound manner.
5. Assess the importance of maintaining professional integrity and public confidence in the legal system.
6. Critically evaluate case studies and judicial decisions concerning ethical breaches in the legal profession.
7. Exhibit a commitment to ethical practice and adherence to the highest standards of professionalism in their legal careers.

Reference Books:

1. Raju Ramachandran, Professional Ethics: Changing Profession and Changing Ethics, LexisNexis, Butterworths
2. P.B. Mukherji, Professional Ethics of the Advocate, University of Burdwan
3. P. Ramanathan Aiyer, Legal & Professional Ethics- Legal Ethics, Duties & Privileges of a Lawyer, Wadhwa Publications, Nagpur
4. Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer, Law, Lawyers and Justice, B.R. Publishing Corp. Delhi
5. Stephen Gillers, Regulation of Lawyers: Problems of Law & Ethics, Little, Brown & Co Boston Toronto, London
6. Ross Grauston (ed.), Legal Ethics & Professional Responsibility, Clarendon Press, Oxford
7. Gary Bellow & Bea Moulton, The Lowering Process: Ethics and Professional Responsibility, The Foundation Press, Inc.
8. D.V. Subba Rao, Saraiva Row's The Advocates Act, 1961 , LexisNexis, Butterworths

EIGHT - SEMESTER

PAPER-I: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS-II

Course Objective:

1. To provide advanced knowledge of specialized areas of intellectual property rights, including geographical indications, trade secrets, plant variety protection, and biotechnology-related IP.
2. To analyze the international framework for intellectual property rights under treaties such as the Berne Convention, Paris Convention, and the TRIPS Agreement.
3. To explore the mechanisms for enforcement and dispute resolution in cases of intellectual property infringement.
4. To examine the interface between intellectual property rights and other fields, such as competition law, public health, and traditional knowledge.
5. To study the ethical and legal challenges posed by emerging technologies like artificial intelligence, biotechnology, and digital platforms in the context of intellectual property.

Unit-1: Biological Diversity Law

Biological Diversity Law: Introduction and overview of Biological Diversity; Meaning and scope of Biological Diversity; Biological resources and traditional knowledge; Salient features of Biological Diversity Act 2002; Regulation of access to Biological Diversity; National Biodiversity Authority; Functions and powers of Biodiversity Authority; State Biodiversity Board; Biodiversity Management Committee and its functions.

Unit-II: Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Law

Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Law: Legal concepts relating to the protection of plant varieties rights; Legal concepts relating to the protection of plant breeders rights; IPR in new plant varieties; Policy and objectives of protection of plant varieties and farmers rights Act; Plant varieties and Farmers rights protection authority; National register of“ plant varieties; Procedure for registration; Rights and privileges; Benefit sharing; Compensation to communities; Compulsory license; Infringement; Relief against infringement. National Gene Fund.

Unit-III: Designs Law

Designs Law: introductions and overview of Designs Law; Salient features of Designs Law; Procedure for registration; Rights conferred by registration; Copyright in registered designs. Infringement; powers and duties of Controller, distinction between design, trade mark, copyright & patent.

Unit-IV: Trade Secret and Trade Design

Trade secret and trade design: concept and introduction, different types of Trade design, industrial application of design, internal management of commercial establishment, data secrecy and confidentiality. Semiconductor integrated circuit layout designs, procedure and practice, registration and protection.

Course Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate an advanced understanding of the specialized areas of intellectual property law and their practical applications.
2. Analyze international treaties and agreements related to intellectual property and their impact on domestic legal frameworks.
3. Evaluate the role of enforcement mechanisms in addressing intellectual property infringements and protecting stakeholders' rights.
4. Critically assess the intersection of intellectual property rights with other domains such as public interest, competition law, and traditional knowledge.
5. Apply knowledge of intellectual property law to resolve disputes involving trade secrets, geographical indications, and plant variety protection.

Reference Books:

- 1) Narayan, S., Intellectual Property Law in India, Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad
- 2) Cornish, William, Intellectual Property. - Copyright, Trademark and Allied Rights, 2nd Edition, London: Sweet & Maxwell
- 3) Ganguli Prabuddha, Intellectual Property Rights. Unleashed the knowledge Economy, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co.

PAPER-II: PROPERTY LAW INCLUDING TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT AND EASEMENT ACT

Course Objective:

1. To provide a comprehensive understanding of the concept, classification, and principles of property under the law.
2. To examine the legal framework governing the transfer of property in India, including the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
3. To study the rules related to immovable and movable property, with a focus on ownership, possession, and rights of transfer.
4. To analyze legal concepts such as mortgages, leases, sales, exchanges, gifts, and actionable claims.
5. To explore the role of property law in protecting individual property rights and promoting socio-economic justice.
6. To equip students with the ability to apply legal principles to real-world property-related disputes and transactions.

Unit-1: Introduction to Property Law

Concept, Definition, and Types of Properties – Movable and Immovable, Corporeal and Incorporeal, etc.; Right to Property under the Constitution of India; Need and Importance of Alienation of Property; and Interpretation Clause – Actionable Clause, Alienation, Claim, Charge, Notice, Inheritance, Succession, Possession, Ownership, and Transfer of Interest.

Unit-II: General Principles of the Transfer of Property Act

Historical Background; Nature and Scope of the Act; Definitions and Interpretation Clause; Transferable Property- what properties cannot be transferred; Parties Competent to Transfer; Oral Transfer; Operation of Transfer; Conditions Restricting Transfer- Restraints on Alienation, Rule against Repugnant Transfer, Insolvency of Transferee, Rule against Accumulation; General Principles- Transfer to Unborn Persons; Rule against Perpetuity; Vested and Contingent Interest; Doctrine of Election; Fraudulent Transfer; Transfer by Ostensible Owner; Rule of Part Performance; Rule of Estoppel; Rule of Lis pendens; and other Rules of Equity in Transfer of Property.

Unit-III: Sale of Immovable Property

Definition of Sale; Essentials of Valid Sale; Rights and Duties of Buyer and Seller; Marshalling by Purchase; Distinction between Sale and Contract of Sale; Registration of Sale Deed; and Delivery of Possession.

