

# SCHOOL OF LAW

## BA LLB SYLLABUS FOR THE YEAR 2025-2030

### SEMESTER I

#### PAPER 1: ENGLISH PAPER I: LAW LANGUAGE AND WRITING

##### Course Objectives

1. To develop proficiency in legal language and legal writing skills.
2. To understand the structure and functions of legal communication.
3. To introduce drafting skills including legal notices, contracts, and opinions.
4. To enhance critical reading and interpretation of legal texts.
5. To cultivate clarity, coherence, and conciseness in legal writing.

##### Course Outcomes

1. Demonstrate command over legal vocabulary and language.
2. Interpret and analyze statutory and case law texts effectively.
3. Draft various forms of legal writing including pleadings and opinions.
4. Apply principles of legal grammar, syntax, and logic.
5. Communicate legal arguments effectively in written form.

##### Modules

##### Module I: Introduction to Legal Language

- Characteristics of legal language
- Legal terminology, maxims, and expressions
- Difference between legal and general English
- Legal jargon and its implications in law
- Plain language movement in legal writing

##### Module II: Grammar and Syntax for Legal Writing

- Sentence construction and syntax
- Active vs. passive voice in legal writing
- Use of punctuation in legal documents
- Tenses, subject-verb agreement, modifiers
- Common grammatical errors in legal drafting

##### Module III: Comprehension and Legal Reading

- Reading comprehension strategies
- Interpreting statutes and precedents
- Identifying issues, arguments, and ratio
- Critical reading of legal judgments and case briefs
- Exercises in summarizing legal texts

##### Module IV: Legal Writing and Drafting

- Principles of clarity, coherence, and structure
- Writing case briefs, memos, legal notices

- Drafting affidavits, petitions, and complaints
- Techniques of legal argumentation and persuasion
- Use of IRAC (Issue, Rule, Application, Conclusion) format

#### **Module V: Advanced Legal Communication**

- Editing and proofreading legal texts
- Legal citation styles (Bluebook, OSCOLA, etc.)
- Writing research papers and legal essays
- Preparing professional emails and official correspondence
- Legal writing ethics and plagiarism prevention

#### **Textbooks and Reference Books**

1. Garner, B. A., *Legal Writing in Plain English*, University of Chicago Press.
2. A. A. T. Peter, *Legal Language and Legal Writing*, Legal Eagle Books.
3. Deborah E. Bouchoux, *Legal Research and Writing for Paralegals*, Cengage.
4. Edward P. Bailey, *Plain English at Work*, Oxford University Press.
5. Christopher Enright, *Legal Technique*, Federation Press.

## **PAPER 2: PRINCIPLES OF MICRO ECONOMICS**

### **Course Objectives**

1. To introduce foundational economic concepts and decision-making principles.
2. To understand demand, supply, and market equilibrium analysis.
3. To analyze consumer and producer behavior under different market conditions.
4. To study efficiency, market failures, and government intervention.
5. To relate economic theory to legal frameworks and public policies.

### **Course Outcomes**

1. Understand the core concepts of microeconomic theory.
2. Analyze individual consumer and producer choices.
3. Evaluate market structures and firm behavior.
4. Assess the role of government in correcting market failures.
5. Apply microeconomic tools in analyzing law and policy.

### **Modules**

#### **Module I: Introduction to Economics**

- Definition, scope, and methodology
- Basic problems of an economy
- Micro vs. macroeconomics
- Opportunity cost and production possibility frontier
- Positive and normative economics

#### **Module II: Demand and Supply Analysis**

- Law of demand and supply
- Elasticities: price, income, cross
- Consumer equilibrium and utility analysis
- Market equilibrium and effects of shifts
- Applications: taxation, subsidies, and price control

#### **Module III: Theory of Consumer and Producer Behavior**

- Cardinal and ordinal utility
- Indifference curves and budget constraints
- Production function and returns to scale
- Cost analysis: short run and long run
- Law of variable proportions and isoquants

#### **Module IV: Market Structures**

- Perfect competition: price and output determination
- Monopoly and price discrimination
- Monopolistic competition and product differentiation
- Oligopoly: kinked demand curve and cartel models
- Regulation of monopolies and competition law

#### **Module V: Market Failures and Role of Government**

- Externalities and public goods
- Asymmetric information and moral hazard
- Pigovian taxes and subsidies
- Government intervention: pros and cons
- Economic rationale for regulation and legal policy

**Textbooks and Reference Books**

1. Hal R. Varian, *Intermediate Microeconomics*, W.W. Norton.
2. N. Gregory Mankiw, *Principles of Microeconomics*, Cengage.
3. Pindyck & Rubinfeld, *Microeconomics*, Pearson.
4. Koutsoyiannis, *Modern Microeconomics*, Macmillan.
5. Baumol & Blinder, *Microeconomics: Principles and Policy*, Cengage.

## **PAPER 3: POLITICAL THOUGHT: INDIAN AND WESTERN**

### **Course Objectives**

1. To explore classical and modern political thinkers and their philosophies.
2. To compare Indian and Western political traditions and ideas.
3. To understand the evolution of state, power, liberty, and justice.
4. To analyze the contribution of key thinkers to democratic governance.
5. To critically evaluate contemporary relevance of political ideologies.

### **Course Outcomes**

1. Understand major themes in Indian and Western political thought.
2. Interpret primary texts and theoretical frameworks of political thinkers.
3. Differentiate political ideologies like liberalism, socialism, and Marxism.
4. Apply classical political ideas to modern political systems.
5. Critically assess the role of political thought in shaping laws and institutions.

### **Modules**

#### **Module I: Introduction to Political Thought**

- Meaning, nature, and scope
- Importance of political philosophy in law
- Concepts: state, sovereignty, power, liberty, justice
- Comparative tradition: Indian and Western

#### **Module II: Classical Western Political Thought**

- Plato: justice and philosopher-king
- Aristotle: polity, citizenship, and virtue
- Machiavelli: statecraft and realism
- Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau: contract theories

#### **Module III: Modern Western Political Thought**

- Bentham and utilitarianism
- J.S. Mill: liberty and individualism
- Karl Marx: class, revolution, and statelessness
- Rawls: theory of justice and fairness
- Feminist and postmodern perspectives

#### **Module IV: Indian Political Thought**

- Kautilya: Arthashastra and statecraft
- Mahatma Gandhi: non-violence, swaraj, and trusteeship
- B.R. Ambedkar: social justice and constitutionalism
- M.N. Roy: radical humanism
- Jawaharlal Nehru: democratic socialism

#### **Module V: Contemporary Political Ideologies and Relevance**

- Liberalism, socialism, communitarianism
- Environmentalism, feminism, multiculturalism

- Democracy, nationalism, and identity politics
- Political thought and constitutional law
- Relevance of ancient thought in modern governance

**Textbooks and Reference Books**

1. Brian Nelson, *Western Political Thought*, Pearson.
2. Mukherjee & Ramaswamy, *A History of Political Thought*, PHI.
3. V.R. Mehta, *Foundations of Indian Political Thought*, Manohar.
4. C.L. Wayper, *Political Thought*, B.I. Publications.
5. Ashok Acharya, *Indian Political Thought: A Reader*, Routledge.

## **PAPER 4: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY AND THEORIES**

### **Course Objectives**

1. To introduce students to sociological concepts and perspectives.
2. To study foundational thinkers and classical sociological theories.
3. To analyze social institutions, norms, and cultural systems.
4. To understand the relationship between society, law, and social control.
5. To develop sociological thinking in understanding legal processes.

### **Course Outcomes**

1. Understand the scope and relevance of sociology in legal studies.
2. Identify core sociological theories and concepts.
3. Analyze societal structures and institutions through a sociological lens.
4. Apply sociological frameworks to legal and social issues.
5. Examine the interplay between law, culture, and social change.

### **Modules**

#### **Module I: Introduction to Sociology**

- Definition, scope, and significance
- Relationship with law, political science, and economics
- Basic concepts: society, community, association
- Social structure, status, and roles

#### **Module II: Sociological Theories**

- Auguste Comte: positivism
- Emile Durkheim: social facts and division of labor
- Karl Marx: class conflict and historical materialism
- Max Weber: social action and bureaucracy
- Functionalism, conflict theory, and symbolic interactionism

#### **Module III: Culture, Norms and Socialization**

- Definition and elements of culture
- Cultural relativism and ethnocentrism
- Social norms, values, and deviance
- Socialization: agents and processes
- Relationship between culture and law

#### **Module IV: Social Institutions and Stratification**

- Family, kinship, and marriage
- Religion, education, and economy
- Caste, class, and race
- Social mobility and inequality
- Role of law in institutional change

#### **Module V: Law, Society and Social Change**

- Law as an instrument of social control

- Legal pluralism and social justice
- Customary law and informal institutions
- Law and social reform movements
- Sociology in legal education and practice

**Textbooks and Reference Books**

1. Haralambos & Holborn, *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*, Collins.
2. Anthony Giddens, *Sociology*, Polity Press.
3. T.B. Bottomore, *Sociology*, Blackie & Son.
4. C.N. Shankar Rao, *Sociology: Principles of Sociology with an Introduction to Social Thoughts*, S. Chand.
5. M. Francis Abraham, *Contemporary Sociology: An Introduction to Concepts and Theories*, Oxford University Press.