Unit-IV: Mortgage, Gift, Exchange, Will, Charge, and Actionable Claims

Mortgage- Concept and Definition of Mortgage, Mortgagor, and Mortgagee, Kinds of Mortgage, Rights and Duties of Mortgagor and Mortgagee, Marshalling Securities, Subrogation, Difference between Indian and English Laws; Lease- Definition of Lease, Lessor, and Lessee, Essentials of a Valid Lease, Kinds of Lease, Duration of Lease, Mode of Execution of Lease; Rights and Liabilities of Lessor and Lessee; Exchange- Definition and Characteristics of Exchange, Rights and Liabilities of Parties, Gift- Definition, Essentials of Valid Gift, Mode of Making Gift, Revocation of Gift, Onerous Gift, Universal Donee; Will- Definition, Essentials of Valid Will, Revocation of Will; Charge- Provisions relating to Charge; Actionable Claims- Provisions relating to Actionable Claims.

Unit-V: Laws relating to Easement

Definition and Exchange of Easement; Servant and Dominant Heritage; Elements of Easement; Classification of Easements; Easement Restrictive of Certain Rights; Imposition, Acquisition, and Transfer of Easements; Incidents of Easements; Extinction of Easement- Extinction of Accessory Rights, Dissolution of Right of Servient Owner, termination of necessity, useless easements, permanent alienation by superior force, Destruction of Heritage, Unity of Ownership, Revocation and Release, Non-enjoyment, Suspension, and Revival of Easements; Licence- Definition and Characteristics of Licence, Grant of Licence, Revocation of Licence, Licensee's Rights on Revocation and Eviction; Distinction between Lease, Easement, and Licence.

Course Outcomes:

1. The students will be able to understand the basic concepts related to the transfer of property.
2. The students can identify the legalities associated with the transfer of property.
3. The students will be able to defend valid transfer deeds during their practice by upholding the rights and duties of the parties involved in the transfer of property.
4. The students will be able to highlight the essentials of mortgage, gift, and will deeds.

Reference Books:

- 1) Prof. R. K. Sinha, The Transfer of Property Act, Central Law Agency, 2016 Edition.
- 2) H. N. Tiwari, The Transfer of Property Act, Allahabad Law Agency, 2015 Edition.
- 3) S. N. Shukla, The Transfer of Property Act, Allahabad Law Agency, 2016 Edition.
- 4) S. M. Lahiri, The Transfer of Property Act, Eastern Law House, 2014 Edition.
- 5) D. F. Mulla, The Transfer of Property Act, Eastern Book Company, 2016 Edition.

PAPER-III: CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT

Course Objective:

1. Introduce learners to the basic Conceptions of Civil Procedure in India
2. The aim of the course is to impart knowledge in basic procedure of civil suits
3. Enable learners to understand the Pleadings
4. Improve the learners' ability in understanding Judgment and decree.
5. Inculcate the knowledge to identify the appeals and commissions.

Unit-1: History and Conceptual Clarity

History and conceptual clarity- Historical introduction on CPC, its object, application, definitions, hierarchy of civil courts, their jurisdiction, (pecuniary, subject matter and territorial), bar of civil courts jurisdiction. Application of code to revenue courts. Law of limitation, its object and application to suits and applications. Main stages in a suit.

Unit-II: Pleadings

Plait and written statement, parties to suit, subject matter of suit, cause of action, suit valuation and court fee, law of limitation, its application to suit, reliefs to be sought in view of sec. 34 of specific relief Act, presentation of plaint, production of document by plaintiff, return and rejection of plaint, institution of suit, summons, appearance and non-appearance of parties, written statement, counter claim, set off, production of documents by defendant, examination of parties, admission, judgment on admission, ADR, discovery and inspection of documents, appointment of court commissioner and receiver.

Unit-III: Suits

General suits, suits by or against government, firm, trust, company, minor and indigent person, public matters, inter-pleader suits. General types of applications and affidavit, law of limitation, condonation of delay, transposition of parties, impleading parties, death, marriage, insolvency of parties, amendment of pleadings, withdrawal suit, compromise, adjournment. Res subjudice and Resjudicata, transfer of suits, general main stages in a suit.

Unit-IV: Trial

Trial-general and summary trial, framing of issues and its types, hearing on preliminary issues, list of witness, commencement of evidence, order of examination, confrontation of document, marking and admitting documents,

impounding documents, return and rejection documents, arguments, attachment before judgment, judgment and decree, amendment of judgment and decree, review, appeal, revision, limitation and condonation of delay.

Unit-V: Execution

Execution-limitation law, presenting execution petition, jurisdiction and powers of executing court and limitations, transfer of decree for execution, notice, appearance-nonappearance, objection, hearing on objection, questions that may be considered in execution, mode of execution of decree-money decree, injunction decree, possession decree, execution of documents, restitution of conjugal rights decree, procedure for arrest and detention, attachment and sale, adjudication of claim on attachment.

Course Outcomes:

1. Able to understand basic procedures of civil litigation.
2. Interpret the special procedures in respect of particular suits.
3. Analyse the pleadings and jurisdictional issues.
4. Acquaint with the appeal procedures and review procedures.
5. Understand the provisions of Limitation Act, 1963

Reference Books:

1. Mulla: Code of Civil Procedure: Tripathi (Abridged Edition), (Student Edition).
2. A.N. Saha: Code of Civil Procedure.
3. C.K. Takwani: Civil Procedure, 4th Edition, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow, 2007
4. B.B.Mitra: Limitation Act, 17th Edition, Eastern Law House, Calcutta, 1974, Allahabad, 1973
5. Sanjiva Row: Limitation Act, 7th Edn. (in 2 Vol.s), Law Book Co., Allahabad, 1973
6. Sanjiva Row: Code of Civil Procedure, 3 rd Edn, (in 4 Vols), Law Book Co., Allahabad.
7. AIR Commentaries on Limitation Act, W.W. Chitaley, AIR Ltd., Nagpur.

PAPER-IV: CLINICAL COURSE-II (ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION)

Course Objective:

1. To provide an understanding of the principles, concepts, and significance of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.
2. To examine the different methods of ADR, including arbitration, mediation, negotiation, and conciliation.
3. To analyze the legal framework governing ADR in India and its interface with the judiciary.
4. To explore the advantages of ADR over traditional litigation in resolving disputes efficiently and amicably.
5. To equip students with practical skills and techniques for effective conflict resolution through ADR mechanisms.
6. To foster critical thinking about the role of ADR in promoting access to justice and reducing the burden on courts.

Unit-1: Introduction to Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

Evolution of ADR in India; Difference between Judicial and Extra-Judicial Processes; Need and Importance of ADR in Contemporary Society; Advantages and Disadvantages of ADR; Constitutional Provisions supporting ADR.

Unit-II: Arbitration

Definition and Concept; Types of Arbitration- Domestic and International, Ad hoc and Institutional Arbitration; Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 and its Amendments; Provisions relating to appointment of Arbitrators, arbitration agreement and award; Judicial Intervention- Setting Aside and enforcement of Arbitration Awards.

Unit-III: Mediation and Conciliation

Definition and Scope; Mediation and Conciliation; Stages of Mediation and Conciliation; Skills required for Effective Dispute Resolution; Legal Framework- Provisions under Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 CPC Section 89; Institutional Support- Mediation Centers and Conciliation Forums in India.

Unit-IV: Other ADR Mechanisms

Lok Adalats- History and importance under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, Organization, jurisdiction, and procedure; Negotiation- Principles and strategies of effective negotiation; Online Dispute Resolution (ODR)- Emergence

and challenges in ODR, Application of technology in dispute resolution; Hybrid Methods- Med-Arb, Arb-Med-Arb approaches.

Unit-V: Comparative Perspectives and Emerging Trends

ADR in International Perspective- UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration; ADR practices in the USA, UK, and other jurisdictions; Role of ADR in Specific Areas- Commercial disputes, family disputes, labor disputes, consumer disputes; Emerging Trend- ADR in environmental conflicts, Integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in ADR; Challenges and Future- Balancing traditional justice with modern ADR practices.

Course Outcomes:

1. The students will be able to understand the need and importance of ADR in promoting justice in India and the concepts related to ADR.
2. The student will be able to understand the essentials under the law for approaching to extra-judicial settlement of disputes both at national and international levels.
3. The students will understand the functioning of different ADR methods including Lok Adalat.
4. The students will understand how to engage themselves in mediation, conciliation, arbitration, and Lok Adalats.

Reference Books:

- 1) O.P. Tiwari: The Arbitration and Conciliation Act (2nd Edition); Allahabad Law Agency.
- 2) Johar's: Commentary on Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996: Kamal Law House.
- 3) Avatar Singh: Arbitration and Conciliation, Eastern Law Book House, Lucknow.
- 4) P.C. Rao Alternate Dispute Resolution 2001 Ed. Universal Book Traders, New Delhi.
- 5) S.D. Sing: Alternate Dispute Resolution 2001 Ed. Universal Book Traders, New Delhi.
- 6) Court Sponsored Mediation in J & K, Kashmir University Law Review.

NINTH – SEMESTER

PAPER-I: LABOUR LAW-I (TRADE UNION LAWS AND INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE ACT)

Course Objective:

1. To provide an in-depth understanding of the legal framework governing trade unions and their functioning in India.
2. To study the provisions of the Trade Unions Act, 1926 and its role in regulating the rights and obligations of trade unions.
3. To analyze the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, with a focus on dispute resolution mechanisms, strikes, lockouts, and collective bargaining.
4. To examine the interplay between labor rights, employer obligations, and industrial peace.
5. To understand the role of trade unions in promoting workers' welfare and protecting their interests in industrial establishments.
6. To develop critical insights into the legal strategies for resolving industrial disputes and maintaining harmonious employer-employee relations.

Unit-1: Concept of Labour through ages

Concept of Labour through the ages- Trade Unions: History of Trade Union Movement-The Trade unions according to Industrial Relations code, 2020- Definitions- Registration-Rights and Liabilities Of Registered Trade Union Immunities- Amalgamation and Dissolution of unions--Reorganization of Trade Unions.

Unit-II: Prevention and Settlement of Industrial Disputes

Prevention and Settlement of Industrial Disputes in India-The role of State in Industrial Relations under new Industrial Relations Code 2020- Definition of industry- Industrial Dispute- Individual Dispute- Workmen special provisions relating Lay Off- Retrenchment- Closure-Award- Strike Lockout under chapter X of the code.

Unit-III: Authorities under the ID Code

Authorities under the ID Code - Works Committee- Conciliation -Limitation to raise dispute-Court Of inquiry-- Tribunals - Powers and Functions of Authorities - Voluntary Arbitration - Alteration of conditions of service -Management rights of action during pendency of proceedings - Recovery of money due from employer Unfair labour practices- miscellaneous provisions of the Code

Unit-IV: Standing Orders

Standing Orders - concept and Nature of Standing Orders- Certification process- its operation and binding effect- modification and Temporary application of Model standing Orders - Interpretation and enforcement of Standing Orders and provisions contained in the Industrial relations Code 2020.

Unit-V: Disciplinary Proceedings in Industries

Disciplinary proceedings in Industries -Termination of employment, and the notice thereof to be given by employer and workers - Suspension or dismissal for misconduct, and acts or omissions which constitute misconduct- Means of redress for workers against unfair treatment or wrongful executions by the employer or his agents or servants.

Course Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate a thorough understanding of the legal provisions under the Trade Unions Act, 1926, and Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
2. Analyze the role and functioning of trade unions in safeguarding workers' rights and promoting collective bargaining.
3. Evaluate the legal frameworks and mechanisms for resolving industrial disputes, including conciliation, arbitration, and adjudication.
4. Understand the legal aspects of strikes, lockouts, layoffs, and retrenchments and their implications on industrial relations.
5. Apply legal knowledge to assess and resolve real-world issues in industrial establishments involving trade unions and labor disputes.
6. Critically assess the role of labor laws in achieving industrial harmony and protecting both workers' rights and employers' interests.
7. Exhibit the ability to contribute to legal reforms in labor laws for promoting equitable and sustainable industrial growth.

Reference Books:

1. Srivastava: Law of Trade Unions, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow
2. Goswami: Labour and Industrial Law, Central Law Agency.
3. R.F. Rustomji: Law of Industrial Disputes: Asia Publishing House, Mumbai
4. S.N. Misra: Labour and Industrial Law, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
5. J.N. Malik: Trade Union Law
6. Khan & Khan: Labour Law , Asia Law House, Hyderabad
7. S.C. Srivastava: Industrial Relations and Labour Law, Vikas Publishing House.
8. Nick Humphreys, Trade Union Law and Collective Employment Rights
9. Goswami, V. G., (11th ed.) 2019. Labour Industrial Laws. Central Law Agency.