## **PAPER 5: LAW OF TORTS**

### **Course Objectives:**

1. To understand the nature and scope of tort law.
2. To explore liability principles and defenses in tort.
3. To study specific torts and their applications.
4. To examine consumer rights and motor vehicle accident claims.
5. To develop legal reasoning and advocacy in tort litigation.

### **Course Outcomes:**

1. Explain foundational concepts and principles of tort law.
2. Apply legal rules to analyze tortious liability.
3. Assess remedies and defenses in tortious cases.
4. Evaluate consumer protection mechanisms and motor vehicle claims.
5. Interpret judicial decisions involving torts and consumer disputes.

### **Module I: General Principles of Tort Law**

- Nature, definition, and evolution of torts
- Ingredients of tort: wrongful act, legal damage, legal remedy
- Distinction between tort, contract, crime
- Elements of liability: intention, negligence, strict and absolute liability
- Concept of vicarious liability (master-servant, principal-agent, state liability)

### **Module II: Specific Torts**

- **Torts Against Person:** Assault, battery, false imprisonment
- **Torts Against Property:** Trespass to land and goods
- **Defamation:** Libel and slander, defenses
- **Negligence:** Essentials, res ipsa loquitur, contributory negligence
- **Nuisance:** Public and private

### **Module III: Defenses in Tort**

- Volenti non fit injuria
- Necessity, inevitable accident
- Act of God
- Statutory authority
- Private defense
- Mistake and consent

### **Module IV: Consumer Protection Act, 2019**

- Objectives and key definitions: consumer, deficiency, defect, unfair trade practices
- Rights of consumers and duties of sellers
- Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA)
- Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions: structure, jurisdiction, powers
- Procedure, appeals, and penalties

### **Module V: Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Amended)**

- Key definitions: motor vehicle, driver, permit, etc.
- Liability without fault and compensation schemes (Sec. 140, 163A)
- Hit and run cases
- Claims Tribunals: jurisdiction and procedure
- Role of insurance companies and third-party liability

**Textbooks and Reference Books:**

1. R.K. Bangia – *Law of Torts*
2. B.M. Gandhi – *Law of Torts with Consumer Protection Law and MV Act*
3. Avtar Singh – *Law of Consumer Protection*
4. Winfield & Jolowicz – *Tort*
5. P.S.A. Pillai – *Law of Torts*

## PAPER 6: LAW OF CONTRACT

### Course Objectives:

1. To understand the foundational principles of contract law.
2. To analyze the essential elements of a valid contract.
3. To study the consequences of breach and remedies.
4. To introduce quasi-contracts and performance aspects.
5. To develop problem-solving skills in contractual scenarios.

### Course Outcomes:

1. Explain the structure and essentials of valid contracts.
2. Apply principles to identify breach and applicable remedies.
3. Interpret the scope of performance, discharge, and quasi-contracts.
4. Analyze real-life cases involving contracts.
5. Evaluate judicial decisions in contract disputes.

### Module I: General Principles of Contract

- Meaning and classification of contracts: express, implied, void, voidable, etc.
- **Offer and Acceptance:** Rules of valid offer and acceptance, communication and revocation
- **Consideration:** Definition, past, present, future consideration, exceptions to the rule “no consideration, no contract”
- **Capacity to Contract:** Minor’s agreement, persons of unsound mind, disqualified persons
- **Free Consent:** Coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation, mistake (bilateral and unilateral)

### Module II: Legality of Object and Consideration

- Unlawful objects and considerations under Section 23
- Agreements opposed to public policy
- Restraint of trade, marriage, and legal proceedings
- Wagering agreements and their validity
- Agreements void due to uncertainty or lack of consideration

### Module III: Performance and Discharge of Contracts

- **Performance:** By promisor, joint promisors, time and place
- **Discharge of Contracts:** By performance, breach, impossibility (doctrine of frustration), novation, rescission, alteration
- Effects of anticipatory breach
- Appropriation of payments under Sections 59–61

### Module IV: Quasi-Contracts and Remedies

- Nature and scope of quasi-contracts
- Sections 68–72 of Indian Contract Act
- Remedies for breach: ordinary damages, special damages, liquidated damages, penalty
- Specific performance and injunction under Specific Relief Act

**Module V: Standard Form and Electronic Contracts**

- Nature and legal recognition of standard form contracts
- Exclusion clauses and their enforceability
- E-contracts: clickwrap, shrinkwrap agreements
- Legal status under Information Technology Act, 2000
- Challenges in enforcement and jurisdiction in online contracts

**Textbooks and Reference Books:**

1. Avtar Singh – *Law of Contract and Specific Relief*
2. R.K. Bangia – *Indian Contract Act*
3. Pollock & Mulla – *The Indian Contract and Specific Relief Acts*
4. Mulla – *Indian Contract Act*
5. G.C.V. Subba Rao – *Law of Contract*

## **PAPER 7: Indian Culture – I**

### **Objectives:**

In an Endeavour to understand the Ancient Indian systems and Culture in all the parameters, this paper aims to create awareness about the importance of early Indian systems and traditions. The rich literary heritage of India and various scientific fields in which Indians have made their contributions included in this paper to draw linkages between modern science and rich Vedic scientific heritage.

### **Module I**

Introduction to Vedic Cultures; significance & how it is different from the other cultures. why we have to follow? Important features.

### **Module II**

Literary Heritage of India – significance of Indian Literature; Chronology of Indian literature; Literature in Sanskrit and other Indian languages;

### **Module III**

Early Indian Education – significance & advantages. Gurukulas and Guru-sishya parampara. Learning methods. Evolution of script and languages; important early scripts and writing materials; important early educational centers (ghattikas, universities) & their unique features. Important personalities and their Contribution – Devarishies, Maharishies, Rishies, Seers and contribution of their institutions to protect the cultural heritage.

### **Module IV**

Scientific thoughts of Early Indian Sages;

### **Module V**

Importance and significance of Upavedas – Ayurveda, Dhanurveda, Gandhravaveda, stapatya & Arthasastra.

### **Reference Books**

1. Joshi, K. 1992(rp). The Veda and Indian Culture. Rastriya Veda Vidya Pratishthana. New Delhi.
2. Kangle, R.P. 1992 (rp). The Kautilya Arthasastra. Delhi.
3. Kulkarni, R.P. 1983. Geometry according to Sulba Sutra. Samsodhana Mandal. Pune.
4. Majumdar, R.C. 1994 (rp). Ancient India. Motilal Banarsidas Publishers. Delhi.
5. Patel, I.S. (ed). 1984. Science and the Vedas. Bombay.
6. Majumdar, R.C. 1996 (ed) (rp). The History and Culture of the Indian People. Vol I-IV. Bharatrya Vidya Bhavan. Mumbai
8. Radhakrishna, S. 1993(rp). Indian Philosophy. Vol I & II. Oxford University Press. Delhi.
9. Sri Chandrasekarendra Sarasvati Swamiji. 1991. The Guru Tradition. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. Bombay.
10. Sri Jayendra Saraswati Maharaj. 1951. The Vedas and Vedangas. Prakashan Kendra. Lucknow.
- Winternize, M. 1996(rp). History of Indian Literature. Delhi.

## SEMESTER II

### PAPER 1: ENGLISH PAPER II: LANGUAGE PRACTICE AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS

#### Course Objectives

1. To enhance students' practical English language proficiency for academic and professional contexts.
2. To develop effective oral and written communication skills.
3. To strengthen grammar, vocabulary, and syntax relevant to legal and formal communication.
4. To train students in various formats of legal and business writing.
5. To equip students with listening and speaking skills through interactive practice.

#### Course Outcomes

1. Demonstrate proficiency in English for academic and professional interactions.
2. Construct well-organized and grammatically accurate written documents.
3. Apply correct usage of legal terms and formal expressions in communication.
4. Deliver oral presentations with clarity and coherence.
5. Develop the ability to comprehend and respond to spoken English in formal settings.

#### Modules

##### Module I: Functional Grammar and Usage

- Parts of speech, subject-verb agreement, tense, voice, and narration
- Common grammatical errors in legal writing
- Punctuation and capitalization
- Sentence construction and syntax
- Legal vocabulary and idioms

##### Module II: Reading and Comprehension Skills

- Techniques of skimming and scanning
- Reading legal texts, case reports, and statutes
- Comprehension exercises with inference and analysis
- Summarizing legal passages
- Interpreting judicial opinions and judgments

##### Module III: Writing Skills

- Paragraph writing, essay writing, précis writing
- Report writing: legal, technical, and investigative
- Letter writing: formal, legal, and business
- Email etiquette and drafting legal correspondence
- Drafting notices, affidavits, and basic legal petitions

##### Module IV: Listening and Speaking Skills

- Listening comprehension exercises from court proceedings, debates, interviews
- Group discussions, mock interviews, and presentations
- Legal negotiation and mediation role-plays
- Pronunciation, intonation, and public speaking
- Use of audiovisual materials for legal training

#### **Module V: Professional and Legal Communication**

- Communicative approach to legal writing
- CV/Resume and Cover Letter preparation
- Oral argumentation and courtroom communication
- Legal memo and brief writing
- Communication ethics in the legal profession

#### **Textbooks and Reference Books**

1. Wren & Martin – *High School English Grammar and Composition*, S. Chand
2. Raymond Murphy – *English Grammar in Use*, Cambridge University Press
3. Madhavi Apte – *Business Communication*, Excel Books
4. Dr. K.R. Lakshminarayan – *Legal Language and Legal Writing*, Asia Law House
5. J.C. Nesfield – *Manual of English Grammar and Composition*, Macmillan
6. Anne Greaves – *The Lawyer's English Language Coursebook*, Global Legal English
7. Deborah Bouchoux – *Legal Writing for the Real World*, Aspen Publishers

## **PAPER 2: INDIAN ECONOMY**

### **Course Objectives**

1. To introduce the structure and functioning of the Indian economy in a historical and contemporary context.
2. To analyze economic planning, liberalization, and development strategies in India.
3. To evaluate key sectors including agriculture, industry, and services.
4. To examine issues related to poverty, unemployment, and inequality.
5. To familiarize students with fiscal, monetary, and trade policies of India.

### **Course Outcomes**

1. Explain the foundational structure and evolution of the Indian economy.
2. Critically assess the outcomes of economic planning and reforms in India.
3. Analyze sectoral developments and their implications on economic growth.
4. Evaluate major socio-economic challenges and policy responses.
5. Understand the impact of globalization on India's economic trajectory.

### **Modules**

#### **Module I: Structure and Features of Indian Economy**

- Characteristics of the Indian economy: Mixed economy, demographic trends
- Natural and human resources
- Economic development vs. economic growth
- National income: concepts, measurement, and recent trends
- Role of the State in development: welfare orientation

#### **Module II: Planning and Economic Reforms**

- Evolution of economic planning in India: Five-Year Plans
- Objectives and achievements of planning
- Economic reforms since 1991: Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization (LPG)
- NITI Aayog: role and functions
- Current macroeconomic challenges post-liberalization

#### **Module III: Agricultural and Industrial Sectors**

- Role of agriculture in Indian economy
- Land reforms, Green Revolution, and agricultural subsidies
- Agricultural marketing and pricing
- Industrial growth and policy changes
- Public sector, MSMEs, and Start-up ecosystem

#### **Module IV: Services Sector, Infrastructure, and Social Development**

- Rise of the services sector in India
- Education, health, and human development indices
- Infrastructure: power, transport, and communication
- Urbanization and smart cities
- Digital economy and financial inclusion

**Module V: Public Finance, Trade, and External Sector**

- Fiscal policy, taxation structure, and budget
- Monetary policy and role of RBI
- Balance of payments, foreign trade, and foreign exchange
- WTO and India's trade relations
- FDI, FII, and impact of globalization

**Textbooks and Reference Books**

1. Ramesh Singh – *Indian Economy*, McGraw Hill
2. Mishra & Puri – *Indian Economy*, Himalaya Publishing House
3. Uma Kapila – *Indian Economy: Performance and Policies*, Academic Foundation
4. Dutt & Sundaram – *Indian Economy*, S. Chand
5. Jayanta Roy – *India's Economic Reforms and Development*, Oxford University Press
6. Government of India – *Economic Survey (latest edition)*
7. NITI Aayog Reports – Official Publications

## **PAPER 3: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

### **Course Objectives**

1. To introduce the basic principles and evolution of public administration as a discipline.
2. To understand the structure, functions, and role of government institutions.
3. To analyze theories, practices, and reforms in public administration.
4. To evaluate public policy-making, implementation, and the role of bureaucracy.
5. To explore accountability, transparency, and citizen participation in governance.

### **Course Outcomes**

1. Explain the core concepts, evolution, and relevance of public administration.
2. Identify administrative structures and their functioning in democratic governance.
3. Analyze public policy processes and administrative reforms.
4. Understand the relationship between bureaucracy, citizens, and policy outcomes.
5. Apply principles of transparency and accountability in assessing public institutions.

### **Modules**

#### **Module I: Introduction to Public Administration**

- Meaning, nature, and scope of public administration
- Evolution as a discipline: Classical, Neoclassical, and Modern approaches
- Public and Private administration: similarities and differences
- New Public Management and Governance
- Role of public administration in the modern state

#### **Module II: Administrative Theories and Thinkers**

- Scientific Management Theory (Taylor), Bureaucratic Theory (Weber)
- Administrative Management (Fayol), Human Relations (Elton Mayo)
- Decision-Making (Herbert Simon), Systems Approach
- Ecological Approach (Riggs), Development Administration
- Contemporary administrative thinkers and models

#### **Module III: Indian Administration and Institutional Framework**

- Features of Indian administrative system
- Union and State executive: President, Prime Minister, Governors, Chief Ministers
- Central Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat, PMO
- State Secretariat and District Administration
- Civil services in India: recruitment, training, reforms

#### **Module IV: Public Policy and Planning**

- Meaning, types, and stages of public policy
- Policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation
- Planning machinery in India: NITI Aayog
- Role of legislature, judiciary, and civil society in policy process
- E-governance and digital administration

#### **Module V: Accountability and Control Mechanisms**

- Legislative, executive, and judicial control
- Lokpal, Lokayuktas, Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)
- Right to Information (RTI) Act
- Citizens' Charter, grievance redressal mechanisms
- Ethics and integrity in public administration

**Textbooks and Reference Books**

1. M.P. Sharma & B.L. Sadana – *Public Administration in Theory and Practice*, Kitab Mahal
2. Avasthi & Maheshwari – *Public Administration*, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal
3. Mohit Bhattacharya – *New Horizons of Public Administration*, Jawahar Publishers
4. Rumki Basu – *Public Administration: Concepts and Theories*, Sterling Publishers
5. Nicholas Henry – *Public Administration and Public Affairs*, Pearson
6. R.K. Sapru – *Public Policy: Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation*, Sterling Publishers
7. S.R. Maheshwari – *Indian Administration*, Orient BlackSwan

## **PAPER 4: INDIAN HISTORY**

### **Course Objectives**

1. To trace the political, economic, and socio-cultural evolution of India from ancient to modern times.
2. To understand major historical movements and their impacts on contemporary India.
3. To examine colonial policies and their implications on Indian society and governance.
4. To study the rise of Indian nationalism and the freedom struggle.
5. To evaluate post-independence developments and nation-building processes.

### **Course Outcomes**

1. Describe the major phases of Indian history and their key features.
2. Analyze the impact of colonialism and nationalist movements.
3. Assess the transformation of Indian society, economy, and polity through time.
4. Understand the historical roots of India's constitutional, legal, and administrative structures.
5. Apply historical knowledge in interpreting contemporary socio-political issues.

### **Modules**

#### **Module I: Ancient India**

- Indus Valley Civilization: urban planning, economy, decline
- Vedic Age: society, polity, religion
- Mauryan Empire: administration, economy, Ashoka's Dhamma
- Gupta Age: Golden Age – literature, science, art
- Post-Gupta regional kingdoms and cultural developments

#### **Module II: Medieval India**

- Delhi Sultanate: administration, economy, culture
- Mughal Empire: central and provincial administration, Mansabdari system
- Bhakti and Sufi Movements: philosophy, social reform
- Vijayanagara and Bahmani Kingdoms
- Decline of Mughals and rise of regional powers

#### **Module III: Colonial India – British Rule and Governance**

- Arrival of Europeans, British conquest and expansion
- Administrative changes: Regulating Act, Pitt's India Act, Charter Acts, Government of India Acts
- Economic policies: land revenue systems (Zamindari, Ryotwari, Mahalwari), deindustrialization
- Social and cultural impact: education, social reform movements
- Uprisings and revolts: 1857 Revolt and its impact

#### **Module IV: National Movement and Freedom Struggle**

- Formation of INC, Moderates and Extremists
- Gandhian Era: Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, Quit India Movements

- Revolutionary activities and socialist movements
- Communal politics and partition
- Role of women and marginalized communities in the freedom struggle

#### **Module V: Post-Independence Developments**

- Integration of princely states
- Framing of the Indian Constitution
- Linguistic reorganization of states
- Five-Year Plans and socio-economic reforms
- India's foreign policy and democratic consolidation

#### **Textbooks and Reference Books**

1. R.S. Sharma – *India's Ancient Past*, Oxford University Press
2. Satish Chandra – *Medieval India*, Volumes I & II, Orient BlackSwan
3. Bipan Chandra – *India's Struggle for Independence*, Penguin
4. Bipan Chandra – *India After Independence*, Penguin
5. Romila Thapar – *The Penguin History of Early India*, Penguin
6. Sumit Sarkar – *Modern India: 1885–1947*, Macmillan
7. A.L. Basham – *The Wonder That Was India*, Rupa Publications

## **PAPER 5: THE BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA 2023**

### **Course Objectives:**

1. To familiarize students with the structure and provisions of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.
2. To understand the classification of offences and punishment mechanisms.
3. To analyze key changes from the Indian Penal Code and their implications.
4. To examine offences against persons, property, state, and public order.
5. To develop interpretative and analytical skills through case law and statutory reading.