PAPER-II: CYBER AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LAW

Course Objective:

1. To enable understanding of the learner the critical aspects of Information Technology Law.
2. To develop the ability to encounter the cybercrimes in legally relevant manner.
3. To commercially understand the legal implications of E-commerce in the digital world.
4. To understand the prominence of E-governance and enforcement mechanisms in the techno-legal ecosystem.
5. To know about the IPR's influence in the Cyber space.

Unit-1: Concept of Cyberspace

Origin and meaning of Cyberspace; Cyberspace vs. Physical space; Legal Issues in Cyberspace; Need of Regulation for Cyberspace, Concept of Jurisdiction, - Jurisdiction in Cyberspace, - Issues and concerns of Cyberspace Jurisdiction in India, - International position of Cyberspace Jurisdiction

Unit-II: Overview of Information Technology Act

A brief overview of Information Technology Act, 2000 - Relevance of Signature - Handwritten signature vs Digital Signature - Technological Advancement and development of signature - Digital Signature: IT Act, 2000 - Cryptography, Public Key and Private Key, Public Key Infrastructure - Meaning and Origin of E-commerce - Tools of E-Commerce - Models of e-commerce - Issues and challenges of E-Commerce, - Meaning and concept of E-governance - Concept of E-Contracts - Types of E-contract; Essentials of E-Contracts - Cyber Crimes - Definitions - Nature - Conventional Crimes vs Cyber Crimes - Types of Cyber Crimes - Cyber offences covered under the Information Technology Act, 2000 - Meaning and concept of intermediary - Liability of intermediary under the IT Act

Unit-III: Data Protection and Privacy concerns in Cyberspace

Data Protection and Privacy concerns in Cyberspace - Need to protect data in cyberspace - Types of data - Legal framework of data protection - Data protection Act -an overview - GDPR - Concept of privacy - Privacy concerns of cyberspace - Constitutional framework of privacy - Judicial interpretation of privacy in India Appreciation of Electronic Evidence - Concept of Electronic Records and Electronic Evidence - Recognition of electronic records under the IT Act - Types of Electronic Evidence - Sources of electronic evidence - Technical Issues in

collection of electronic Evidence - Chain of custody of electronic evidence - Admissibility of electronic evidence under Indian laws

Unit-IV: IP Protection issues in Cyberspace

IP Protection issues in Cyberspace - Copyright issues in Cyberspace - Fundamental notions of copyright law - Copyright infringement in digital environment - Software piracy, Linking, Framing, Caching, Meta Tagging, - Legal protection of copyright in cyberspace - Trademark issues in Cyberspace - Meaning, Purpose and Kinds of Domain Name; - Domain Name Vs Trademark - Domain Name Registration, ICANN, - Domain Name dispute and Related Laws - Different Form of Domain in Cyberspace, - Judicial Approach. Patent issues in Cyberspace – Fundamental notions of Patent law, Innovations, Infringement in digital environment

Unit-V: Emerging issues of Cyberspace

New Emerging issues of Cyberspace - Cloud Computing, - Big Data - Internet of Things - Artificial Intelligence and Robotics - Block chain technology

Course Outcomes:

1. To understand the evolving dimensions of cyber space and interface of technology and law.
2. To interpret and analyse Information Technology Act, 2000 with the help of various Provisions and judicial decisions
3. To analyse the national and international perspectives of E-commerce regulations.
4. To analyse the creativity and innovation aspects and legal technicalities of IPRs in cyber space.
5. To understand various criminal activities in digital world and evaluate diverse legal remedies through substantive and procedural laws.

Reference Books:

- 1) Chris Reed, Internet Law-Text and Materials, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi, 2nd Edition, 2005
- 2) Ian J Lloyd, Information Technology Law, Oxford University Press, 7th Edition
- 3) Nandan Kamath, Law Relating to Computers Internet & E Commerce Universal Law Publisher
- 4) Aparna Viswanathan, Cyber Law Indian and International Perspectives, Lexis Nexis

PAPER-II: CRIMINOLOGY

Course Objective:

1. To introduce students to the fundamental concepts, scope, and nature of criminology as a discipline.
2. To study the causes and consequences of criminal behavior through various criminological theories.
3. To analyze the relationship between crime, law, and society, with a focus on societal responses to criminal acts.
4. To examine the role of the police, judiciary, and correctional institutions in the prevention and control of crime.
5. To explore the impact of socioeconomic, psychological, and environmental factors on criminal behavior.
6. To equip students with the skills to critically analyze and propose strategies for crime prevention and criminal justice reforms.

Unit-1: Historical Perspective

1. Meaning, Definition, Nature and Scope of Criminology
2. Importance of Criminology
3. Interdisciplinary Nature of Criminology and
4. Relations with other social Sciences (Penology, Victimology, Criminal Law and Forensic Science)

Unit-II: Schools of Criminology

1. Pre-Scientific and Classical Theories
 - a. Classical School
 - b. Neo Classical School
 - c. Positive School
2. Pre-Classical School
 - a. Religious leaders
 - b. Philosophical thoughts

Unit-III: Sociological and Socialistic Theory

1. Introduction to sociological school
2. Social Progresses theories
3. Theory of Imitation
4. Social learning theory – Differential Association
5. Radical theory – Multi Approach

Unit-IV: Modern forms of Crime, Classification and Crime Statistics

1. Cyber Crimes (Economics and Social Media Offences) Corporate Crimes
2. Hate Crimes, Gender Violence and Situational Criminality.
3. Role of Legislature, Police, Judiciary and prison system in criminal justice system in India.
4. National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State Crime Records (SCRB), District Crime Record Bureau (DCRB)

Unit-V: Criminal Justice System

1. Concept, Development and Purpose of Criminal Justice System
2. Accusatorial and Inquisitorial system of criminal Justice system
3. Role of Legislature, Police, Judiciary and prison system in criminal justice system in India.

Course Outcomes:

1. Understand the principles, scope, and theoretical foundations of criminology.
2. Analyze various criminological theories and their relevance to understanding the causes of criminal behavior.
3. Critically evaluate the role of societal factors, such as poverty, inequality, and culture, in influencing crime rates.
4. Assess the effectiveness of the criminal justice system, including policing, judiciary, and correctional mechanisms, in crime prevention and rehabilitation.
5. Develop insights into contemporary forms of crime, including cybercrime, organized crime, and white-collar crime, and propose appropriate interventions.
6. Demonstrate the ability to design evidence-based strategies and policies for crime prevention and social justice.
7. Exhibit a critical understanding of the ethical and practical challenges involved in the administration of criminal justice.

Reference Books:

1. Ram Ahuja (2000), Criminology, Rawat Publication
2. Paranjape N.V. (2015) Criminology, Penology and Victimology Sixteenth edition, Central Law Publication.
3. Akers, R. L., Sellers, C. S., & Jennings, W. G. (2016). Criminological theories: Introduction, evaluation, and application (7th ed.). Oxford University Press.

PAPER-III: BHARATIYA SAKSHYA ADHINIYAM

Course Objectives:

The objectives of the course are

1. To acquaint the student with the different systems of administration of justice and the nature and scope of law of evidence.
2. To make the student understand the provisions of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, the Basic definitions and the concepts of relevancy and admissibility and the rules of exclusion of evidence.
3. To help the student appreciate what facts are relevant, how particular facts may be proved and the rules relating to burden of proof and examination of witnesses and the other aspects of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam.

Unit-I: Historical introduction of Evidence Law

Historical introduction of evidence law, BSA, its features, Applicability of the Adhiniyam; Central Conceptions in Law of Evidence, Facts, Facts in issue and relevant facts- Evidence- its types, document-proved, disproved, not proved-May presume, shall presume, Conclusive proof. Closely Connected Facts. Admissions, confession.

Unit-II: Admissibility of Confessions

Admissibility of Confessions and Admission – Evidentiary value of information received from accused in custody Confession of co-accused. Dying declaration- Justification for relevance- Judicial standards for appreciating and assigning evidentiary value under Section 26 (a) with reference to English Law Other statements by persons who cannot be called as witnesses, Statement under special circumstances; Relevance of judgments- General principle - Exceptions; Expert testimony: General principle, who is an expert- Types of expert evidence – Examiner of Electronic Evidence.

Unit-III: Character of Evidence

Character Evidence Relevance in Civil and Criminal cases; Facts which need not be proved, judicial notice of laws having extra territorial operations; Oral Evidence -General principles; Documentary Evidence General principles, Primary and Secondary Evidence and their scope, inclusion of electronic and digital records within primary evidence, Cases in which secondary evidence is admissible; Framework for admissibility of Electronic or Digital Records; Other Rules regarding proof of Documents; Exclusion of Oral by Documentary Evidence.

Unit-IV: Burden of Proof

Burden of Proof- The general conception of onus probandi- General and special exceptions to onus probandi- The justification of presumption and burden of proof with special reference to presumption of legitimacy of child and presumption as to dowry death, Doctrine of judicial notice and presumptions; Estoppel- Scope and rationale, Estoppel distinguished from Res judicata Waiver and Presumption- Kinds of Estoppel- Equitable and Promissory Estoppel- Tenancy Estoppel, Estoppel of Acceptor of Bill of Exchange).

Unit-V: Witnesses

Witnesses- order of examination, chief, Cross and re- examination, Competence to testify, Privileged communications, General principles of Examination and Cross examination, Leading questions, Approver's testimony, Hostile witnesses, Compulsion to answer questions, Questions of Corroboration, Improper admission of evidence.

Course Outcomes:

After completing the course, the student

1. Will be able to understand the concept of evidence, its importance, the different systems of justice and proof of facts, the classification of evidence and the basic principles of the law of evidence
2. Must have understood the provisions of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam – what facts are relevant, how facts are proved and the rules of burden of proof.
3. Should also be able to appreciate the concepts of competency and compellability of witnesses, privileged communication, the examination of witnesses, presumptions and the doctrine of estoppel.
4. Will be able to understand the changes brought about in the law of evidence by the Information Technology Act 2000

Reference Books:

1. Chief Justice M Monir, Textbook on The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, Universal LexisNexis
2. N. Vijaya Raghavan and Sharath Chandran, Ratanlal and Dhirajlal on The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, Vol.1&2, LexisNexis (the latest edition comprising the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023)
3. Sudipto Sarkar and V. Kesav Rao, Sarkar on Law of Evidence, Vol.1& 2, LexisNexis.
4. M. Rama Jois, Legal and Constitutional History of India: Ancient Legal, Judicial and Constitutional System, Universal Law Publishing Co.
5. BatukLal, The Law of Evidence, Central Law Agency

PAPER-IV: CLINICAL COURSE-III (DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCING)

Course Objective:

This course will help the students,

1. To acquaint with fundamentals of drafting, pleadings and advocacy techniques, with focus of simplicity and brevity.
2. To help students develop adequate thematical account of substantive law in the contest of drafting, pleadings and conveyancing
3. To offer students a systematic analysis of well drafted legal documents
4. To provide practical orientation and develop necessary acumen in drafting legal documents.
5. To tram students in the art of drifting for courts, various other legal fora, and transactions.

Unit-1: Drafting

Meaning of drafting, importance and function of drafting, Essential and particulars of drafting, attestation of documents, testamentary and non-testamentary documents, registered and non-registered documents.

Unit-II: Pleading

Pleadings, importance and function of pleadings, Essential and particulars of pleadings, Signing and verification of pleadings; Plaint- meaning, ingredients; Written statement, denial and admissions. Counter claim, set-off, rejoinder; Interlocutory applications. Review, Revision, and Appeals; Petition for dissolution of marriage, restitution, judicial separation, writ petition and PIL petitions.

Unit-III: Conveyancing

Meaning of conveyancing, Sale deed- meaning and its essentials; Mortgage deed- meaning and its kinds; Lease, rent deed, gift deed, power of attorney and will.

Unit-IV: Criminal Pleadings

Complaint under-138 of NI Act; private Complaint, bail applications and petitions; Petition for maintenance, appeal and revision, criminal petitions for quashing proceeding.