### **Course Outcomes:**

1. Explain the structure, scope, and objectives of the BNS.
2. Identify and classify offences under various categories.
3. Apply legal principles to factual situations under the new framework.
4. Analyze legislative intent and judicial interpretations under the BNS.
5. Compare transitional aspects between IPC and BNS for clarity in criminal law practice.

### **Modules:**

#### **Module I: Introduction and General Principles**

- Overview and objectives of BNS, 2023
- Structure and classification of offences
- General explanations, definitions (e.g., act, offence, injury, consent, fraud)
- Stages of crime: intention, preparation, attempt, and commission
- Group liability: Common intention and unlawful assembly (Sections 2–16)

#### **Module II: General Exceptions and Punishments**

- General exceptions (mental incapacity, mistake, necessity, self-defence)
- Defences under special circumstances (intoxication, duress, compulsion)
- Types of punishments: death, life imprisonment, rigorous/simple imprisonment, fine
- Enhanced punishments for repeat offences
- Provisions on community service and plea-based sentencing

#### **Module III: Offences Against the State and Public Order**

- Waging war, sedition (repealed), new provisions on terrorism and organised crime
- Offences against sovereignty, integrity, and unity of India
- Unlawful assemblies and riots
- Contempt of lawful authority and obstruction of public servants
- Public nuisance and offences relating to elections

#### **Module IV: Offences Against Human Body**

- Culpable homicide and murder (revised definitions and exceptions)
- Hurt, grievous hurt, wrongful restraint/confinement
- Sexual offences: rape, gang rape, stalking, voyeurism, sexual harassment
- Offences against children: child sexual abuse, trafficking, forced labour
- Dowry death, cruelty to women, acid attacks

### **Module V: Offences Against Property and Other Offences**

- Theft, robbery, dacoity, extortion, misappropriation, criminal breach of trust
- Cheating, forgery, cybercrime elements
- Mischief, trespass, criminal intimidation
- Offences relating to marriage and reputation
- Attempt and abetment under BNS framework

#### **Textbooks and Reference Books:**

1. **K.D. Gaur** – *Textbook on Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita* (Revised)
2. **Ratanlal & Dhirajlal** – *The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita*
3. **B.M. Gandhi** – *Criminal Law (BNS Commentary Edition)*
4. **Justice V.S. Malimath Committee Report** – *Recommended Framework for Criminal Law Reforms*
5. **P.S.A. Pillai** – *Criminal Law with Commentary on BNS 2023*

## **PAPER 6: SPECIAL CONTRACTS**

### **Course Objectives:**

1. To explore different types of special contracts under the Indian Contract Act.
2. To analyze the rights and obligations in contracts like indemnity, guarantee, bailment, pledge, and agency.
3. To understand commercial transactions and their legal framework.
4. To examine case law and statutory provisions.
5. To develop legal drafting and advisory skills in special contract cases.

### **Course Outcomes:**

1. Describe and distinguish different types of special contracts.
2. Apply rules and principles to solve legal problems in indemnity and guarantee.
3. Explain the legal framework of bailment, pledge, and agency.
4. Draft and interpret contractual clauses in special agreements.
5. Evaluate legal disputes and judicial interpretations of special contracts.

### **Module I: Contract of Indemnity and Guarantee**

- Definitions and distinction between indemnity and guarantee
- Rights of indemnity-holder and indemnifier (Sec. 124–125)
- Contract of guarantee: essentials, kinds, continuing guarantee
- Rights and duties of surety, co-sureties
- Discharge of surety by variance, revocation, conduct of creditor

### **Module II: Contract of Bailment and Pledge**

- **Bailment:** Essentials, kinds of bailment, rights and duties of bailor and bailee
- Lien: general and particular
- **Pledge:** Essentials, rights of pawnee and pawnor
- Pledge by non-owner (Sec. 178–179)
- Termination of bailment and pledge

### **Module III: Contract of Agency**

- Definition and creation of agency: express, implied, ratification, necessity
- Types of agents: general, special, sub-agent, co-agent
- Rights and duties of agent and principal
- Termination of agency: by act of parties or operation of law
- Agent's authority: actual, apparent, ostensible authority

### **Module IV: Indian Partnership Act, 1932**

- Definition and essential elements of partnership
- Rights and duties of partners inter se and towards third parties
- Types of partners and their liabilities
- Registration of firm and its effect
- Dissolution of partnership firm and consequences

**Module V: Sale of Goods Act, 1930**

- Essentials of a contract of sale
- Distinction between sale and agreement to sell
- Conditions and warranties (Sec. 11–17)
- Passing of property (ownership vs possession)
- Rights of unpaid seller (lien, stoppage in transit, resale)

**Textbooks and Reference Books:**

1. Avtar Singh – *Law of Contract and Specific Relief* (Volume II)
2. R.K. Bangia – *Law of Contract II (Special Contracts)*
3. Pollock & Mulla – *Indian Contract and Specific Relief Acts*
4. Dr. Rega Surya Rao – *Law of Special Contracts*
5. G.C.V. Subba Rao – *Partnership, Sale of Goods, Agency and Bailment*

## PAPER 7: Indian Culture - II

### Objectives:

This paper aims to provide awareness of the duties and responsibilities of human which framed by the early Sindh Vedic societies, is essential to passed on from one generation to the other, forthe welfare of societies and to understand the significance of various social events. Ancient Indians made considerable scientific progress in the fields of science and technology. This paperalso provides to draw linkages between modern science and rich Indian scientific advanced thoughts and applications.

### Unit I

Duties & responsibilities of human; gruhya sutras, smrities & sruties – significance in day to day life.

### UnitII

Samskaras or Sacraments – Important occasions & significance; Sixteen important Samskarasin due course of human life. Responsibilities of Human - four Ashrama Dharmas.

### Unit III

Significance of social gatherings & celebrations of different occasions. Worship – personal and public rituals & their significance; soi-cultural significance of festivals and impact on culture. Significance of Yoga in daily life.

### Unit IV

Social significance of religion; evolution of religious thoughts and ritual practices; different philosophical Schools. structural evolution for ritual practices; significance of temples & other constructions. Civil engineering skill & construction technologies;

### Unit V

Scientific thoughts of early Indians. Vedic Mathematics. Astrology & Astronomy. Scientific aspects in Vastusastra, etc. early Indian works and its importance in day to day life.

### Reference Books

1. Jagadguru Swami Sri Bharati Krishna Tirthaji Maharaj. 1994 Vedic Mathematics. MotilalBanarasidas. New Delhi.
2. Joshi,K. 1992(rp). The Veda and Indian Culture. Rastriya Veda Vidya Pratishthana. NewDelhi.
3. Kangle, R.P. 1992 (rp). The Kautilya Arthasastra. Delhi.
4. Kulkarni, R.P. 1983. Geometry according to Sulba Sutra. Samsodhana Mandal. Pune.
5. Majumdar, R.C. 1994 (rp). Ancient India. Motilal Banarsidas Publishers. Delhi.
6. Patel, I.S. (ed). 1984. Science and the Vedas. Bombay.
7. Majumdar, R.C. 1996 (ed) (rp). The History and Culture of the Indian People. Vol I-IV.Bharatriya Vidya Bhavan. Mumbai

## SEMESTER III

### PAPER 1: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I

#### Course Objectives:

1. To understand the philosophy, evolution, and features of the Indian Constitution.
2. To study the structure and functions of the three organs of the State.
3. To analyze the concept of federalism and its application in India.
4. To examine the role and powers of the judiciary.
5. To appreciate the significance of constitutionalism and the rule of law.

#### Course Outcomes:

1. Describe the historical evolution and salient features of the Constitution.
2. Evaluate the functioning of executive, legislature, and judiciary.
3. Interpret provisions on Union-State relations and distribution of powers.
4. Analyze landmark constitutional cases.
5. Apply constitutional principles to contemporary legal and political issues.