Unit-V: Civil and Criminal Rules of Practice

Civil rules of drafting, Criminal rules of practice

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course. Students will be able to:

1. Analyse and apply general principles of drafting and conveyancing
2. Use effective writing techniques to draft different types of legal documents.
3. Draft different types of Deeds including deed of sale of land, mortgage deeds, license deeds, lease deeds, assignment deeds, trust deeds. partnership deeds and power of attorney deeds
4. Draft different types of contracts including commercial agreements, professional services agreement, employment agreements franchise, agency, dealership and distributorship agreements, intellectual property rights agreements, arbitration agreements, foreign collaboration and joint ventures agreements and real estate and tenancy agreements.

Reference Books:

- 1) R.N. Chaturvedi : Pleadings and Conveyancing, Central Law Publications.
- 2) De Souza : Conveyancing, Eastern Law House.
- 3) Tiwari : Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing, Central Law Agency.
- 4) Mogha: Indian Conveyancer, Eastern Law House.
- 5) Mogha: Law of Pleadings in India, Eastern Law House.
- 6) Shiv Gopal : Eastern Book Company.
- 7) Narayana P.S. Justice: Civil Pleadings and Practice, Asia Law House.
- 8) Narayana P.S. Justice: Criminal Pleadings and Practice, Asia Law House.
- 9) Noshirvan H.Jhabvala: Drafting, Pleadings, Conveyancing & Professional Ethics.

TENTH – SEMESTER

PAPER-I: LABOUR LAW-II

Course Objective:

1. To provide an understanding of the principles and provisions of the Code on Wages, 2019, and its impact on labor welfare and equity.
2. To provide a comprehensive understanding of laws related to social security and welfare for workers in India.
3. To introduce students to the statutory framework of provident funds under the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.
4. To study the legal framework governing the payment of gratuity to employees and its role in ensuring financial security.
5. To provide an understanding of the regulatory framework for ensuring health, safety, and welfare of workers in factories.

Unit-1: Concept of Wages

The Remunerative Aspects – Wages – Concepts of wages - Minimum, Fair, Living Wages - Wage and Industrial Policies - Whitley Commission Recommendations - Provisions of Code on wages, 2019 – Timely payment of wages - Authorized deductions – Claims - Minimum Wages under the code of wages, 2019 - Definitions - Types of wages - Minimum rates of wages - Procedure for fixing and revising Minimum Wages – Claims -Remedy.

Unit-II: Concept of Bonus

Bonus – concept - Right to claim Bonus – Full Bench formula - Bonus Commission - Payment of Bonus under the code on wages, 2019 - Application – Computation of gross profit, available, allocable surplus - Eligibility of Bonus Disqualification of Bonus - set on – set off of allocable surplus- Minimum and Maximum Bonus- Recovery of Bonus.

Unit-III: Employee Security and Welfare

Employees Security and Welfare aspect - Social Security - Concept and meaning - Social Insurance - Social Assistance Schemes - Social Security Legislations - Law relating to workmen's compensation – The Employee's Compensation Act 1923 – Definitions -Employer's liability for compensation - Nexus between injury and employment - payment of compensation - penalty for default - Employees State Insurance Act 1948 –Application - Benefits under the Act - Adjudication of disputes and claims – ESI Corporation – Legislation in favour of Social Security.

Unit-IV: Provident Fund and Gratuity

Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952 – Contributions -Schemes under the Act. The Maternity Benefit including Amendment Act, 2018 - Definitions-Application - Benefits. The Payment of Gratuity Act 1972 – Definitions – application - Payment of gratuity - eligibility – forfeiture – Nomination – Controlling authorities.

Unit-V: Miscellaneous Acts

The Factories Act 1948 - Chapters dealing with Health, Safety and Welfare of Labour. Child Labour - Rights of child and the Indian Constitution - Salient features of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986 – The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.

Course Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate a clear understanding of the consolidation of wage-related laws under the Code on Wages.
2. Understand the legal framework for social security schemes and their importance for labor welfare.
3. Demonstrate a clear understanding of the statutory provisions related to provident funds and their purpose.
4. Evaluate employer obligations and employee entitlements under the Payment of Gratuity Act.
5. Demonstrate an understanding of the regulatory framework governing factories in India. Assess the provisions for worker safety, health, and welfare under the Factories Act.

Reference Books:

1. S.N.Misra, Labour and Industrial Laws, Central law publication
2. V.G. Goswami, Labour and Industrial Laws, Central Law Agency
3. Khan &Kahan, Labour Law-Asia Law house, Hyderabad
4. K.D. Srivastava, Payment of Bonus Act, Eastern Book Company
5. K.D. Srivastava, Payment of Wages Act
6. K.D. Srivastava, Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1947
7. S.C. Srivastava, Treatise on Social Security
8. Sukumar Singh, Labour Economics, Deep& Deep, New Delhi
9. V. J. Rao, Factories Law

PAPER-II: LAW OF TAXATION

Course Objectives:

The objectives of the course are

1. To provide students with a foundational understanding of the principles, objectives, and scope of taxation law.
2. Study the structure and provisions of key tax laws, including income tax, goods and services tax (GST), and corporate tax in the national and international context.
3. Enable students to interpret and apply taxation laws to real-life scenarios, including tax planning, compliance, and dispute resolution.
4. Develop the ability to critically evaluate the policies underlying taxation systems and their implications for economic and social welfare.
5. Equip students with knowledge of the rights and duties of taxpayers, as well as the penalties and enforcement mechanisms of tax authorities.

Unit-I: General Concept of Tax

Nature and characteristics of different types of taxes- Direct and Indirect Taxes- Distinction between tax and fees, tax and Cess-Tax evasion, Tax planning and Tax avoidance- Retrospective Taxation-Federal Base of Taxing Power -Power of Taxation under the Constitution, Immunity of State agencies/Instrumentalities-Fundamental Rights and the power of Taxation- Commerce Clause, Inter-State Commerce and Taxation, Scope of Taxing powers of Parliament. Delegation of taxing power to State Legislatures and Local bodies.

Unit-II: Direct Tax Regime

The Income Tax Act 1961: Basis of taxation of Income -Basic concepts, Person, Residential Status and incidence of tax, Income from Salaries-Income from House Property-Income from Business or profession and vocation-Capital gains, Income from other sources-Deemed assessee, Set off and carry forward Loss; Incomes exempt from tax, permissible deductions & Chapter VIA deductions, Assessment, Kinds of assessment, Income tax authorities- Appointment-powers and functions, Provisions relating to collection and recovery of tax- filing of returns, electronic filing, I.T. Portal working and Refund of tax, appeal and revision provisions, offences and penalties.