#### Modules:

##### Module I: Introduction and Historical Background

- Sources of the Constitution
- Constituent Assembly Debates
- Preamble: Nature and importance
- Citizenship: Articles 5 to 11

##### Module II: Fundamental Rights

- Article 12–13: Definition of State and Judicial Review
- Article 14: Equality before Law and Equal Protection
- Articles 15–18: Right against Discrimination
- Articles 19–22: Freedoms and Rights of the Accused
- Articles 23–24: Protection from Exploitation
- Articles 25–28: Freedom of Religion
- Articles 29–30: Cultural and Educational Rights
- Article 32: Constitutional Remedies

##### Module III: Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties

- Article 36–51: Nature and application of DPSPs
- Relationship between FRs and DPSPs
- Article 51A: Fundamental Duties

##### Module IV: Union Government

- President: Powers and Election (Art. 52–78)
- Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
- Parliament: Composition, powers and privileges
- Legislative procedure and law-making process

##### Module V: Judiciary and Constitutionalism

- Supreme Court: Jurisdiction and Powers

- High Courts: Jurisdiction and Writs
- Independence of Judiciary
- Rule of Law and Separation of Powers
- Basic Structure Doctrine

**Textbooks and Reference Books:**

1. V.N. Shukla – *Constitution of India*
2. M.P. Jain – *Indian Constitutional Law*
3. D.D. Basu – *Introduction to the Constitution of India*
4. H.M. Seervai – *Constitutional Law of India*
5. J.N. Pandey – *The Constitutional Law of India*

## **PAPER 2: JURISPRUDENCE**

### **Course Objectives:**

1. To introduce the fundamental concepts and schools of jurisprudence.
2. To develop understanding of legal reasoning and interpretation.
3. To familiarize students with the nature, purpose, and function of law.
4. To explore the structure and functioning of the Indian legal system.
5. To understand the relevance of jurisprudential theories in contemporary legal practice.

### **Course Outcomes:**

1. Explain major schools of jurisprudence and their impact on legal thinking.
2. Apply legal reasoning methods to interpret statutes and case law.
3. Demonstrate understanding of the Indian legal system's structure and evolution.
4. Analyze legal issues through philosophical and theoretical frameworks.
5. Develop critical thinking skills in evaluating law's role in society.

### **Module I: Introduction to Jurisprudence**

- Meaning, nature, scope and significance of jurisprudence
- Relationship between law, morality, and justice
- Functions of law: regulatory, protective, facilitative, and distributive
- Classification of law: public and private, substantive and procedural, civil and criminal
- Role of law in a modern welfare state

### **Module II: Schools of Jurisprudence**

- **Natural Law School:** Classical (Plato, Aquinas), Modern (Finnis, Fuller)
- **Analytical Positivism:** Bentham's utilitarianism, Austin's command theory, Hart's concept of law
- **Historical School:** Maine, Savigny - law as an expression of the Volkgeist
- **Sociological Jurisprudence:** Roscoe Pound's social engineering, Ehrlich's "living law", Duguit, Ihering
- **Realist School:** American realism (Llewellyn, Holmes), Scandinavian realism (Ross)
- **Critical Legal Studies and Feminist Jurisprudence:** Key concepts and critiques

### **Module III: Legal Concepts**

- **Rights and Duties:** Hohfeldian analysis (claim-rights, liberty-rights, etc.)
- **Ownership and Possession:** Types of ownership, modes of acquisition, possessory rights
- **Legal Personality:** Natural and juristic persons, status of unborn, dead, animals
- **Liability:** Fault liability, strict and absolute liability, vicarious liability
- **Property and Obligation:** Nature of property, concept of obligation in law

### **Module IV: Sources of Law and Legal Reasoning**

- **Primary Sources:** Legislation, precedent, customs
- **Secondary Sources:** Juristic writings, international law influences
- **Judicial Process:** Precedent, ratio decidendi, obiter dicta, stare decisis
- **Interpretation of Statutes:** Literal, golden, and mischief rules; purposive interpretation

- **Legal reasoning:** Deductive and inductive reasoning in law, analogical reasoning

#### **Module V: Indian Legal System**

- **Historical evolution:** Common law heritage, colonial influences
- **Constitutional supremacy:** Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles
- **Judicial System:** Hierarchy of courts, powers and jurisdiction
- **Public Interest Litigation:** Growth, significance, limitations
- **Legal profession and education:** Bar Council of India, legal ethics, role of advocates

#### **Textbooks and Reference Books:**

1. V.D. Mahajan – *Jurisprudence and Legal Theory*
2. R.W.M. Dias – *Jurisprudence*
3. Salmond – *Jurisprudence*
4. N.V. Paranjape – *Studies in Jurisprudence and Legal Theory*
5. Julius Stone – *Social Dimensions of Law and Justice*

## **PAPER 3: SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS**

### **Course Objectives**

1. To provide foundational understanding of sociology as a discipline and its relevance to law and society.
2. To introduce key concepts, theories, and institutions in sociology.
3. To familiarize students with methods of sociological research and data collection.
4. To develop analytical skills for interpreting social structures, processes, and change.
5. To enable application of sociological methods in legal and social contexts.

### **Course Outcomes**

1. Understand core sociological concepts and their relevance to social behavior.
2. Explain the interrelationship between society, law, and institutions.
3. Apply sociological theories to analyze social phenomena.
4. Design and conduct basic empirical research using sociological tools.
5. Interpret social data and relate findings to legal and policy frameworks.

### **Modules**

#### **Module I: Introduction to Sociology**

- Nature, scope and significance of sociology
- Sociology and law: interrelation and interdisciplinary approach
- Society, culture, socialization, norms, values, status and role
- Social control and social deviance
- Social change and modernization

#### **Module II: Sociological Theories and Thinkers**

- Classical thinkers: Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber
- Functionalism, Conflict Theory, Symbolic Interactionism
- Contemporary Indian sociologists: M.N. Srinivas, Andre Béteille, G.S. Ghurye
- Structural-functional and interpretative approaches
- Sociology of law and legal pluralism

#### **Module III: Social Stratification and Institutions**

- Caste, class, gender, ethnicity, and religion
- Family, kinship, marriage
- Education, economy, polity and law
- Social mobility and inequality
- Marginalized groups and affirmative action

#### **Module IV: Fundamentals of Social Research**

- Research design and types of research: qualitative and quantitative
- Hypothesis, variables, and sampling techniques
- Methods of data collection: observation, interview, questionnaire
- Case study and content analysis

- Ethics in social research

### **Module V: Data Analysis and Interpretation**

- Classification and tabulation of data
- Statistical tools: mean, median, mode, standard deviation
- Use of SPSS and Excel in research (introductory level)
- Interpretation and report writing
- Application of sociological research in law and policy formulation

### **Textbooks and Reference Books**

1. Anthony Giddens – *Sociology*, Polity Press
2. M.N. Srinivas – *Social Change in Modern India*, Orient BlackSwan
3. C. Wright Mills – *The Sociological Imagination*, Oxford University Press
4. A.M. Shah – *The Family in India*, Orient Longman
5. Babbie, Earl – *The Practice of Social Research*, Cengage Learning
6. Yogendra Singh – *Modernization of Indian Tradition*, Rawat Publications
7. Kothari, C.R. – *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*, New Age International

## **PAPER 4: CRIMINOLOGY, PENOLOGY AND VICTMOLOGY**

### **Course Objectives**

1. To introduce students to the nature, scope, and causes of crime.
2. To explore various criminological theories and schools of thought.
3. To understand the penal system, its objectives, and the effectiveness of punishment.
4. To examine the rights and roles of victims in the criminal justice process.
5. To evaluate alternatives to punishment and the role of rehabilitation and correction.

### **Course Outcomes**

1. Demonstrate understanding of criminological concepts and crime causation theories.
2. Analyze the functioning of penal institutions and the concept of punishment.
3. Examine victim-offender relationships and victim rights.
4. Evaluate contemporary issues in criminal justice, including restorative justice.
5. Apply criminological and penological knowledge to legal and correctional practices.

### **Modules**

#### **Module I: Introduction to Criminology**

- Definition, scope, and nature of criminology
- Historical development and schools of criminology
- Legal, sociological, and psychological approaches
- Classification and types of crime
- Contemporary crimes: cybercrime, white-collar crime, organized crime

#### **Module II: Theories of Crime Causation**

- Classical and neoclassical schools
- Positivist school: biological and psychological theories
- Sociological theories: strain theory, social disorganization, labeling theory
- Radical, feminist, and postmodern criminology
- Integrated criminological models

#### **Module III: Penology and Theories of Punishment**

- Definition and scope of penology
- Purpose of punishment: deterrence, retribution, rehabilitation, and reform
- Types of punishment in Indian and international systems
- Prison system in India: classification, administration, and reforms
- Alternatives to imprisonment: probation, parole, community service

#### **Module IV: Victimology**

- Definition, scope, and significance
- Theories of victimization
- Victims' rights and support systems
- Role of victims in criminal justice process
- Victim compensation and restitution

#### **Module V: Contemporary Issues and Reforms**

- Juvenile justice system
- Restorative justice and mediation
- Gender-based violence and victim support mechanisms
- Role of NHRC, NCW, and NGOs
- International perspectives on crime and punishment

**Textbooks and Reference Books**

1. Sutherland, Edwin H. – *Principles of Criminology*, Rowman & Littlefield
2. Ahmed Siddique – *Criminology*, Eastern Book Company
3. Dr. N.V. Paranjape – *Criminology and Penology with Victimology*, Central Law Publications
4. Bedi, Kiran – *It's Always Possible: Transformation of Tihar Jail*, Sterling Publishers
5. William Doerner & Steven Lab – *Victimology*, Elsevier
6. Garland, David – *Punishment and Modern Society*, Oxford University Press
7. Akers, Ronald – *Criminological Theories: Introduction, Evaluation, and Application*, Oxford

## **PAPER 5: THE BHARATIYA NAGARIK SURAKSHA SANHITA 2023**

### **Course Objectives:**

1. To understand the procedural framework established under the BNSS, 2023.
2. To study the role and powers of law enforcement and the judiciary during the criminal process.
3. To examine pre-trial, trial, and post-trial procedures in a criminal case.
4. To explore arrest, bail, investigation, and charge-framing mechanisms.
5. To analyze reforms introduced in the BNSS compared to the CrPC, 1973.

### **Course Outcomes:**

1. Identify and explain stages of the criminal justice process under the BNSS.
2. Apply procedural rules relating to arrest, bail, and investigation.
3. Examine trial processes in summons, warrant, and sessions cases.
4. Evaluate safeguards provided to the accused and victims.
5. Critically analyze the procedural changes from CrPC to BNSS.

### **Modules:**

#### **Module I: Introduction and Basic Structure**

- Historical background of criminal procedure law in India
- Need for reforms and introduction of BNSS, 2023
- Objectives and salient features of BNSS
- Definitions and classification of offences (cognizable, non-cognizable, bailable)
- Role of police, prosecution, and magistrates

#### **Module II: Arrest, Bail, and Remand**

- Procedures for arrest with and without warrant
- Rights of the accused and arrest safeguards (digital recording, mandatory notices)
- Bail: anticipatory, regular, default – legal provisions and judicial discretion
- Custody and remand: judicial vs. police custody
- Preventive action by police

#### **Module III: Investigation and Charge**

- Information to police and FIR (including electronic FIR)
- Powers of investigation officers
- Medical examination, collection of evidence, forensics
- Magistrate's control over investigation
- Framing of charges, discharge, and alteration of charges

#### **Module IV: Trial and Pre-Trial Proceedings**

- Types of trials: sessions, warrant, summons, summary
- Plea bargaining and community service
- Provisions for in-camera trials, video conferencing
- Protection of victim identity and witness assistance
- Rights of the accused: legal aid, fair trial, presumption of innocence

### **Module V: Appeals, Revision, and Miscellaneous Provisions**

- Appeal provisions: sessions, high court, Supreme Court
- Revision powers of courts
- Transfer of cases, compounding of offences
- Provisions for maintenance of wife, children, and parents
- Provisions for victims: compensation, restitution, fast-track courts

#### **Textbooks and Reference Books:**

1. **R.V. Kelkar** – *Lectures on Criminal Procedure (BNSS Edition)*
2. **K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai** – *Criminal Procedure with BNSS Commentary*
3. **Ratanlal & Dhirajlal** – *Code of Criminal Procedure – BNSS Updated*
4. **S.N. Mishra** – *Criminal Procedure Code with BNSS Annotations*
5. **Justice Malimath Committee Report** – *Recommendations on Procedural Reforms*

## **PAPER 6: LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY**

### **Course Objectives**

1. To understand the evolution of the Indian legal and constitutional system during the colonial and post-colonial periods.
2. To examine the development of institutions like the Supreme Court, High Courts, and legal profession under British rule.
3. To study the historical growth of legislative, executive, and judicial organs and their impact on present-day structures.
4. To analyze key legal reforms, charters, acts, and policies introduced by the British in India.
5. To build a foundational understanding of constitutional development leading up to the Constitution of India, 1950.

### **Course Outcomes**

1. Explain the historical background and significance of the Indian legal system under British rule.
2. Describe the emergence of modern judicial institutions and the codification of laws.
3. Analyze colonial policies and their effects on Indian governance, administration, and legal culture.
4. Trace the constitutional developments that led to the adoption of the Indian Constitution.
5. Appreciate the continuity and change from colonial legal structures to modern Indian law and governance.

### **Modules**

#### **Module I: Early Developments and British Judicial System in India**

- Administration of justice in the presidency towns (1600–1726)
- Mayor's Courts under the Charter of 1726
- Establishment of Supreme Court in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras (1774 onwards)
- Conflicts between the Supreme Court and the Governor-General-in-Council
- Adalat system and role of Warren Hastings and Lord Cornwallis

#### **Module II: Development of Legislature and Legal Profession**

- Charter Acts and evolution of the legislature (1833, 1853, 1861)
- Establishment and role of the Indian Law Commission
- Codification of laws: Indian Penal Code, CPC, CrPC, Evidence Act
- Emergence of the legal profession and role of barristers, vakils, and pleaders
- Legal Education in India: colonial roots and reforms

#### **Module III: Evolution of High Courts and Federal Court**

- Indian High Courts Act, 1861
- Structure, jurisdiction, and functioning of High Courts
- Government of India Acts 1919 and 1935: features and federal structure

- Establishment of the Federal Court of India (1937)
- Privy Council as the final appellate authority and its role in Indian legal development

#### **Module IV: Constitutional Developments**

- Indian Councils Acts (1861, 1892, 1909)
- Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and Government of India Act, 1919
- Government of India Act, 1935: salient features, division of powers
- Indian Independence Act, 1947
- Constituent Assembly and drafting of the Constitution

#### **Module V: Impact and Legacy of British Rule on Indian Legal System**

- Rule of law and separation of powers in colonial governance
- Legacy of colonial legal institutions in modern India
- Continuity of legal codification and judicial processes
- Impact on civil liberties and governance
- Colonial legacy in post-independence reforms and judicial structure

#### **Textbooks and Reference Books**

1. M.P. Jain, *Outlines of Indian Legal and Constitutional History*, LexisNexis.
2. V.D. Kulshreshtha, *Landmarks in Indian Legal and Constitutional History*, Eastern Book Company.
3. B. R. Sharma, *Constitutional History of India*, S. Chand & Co.
4. Keith A.B., *A Constitutional History of India (1600–1935)*, Methuen & Co.
5. Granville Austin, *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*, Oxford University Press.
6. A.G. Noorani, *Constitutional Questions in India*, Oxford University Press.
7. D.D. Basu, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, LexisNexis.

## SEMESTER IV

### PAPER 1: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW II

#### Course Objectives:

1. To study the structure and functioning of State governments.
2. To understand Centre-State relations under the Constitution.
3. To analyze emergency provisions and constitutional amendments.
4. To examine the election system and constitutional bodies.
5. To assess judicial activism and contemporary constitutional challenges.

#### Course Outcomes:

1. Explain the working of State executive and legislature.
2. Analyze Centre-State relations and legislative powers.
3. Evaluate the scope of emergency powers.
4. Describe the role of constitutional authorities like EC, CAG, etc.
5. Critically assess constitutional amendments and judicial trends.

#### Modules:

##### Module I: State Government and Legislative Process

- Governor and State Executive (Art. 153–167)
- State Legislature: Composition and powers
- State-Centre relationship in legislation

##### Module II: Federal Structure and Distribution of Powers

- Article 245–263: Distribution of Legislative Powers
- Administrative relations (Articles 256–263)
- Financial relations and Finance Commission (Art. 268–293)

##### Module III: Emergency Provisions

- Article 352: National Emergency
- Article 356: President's Rule
- Article 360: Financial Emergency
- Judicial review of emergency powers

##### Module IV: Constitutional Bodies

- Election Commission (Art. 324)
- Comptroller and Auditor General
- Union and State Public Service Commissions
- Special Provisions for SC/ST/BCs under Part XVI

##### Module V: Amendments and Contemporary Issues

- Article 368: Amendment Procedure
- Landmark amendments and doctrines (Kesavananda Bharati)
- Constitutional morality and judicial activism
- Tribunals and cooperative federalism

#### Textbooks and Reference Books:

1. M.P. Jain – *Indian Constitutional Law*
2. V.N. Shukla – *Constitution of India*
3. D.D. Basu – *Shorter Constitution of India*
4. H.M. Seervai – *Constitutional Law of India*
5. Narendra Kumar – *Constitutional Law of India*

## **PAPER 2: ENVIRONMENTAL LAW**

### **Course Objectives:**

1. To provide a foundational understanding of environmental jurisprudence.
2. To analyze international and national legal frameworks for environmental protection.
3. To study the role of courts and statutory bodies in environmental governance.
4. To explore key legislations relating to air, water, and hazardous substances.
5. To examine the principles of sustainable development and environmental justice.

### **Course Outcomes:**

1. Understand the development and scope of environmental law.
2. Interpret national and international instruments on environmental protection.
3. Evaluate judicial activism and public interest litigation in environmental matters.
4. Analyze the functioning of pollution control boards and statutory mechanisms.
5. Apply environmental principles like the precautionary and polluter pays principles.