Unit-III: Indirect Tax Regime

Concept of Goods and Service Tax (GST)-The Constitution (122nd Amendment) Act 2017. The Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017- Dual GST model taxation- GST Council - Central GST (CGST); GST levy on transactions-sale,

transfer, Purchase, barter, lease, or import of goods and/or services. IGST /SGST /UTGST/ compensation Law to State Governments GSTN-Goods and Services Tax Network Portal; Tax Invoice, GST on Imports & Exports, benefits of GST to trade, industry, e-commerce & Service Sector and the consumers at large, Impact of GST on GDP of India and Inflation.

Unit-IV: Integrate Tax Regime

IGST- Integrated GST (IGST) levied by the Central Government. Inter-state transactions and imported goods or services- State GST (SGST) ; The State Goods & Service tax Law, Power of Central government to levy tax on interstate taxable supply, Impact of GST on State revenue; Indemnifying State Revenue Loss; UTGST-Union Territory Goods and Service Tax Law-GST Exemption on the sale and purchase of securities, Securities Transaction Tax (STT)

Unit-V: Custom Law

Legislative Background of the levy-ports-Warehouses-Nature and restrictions on exports and imports-Levy, exemption and collection of customs, duties and overview of law and procedure-Clearance of goods from the port, including baggage-Goods imported or exported by post and stores and goods in transit-Duty drawbacks provisions, Authorities- Powers and functions and SEZ Units.

Course Outcomes:

After completing the course, the student

1. Acquire in-depth knowledge of the Income Tax Act, GST Act, and other tax legislation, including procedural and substantive aspects.
2. Gain the ability to file tax returns, compute tax liabilities, and advise individuals or organizations on tax-related issues.
3. Analyze the efficiency and fairness of tax laws and suggest reforms to improve their effectiveness.
4. Develop expertise in handling tax disputes, appeals, and representations before tax authorities and tribunals.
5. Learn strategies for legal tax planning and compliance to minimize tax liability while adhering to ethical and statutory obligations.

Reference Books:

- 1) Sumit Dut Majumder; GST in India, 2nd edn., (New Delhi: Centax Publications Pvt. Ltd., 2016/2017.
- 2) Taxmann's Income Tax Act, 60th edn., (New Delhi: Taxmann Publications Pvt. Ltd., 2016/2017.

PAPER-III: PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY

Course Objectives:

The objectives of the course are

1. Explore the historical development of punishment and its philosophical underpinnings.
2. Analyze the principles and practices of the penal system, including sentencing policies, prison administration, and correctional measures.
3. Introduce the study of victims and their rights, focusing on the psychological, social, and legal aspects of victimization.
4. Investigate the relationship between penology, victimology, and criminal justice policies.
5. Study the unique challenges faced by vulnerable victims, including women, children, minorities, and victims of trafficking or abuse.

Unit-I: Dimensions of Crime

Dimensions of Crime in India, Nature and extent of Crime in India, Reporting of Crime statistics and problem of accurate reporting of Crime, Victim Studies, self-reporting, Costs of Crime, Some factors for evaluating the rate of crime in India-Territory: Population: Heterogeneity: Human values, General approaches to crime control, Continental approaches: Social Defence, Social approaches: Crime Prevent Control, Crimes of the powerful, Organised crime-smuggling, traffic in Narcotics, White collar crime:- corruption in public life, Socio-economic crime: Adulteration of Food and Drugs: fraudulent trade practices, Crimes in the professions-Medical, Legal, Engineering, State Criminality., Perpetrators of ordinary crime, The situation criminal, The chronic offender, Criminality of Women., Young offenders, Criminal gangs, Crimes of the marginalized with special reference to Forest offences; ii. State's offenders, vagrants, prostitution.

Unit-II: Police and Criminal Justice System

The Police system, Structural organisation of police at the centre and the states, Mode of recruitment and training, Powers and duties of police under the police acts, Criminal Procedure Code and other laws, Arrest, search and seizure and Constitutional imperatives, Methods of police investigation, Third degree methods, Corruption in police, Relationship between police and prosecution, Liability of police for custodial violence, Police Public relations. Select aspects of National Police Commission Report.

Unit-III: Punishment of Offenders and Treatment

Punishment of Offenders Some discarded modes of punishment, Corporal punishment: Whipping and flogging: Mutilation and Branding, Transportation Exile, Public execution, An appraisal of these modes of punishment, Punishments under the Indian Criminals Law, Capital punishment, Imprisonment, Fine, Cancellation or withdrawal of licences, etc., The prison system, administrative organisation of prisons, Mode of recruitment and training, The Jail Manual, Powers of prison officials, Prisoners classification - Male, Female : Juvenile and Adult : Undertrial, Constitutional imperatives and prison reforms and convicted prisoners, Open Prisons, Violation of prison code and its consequences, Appraisal of imprisonment as a mode of punishment. The need for reformation and rehabilitation of offenders undergoing punishment/imprisonment, Classification of offenders through modern diagnostic techniques, The role of psychiatrists, psychoanalysts and social workers in the prison, Vocational and religious education and apprenticeship programmes for the offenders.

Unit-IV: Process of Resocialization

Resocialization processes Probation, The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958., The attitude of judges towards probation, Mechanism of probation and standards of probation services, Problems and prospects of probation, The suspended sentence, Parole, Nature of Parole, Authority for granting parole, Supervision paroles, Parole and conditional release, Release of the offender, Problems of the released offender, Attitudes of the community towards released offender, Prisoner Aid Societies and other voluntary organization, Governmental action, An appraisal.

Unit-V: Emerging trends and Policies

Nature and Development, its expanding dimensions, typology of victims, compensation, compensation by application of Article 21 and 300A, victim and criminal justice, emerging trends and policies

Course Outcomes:

After completing the course, the student

1. Develop a comprehensive understanding of punishment, penal systems, and victimology concepts.
2. Demonstrate a clear understanding of victims' rights and legal remedies available to them.
3. Formulate ideas for improving penal and correctional policies in light of contemporary challenges.
4. Apply knowledge from psychology, sociology, law, and criminology to address issues in penology and victimology.

5. Embrace ethical practices in the study and application of penological and victimological theories.

Reference Books:

- 1) Ahmmad s, Criminology and Penology, Central law Agency,
- 2) Iyer, Prospective in Criminology, Law and Social Change;
- 3) Ross, H. Lawrence (Ed.), Law and Deviance (1981);
- 4) Sutherland, E. and Cressy, Principles of Criminology (1978);
- 5) Walker, N., Crime and Criminology (1961); A Critical Introduction (1987);
- 6) J.M. Sethna, Society and to Criminal (1980); A. Siddique, Criminology: Problems and Perspectives, Central Law Agency. Lucknow
- 7) M. Ponioan, Criminology and Penology, Pioneer Books, Delhi.
- 8) E. Sutherland, White Collar Crime (1949)

PAPER-III: LAND LAWS

Course Objectives:

The objectives of the course are

1. To explore the historical development of land laws in India, including colonial and post-independence influences.
2. Understand the concept of land tenure, ownership, and reforms.
3. Analyze the impact of land reforms on equity, poverty alleviation, and rural development.
4. To provide a detailed understanding of property rights, land ownership, transfer mechanisms, and lease agreements.
5. Examine the intersection of land laws with environmental protection, urban development, and industrial growth.

Unit-I:

The Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961 — general provisions regarding tenancies, consolidation of ownership on tenants, ceiling on land holdings, restrictions on holding or transfer of agricultural lands, co-operative farms, fragmentation and consolidation of holdings.

Unit-II:

The Karnataka Land Revenue Act 1964- Revenue officers and their procedure, Revenue Appellate Tribunal, Appeal and Revision, Land and land revenue, Record of rights, realization of land revenue.

Unit-III:

The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prohibition of 'Transfer of Certain Lands) Act, 1978 and Rules 1979- Prohibition of transfer, resumption and restitution, appeal, exemption and penalty.

Unit-IV:

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013- Determination of social impact and public purpose; provision to safeguard food security; notification and acquisition; rehabilitation and resettlement award and procedure. Utilisation, conversion, National monitoring committee; Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority; apportionment and payment of compensation.

Unit-V:

The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016- registration of real estate project and registration of real estate agents, functions and duties of promoter, Rights and duties of allottees, the real estate regulatory authority, the real estate appellate tribunal, offences, penalties and adjudication. The Karnataka Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Rules, 2017

Course Outcomes:

After completing the course, the student

- 1) Develop a thorough knowledge of legal provisions governing land in India, including constitutional aspects and state-specific variations.
- 2) Learn to analyze and resolve land disputes, including issues of encroachment, adverse possession, tenancy, and property transfers.
- 3) Critically evaluate land reforms, including the abolition of zamindari systems, tenancy reforms, and the redistribution of land to promote equity.
- 4) Acquire practical skills in handling documentation and legal compliance for land transactions, including sale deeds, lease agreements, and mortgages.
- 5) Gain insights into the legal protections available for vulnerable groups, such as indigenous communities, farmers, and women, in land-related matters.

Reference Books:

- 1) A to Z Laws of Land and Property Disputes, Dr. Pramod Kumar Singh, Capital Publishing House
- 2) Land Laws including Land Acquisition and Rent Laws, Kanwal D.P. Singh
- 3) Land Laws in India, Astha Saxena, 1st ed., Routledge
- 4) Land Laws, Dr T Padma and K P C Rao
- 5) S.G. Biradar, Land Acquisition- A Paradigm Shift, KAS Officers, Research and Training Institute, Bangalore.

PAPER-IV: CLINICAL COURSE-IV (MOOT COURT EXERCISE AND INTERNSHIP)

Course Objectives:

1. This paper is aimed at imparting the practical skills of research, case analysis and strategy, witness handling, and presentation of arguments at the trial and appellate stages of a case.
2. Inculcate learners Interviewing Techniques and Pre-trial Preparation.
3. Train the learners through Moot courts, Mock trials, Court Visits and Jail Visit.
4. Improve the learners' ability in understanding the Trial of Civil and Criminal Cases.
5. Introduce learners to the skills of Case Filing and Case Arguments.

Unit-I: Moot Court

Every student required to do at least 3 moot courts with 10 marks each that will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submission and 5 marks for oral advocacy.

Unit-II: Observation of Trial in 2 Cases

Students may be required to attend two trials one Civil and one Criminal with 15 marks each during the last two or three years of LL.B. studies. Students should maintain the record and submit to supervisor.

Unit-III: Interview Techniques and Pre-trial Preparations

Every student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the Lawyer's office / Legal Aid Office and record the proceedings in a diary, which will carry 15 marks. Further each student will observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit / petition, which will carry 15 marks.

Unit-IV: Viva-Voce Examination

Viva voce examination in all the above 3 aspects, which will carry 10 marks.

***Internship:**

- a) Each student shall have completed minimum of 20 weeks internship during the entire period of legal studies under any public or private organizations or bodies where law is practiced either in action or in dispute resolution or in management.

- b) The internship in any year cannot be a continuous period of more than Four weeks and at least gone through once in the entire academic period with Trial and Appellate Advocates.
- c) Student should maintain internship diary and at the end of the semester the diary should submit to the core faculty of Clinical Course-IV.

Course Outcomes:

- 1. Understand and competently utilize the rules of procedure, protocol, and negotiating techniques common to Moot Court competitions,
- 2. Explain the rationale, format, and instructional methods of the Moot Court simulation.
- 3. Acquaint with the basic structures and general procedures of the Courts in India.
- 4. Analyze the rules of procedure, protocol, and negotiating techniques common to Moot Court competitions.
- 5. Able to advance the arguments relevant for the competition case.

Reference Books:

- 1) Dr. Kailash Rai: Moot Court Pre-Trial Preparation and Participation in Trial Proceedings.
- 2) Amita Danda: Moot Court for Interactive Legal Education, Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad.
- 3) Blackstone's: Books of Moots, Oxford University Press.
- 4) Mishra: Moot Court Pre-Trial Preparation and Participation in Trial Proceedings.
- 5) NRM Menon, Clinical Legal Education, Pre. Law Education Series, EBC