### **Modules:**

#### **Module I: Introduction to Environmental Law**

- Meaning and scope
- History and evolution of environmental law in India
- Constitutional provisions (Articles 21, 48A, 51A(g))
- Sustainable development and public trust doctrine

#### **Module II: International Environmental Framework**

- Stockholm Declaration (1972), Rio Summit (1992), Paris Agreement (2015)
- UNEP and international cooperation
- Climate change and biodiversity conventions
- Transboundary pollution and environmental diplomacy

#### **Module III: Pollution Control Laws**

- Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- Role of Central and State Pollution Control Boards

#### **Module IV: Waste Management and Hazardous Substances**

- Hazardous Wastes Rules
- Biomedical and E-waste Management Rules
- Plastic Waste and Solid Waste Management Rules
- Coastal Regulation Zones and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

#### **Module V: Judicial Activism and Remedies**

- Role of judiciary in environmental protection
- PIL and environmental litigation
- Landmark judgments (e.g., Vellore Citizens, MC Mehta cases)
- National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 – Powers and Functions

### **Textbooks and Reference Books:**

1. Shyam Divan & Armin Rosencranz – *Environmental Law and Policy in India*

2. P. Leelakrishnan – *Environmental Law in India*
3. Gurdip Singh – *Environmental Law*
4. S.C. Shastri – *Environmental Law*
5. Birnie, Boyle & Redgwell – *International Law and the Environment*

## **PAPER 3: PROPERTY LAW**

### **Course Objectives:**

1. To understand the concept and classification of property.
2. To study the principles of transfer of property between living persons.
3. To analyze key doctrines such as election, estoppel, and part performance.
4. To explore different types of property transfers like lease, mortgage, gift, and sale.
5. To relate the Transfer of Property Act to real-world property transactions.

### **Course Outcomes:**

1. Explain the principles underlying the Transfer of Property Act.
2. Distinguish between various modes of property transfer.
3. Apply doctrines like part-performance and notice to property disputes.
4. Analyze rights and duties of transferors and transferees.
5. Evaluate the enforceability of transfer agreements in courts.

### **Module I: General Principles under TPA**

- Concept of immovable and movable property
- Definition and kinds of transfer
- Transfer by competent person, rule against perpetuity, conditional transfers

### **Module II: Doctrine and Principles**

- Doctrine of election (Sec. 35)
- Doctrine of estoppel
- Doctrine of part-performance (Sec. 53A)
- Fraudulent transfers (Sec. 53)
- Transfer to unborn person (Sec. 13)

### **Module III: Sale and Exchange**

- Sale (Sec. 54–57): essentials and rights/liabilities
- Comparison with agreement to sell
- Rights and liabilities of buyer and seller

### **Module IV: Mortgage and Lease**

- Mortgage (Sec. 58–104): kinds, rights of mortgagor and mortgagee
- Redemption and foreclosure
- Lease (Sec. 105–117): essentials, rights and liabilities

### **Module V: Gift and Actionable Claims**

- Gift (Sec. 122–129): essentials, revocation
- Actionable claims: meaning and transfer
- Easement rights and their relevance

### **Textbooks and Reference Books:**

1. R.K. Sinha – *Transfer of Property Act*
2. Mulla – *Transfer of Property Act*
3. G.P. Tripathi – *Law of Property*
4. S.N. Shukla – *Transfer of Property*
5. Avtar Singh – *Law of Property*

## **PAPER 4: POLITICAL SYSTEM PROCESSES IN INDIA**

### **Course Objectives**

1. To provide a comprehensive understanding of the structure and dynamics of the Indian political system.
2. To analyze the role of institutions such as Parliament, Executive, Judiciary, and Political Parties.
3. To study the electoral process and the functioning of Election Commission of India.
4. To explore the impact of social movements, civil society, and media on political processes.
5. To develop critical perspectives on the challenges and reforms in Indian democracy.

### **Course Outcomes**

1. Understand the evolution and features of India's political system.
2. Evaluate the roles and responsibilities of major constitutional bodies and political institutions.
3. Analyze political participation, electoral trends, and party systems in India.
4. Assess the influence of pressure groups, media, and social movements on governance.
5. Develop insights into democratic challenges such as corruption, identity politics, and political violence.

### **Modules**

#### **Module I: Structure and Framework of Indian Political System**

- Nature and features of Indian Constitution
- Federalism and Centre-State relations
- Parliamentary system and separation of powers
- Constitutionalism and rule of law
- Political development and democratization in India

#### **Module II: Institutions of Governance**

- Union Executive: President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
- Parliament: Composition, Powers and Functions
- Judiciary: Structure, Independence and Judicial Activism
- State Government: Governor, Chief Minister and State Legislature
- Election Commission and Electoral Reforms

#### **Module III: Political Parties and Electoral Politics**

- Evolution and typology of political parties
- National and regional parties: structure and ideology
- Coalition politics and party alliances
- Voting behavior and electoral trends
- Anti-defection law and role of opposition

#### **Module IV: Political Processes and Social Dynamics**

- Caste, religion, and regionalism in politics
- Role of identity politics and populism
- Civil society, NGOs, and interest/pressure groups

- Media and public opinion formation
- Social movements: environmental, Dalit, tribal, feminist

#### **Module V: Contemporary Challenges and Reforms**

- Criminalization and corruption in politics
- Political violence and insurgency
- Governance and administrative accountability
- Digital governance and citizen participation
- Reforms in political financing and transparency

#### **Textbooks and Reference Books**

1. M. Laxmikanth – *Indian Polity*, McGraw Hill
2. Rajni Kothari – *Politics in India*, Orient Blackswan
3. B.L. Fadia & Kuldeep Fadia – *Indian Government and Politics*, Sahitya Bhawan
4. Zoya Hasan (ed.) – *Politics and the State in India*, Sage
5. Niraja Gopal Jayal & Pratap Bhanu Mehta – *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*, Oxford University Press
6. Subhash Kashyap – *Our Constitution*, National Book Trust
7. Christophe Jaffrelot – *India's Silent Revolution*, Hurst

## **PAPER 5: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

### **Course Objectives**

1. To introduce students to the foundational theories and concepts of international relations (IR).
2. To provide a historical overview of major international events and institutions.
3. To analyze the foreign policies of major powers and India.
4. To examine global issues such as security, diplomacy, globalization, and international cooperation.
5. To equip students with analytical tools to understand changing dynamics in international politics.

### **Course Outcomes**

1. Understand and apply various IR theories to real-world international scenarios.
2. Analyze the impact of global events, wars, treaties, and alliances on world politics.
3. Evaluate India's foreign policy in a global and regional context.
4. Understand the functioning of international organizations such as the UN, WTO, and IMF.
5. Critically engage with contemporary issues like terrorism, environmental diplomacy, and multilateralism.

### **Module I: Theoretical Framework of International Relations**

- Nature, scope, and evolution of IR
- Major theories: Realism, Liberalism, Constructivism, Marxism
- Key concepts: sovereignty, balance of power, national interest, non-alignment
- Actors in international relations: state and non-state actors
- Levels of analysis: systemic, state, individual

### **Module II: History of International Relations and Global Orders**

- Peace of Westphalia and modern state system
- World Wars and the emergence of bipolarity
- Cold War and post-Cold War order
- Collapse of USSR and unipolarity
- Rise of multipolarity and shifting power dynamics

### **Module III: Foreign Policy and Diplomacy**

- Meaning, determinants, and instruments of foreign policy
- Diplomatic practices and international negotiations
- India's foreign policy: evolution, principles, and objectives
- Foreign policies of major powers: USA, China, Russia
- Regionalism and India's neighbourhood policy

### **Module IV: International Organizations and Global Governance**

- United Nations: structure, functions, and reform debates
- Bretton Woods institutions: IMF, World Bank, WTO
- Regional organizations: EU, ASEAN, SAARC, BRICS
- International law and its enforcement

- Human rights and humanitarian intervention

### **Module V: Contemporary Global Issues**

- Terrorism and global security architecture
- Nuclear proliferation and disarmament
- Climate change, environmental diplomacy, and sustainable development
- Global migration and refugee crises
- Cybersecurity, data governance, and digital diplomacy

### **Textbooks and Reference Books**

1. Joshua S. Goldstein & Jon C. Pevehouse – *International Relations*, Pearson
2. John Baylis, Patricia Owens & Steve Smith (eds.) – *The Globalization of World Politics*, Oxford University Press
3. Andrew Heywood – *Global Politics*, Palgrave Macmillan
4. Mahendra Kumar – *Theoretical Aspects of International Politics*, Shiva Lal Agarwala
5. V. P. Dutt – *India's Foreign Policy*, Gyan Publishing
6. K. J. Holsti – *International Politics: A Framework for Analysis*, Pearson
7. David Malone, C. Raja Mohan, Srinath Raghavan (eds.) – *The Oxford Handbook of Indian Foreign Policy*, Oxford University Press

## **PAPER 6: PUBLIC POLICY**

### **Course Objectives**

1. To introduce students to the fundamentals and processes of public policy formulation and analysis.
2. To explain the relationship between politics, governance, and policy decisions.
3. To provide tools for analyzing and evaluating public policy outcomes.
4. To explore the role of institutions, interest groups, and civil society in shaping public policies.
5. To understand contemporary policy issues in India and globally.

### **Course Outcomes**

1. Define and describe key concepts and theories in public policy.
2. Analyze policy-making processes in democratic systems.
3. Evaluate public policy using appropriate models and methods.
4. Identify the roles of stakeholders in policy formulation and implementation.
5. Apply knowledge to assess and critique real-life policy challenges and solutions.

### **Modules**

#### **Module I: Introduction to Public Policy**

- Definition, nature, and scope of public policy
- Importance and types of public policy
- Evolution and development of policy studies
- Policy cycle: agenda setting, formulation, implementation, evaluation
- Public policy and the constitution

#### **Module II: Policy Making Process**

- Institutional framework: legislature, executive, judiciary
- Role of bureaucracy in policy-making
- Influence of political parties, interest groups, media, and think tanks
- Participatory policy-making and public consultation
- Policy networks and governance

#### **Module III: Models and Approaches to Policy Analysis**

- Rational choice model
- Incremental model
- Institutional and systems approach
- Public choice theory
- Advocacy coalition framework

#### **Module IV: Policy Implementation and Evaluation**

- Implementation theories and challenges
- Street-level bureaucracy and discretion
- Monitoring and evaluation techniques
- Cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analysis

- Role of NITI Aayog and other evaluation bodies in India

#### **Module V: Case Studies in Public Policy (India and Global)**

- Health policy: National Health Mission
- Education policy: NEP 2020
- Environmental policy: Climate action and energy policy
- Social welfare policy: MNREGA, PDS
- Economic policy: Fiscal policy, labour market reforms, digital economy

#### **Textbooks and Reference Books**

1. Thomas R. Dye – *Understanding Public Policy*, Pearson
2. R. K. Saprú – *Public Policy: Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation*, Sterling Publishers
3. Dror, Yehezkel – *Public Policy Making Reexamined*, Transaction Publishers
4. Michael Hill & Peter Hupe – *Implementing Public Policy*, Sage
5. Subrata K. Mitra – *Politics in India: Structure, Process and Policy*, Routledge
6. James E. Anderson – *Public Policymaking*, Cengage
7. Pratap Bhanu Mehta & Devesh Kapur (eds.) – *Public Institutions in India*, Oxford University Press

## SEMESTER V

### PAPER 1: FAMILY LAW I

**Course Objectives:**

1. To understand the historical development of Hindu Law.
2. To study the legal framework governing marriage, divorce, and adoption under Hindu Law.
3. To analyze the law related to maintenance and guardianship.
4. To examine succession and inheritance under the Hindu Succession Act.
5. To develop critical insight into personal laws and their modern relevance.

**Course Outcomes:**

1. Demonstrate foundational understanding of traditional and modern Hindu Law.
2. Apply legal principles to issues relating to marriage and family.
3. Assess rights and liabilities under adoption and guardianship.
4. Analyze inheritance disputes using statutory and case law.
5. Evaluate reforms and their social implications on personal laws.

**Modules:****Module I: Introduction to Hindu Law**

- Sources: Shruti, Smriti, Commentaries, Custom
- Modern Sources: Legislation, Judicial Decisions, Equity and Justice
- Schools of Hindu Law: Mitakshara and Dayabhaga
- Codification and scope of modern Hindu Law

**Module II: Marriage and Matrimonial Remedies**

- Hindu Marriage Act, 1955: Conditions for valid marriage, registration
- Void and voidable marriages
- Restitution of Conjugal Rights
- Judicial separation and Divorce: Grounds and procedure
- Irretrievable breakdown of marriage – need for reform

**Module III: Adoption and Maintenance**

- The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956
- Who may adopt and be adopted
- Legal effects of adoption
- Maintenance of wife, children, parents, dependents

**Module IV: Guardianship**

- Natural, testamentary, de facto, and court-appointed guardians
- Welfare of the child as paramount consideration
- Powers and responsibilities of guardians under Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act

**Module V: Inheritance and Succession**

- Hindu Succession Act, 1956
- General rules of succession in case of males and females
- Stridhan and women's property
- Coparcenary and rights of daughters (2005 amendment)

- Disqualifications from inheritance

**Textbooks and Reference Books:**

1. Mulla – *Hindu Law*
2. Paras Diwan – *Modern Hindu Law*
3. Dr. U.P.D. Kesari – *Family Law*
4. Basu – *Law of Succession*
5. Kusum – *Family Law Lectures – Hindu Law*

## **PAPER 2: HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW**

### **Module I: Introduction to Human Rights and International Law**

- Nature, scope, and sources of human rights law
- Historical development: Natural rights to modern human rights movement
- Relationship between international law and human rights
- Civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights
- Human rights and humanitarian law

### **Module II: United Nations and International Human Rights Instruments**

- Charter of the United Nations and human rights provisions
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), 1948
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 1966
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), 1966
- UN Human Rights Council, OHCHR, and Special Rapporteurs

### **Module III: Regional Human Rights Mechanisms**

- European Convention on Human Rights and the European Court of Human Rights
- Inter-American Commission and Court of Human Rights
- African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and African Court
- Comparative effectiveness of regional human rights systems
- Challenges of universality and cultural relativism

### **Module IV: Enforcement and Implementation**

- Human rights monitoring and reporting procedures
- Role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
- Treaty bodies: UN Human Rights Committee and other committees
- Individual complaint mechanisms and interstate complaints
- Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

### **Module V: Human Rights in India and Contemporary Challenges**

- Constitutional provisions and judicial activism in India
- National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and State Commissions
- India's obligations under international human rights law
- Rights of vulnerable groups: women, children, minorities, disabled persons
- Emerging issues: digital rights, environmental rights, refugees and stateless persons

### **Textbooks and Reference Books**

1. S.K. Kapoor, *Human Rights under International Law and Indian Law*, Central Law Agency.
2. Manisuli Ssenyonjo, *Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in International Law*, Hart Publishing.
3. Rhona K.M. Smith, *Textbook on International Human Rights*, Oxford University Press.
4. Thomas Buergenthal, Dinah Shelton & David P. Stewart, *International Human Rights*, West Academic Publishing.

5. R.C. Hingorani, *Human Rights in India: Law and Practice*, Oxford India.
6. D.D. Basu, *Human Rights in Constitutional Law*, LexisNexis.
7. Jack Donnelly, *Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice*, Cornell University Press.
8. Henry J. Steiner, Philip Alston, & Ryan Goodman, *International Human Rights in Context: Law, Politics, Morals*, Oxford University Press.

## **PAPER 3: THE BHARATIYA SAKSHYA ADHINIYAM 2023**

### **Course Objectives:**

1. To understand the principles and philosophy underlying the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.
2. To explore the concept, types, and admissibility of evidence in judicial proceedings.
3. To examine relevancy, burden of proof, and standards of appreciation of evidence.
4. To analyze modern provisions regarding electronic and digital evidence.
5. To evaluate key changes from the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 to BSA.

### **Course Outcomes:**

1. Demonstrate a clear understanding of rules governing admissibility and relevancy of evidence.
2. Identify types of evidence and apply them to legal scenarios.
3. Analyze presumptions, burden of proof, and examination of witnesses under BSA.
4. Interpret digital and electronic evidence in light of new provisions.
5. Critically compare BSA with the Indian Evidence Act and apply updated rules in litigation.

### **Modules:**

#### **Module I: Introduction and Relevancy of Facts**

- Nature and scope of BSA, 2023 – Overview and objectives
- Definitions: evidence, fact, relevant fact, fact in issue
- Difference between proof, belief, and probability
- Relevancy of facts: cause-effect, motive, preparation, conduct, conspiracy
- Admissions and confessions – judicial and extra-judicial

#### **Module II: Statements and Documentary Evidence**

- Dying declarations and their admissibility
- Relevance of previous statements, entries in books of account, judgments
- Documentary evidence: primary and secondary
- Public vs. private documents
- Presumptions related to documents (e.g., 30-year-old documents, registered documents)

#### **Module III: Electronic and Digital Evidence**

- Admissibility of electronic records (Sections 61–90 BSA)
- Conditions for proof of electronic records
- Digital signatures, metadata, and forensic authentication
- Presumptions relating to electronic records, messages, and communications
- Judicial recognition of digital evidence (case law analysis)

#### **Module IV: Burden of Proof and Presumptions**

- General and special provisions on burden of proof
- Presumptions in favour of innocence, legitimacy, and death
- Doctrine of estoppel and its applicability
- Proof of facts by oral and documentary evidence

- Facts judicially noticeable and facts needing no proof

#### **Module V: Witnesses and Examination**

- Competency and compellability of witnesses
- Types of witnesses: hostile, expert, child, accomplice
- Examination-in-chief, cross-examination, and re-examination
- Leading questions and impeachment of credit
- Refreshing memory and production of documents

#### **Textbooks and Reference Books:**

1. **Batuk Lal** – *Law of Evidence (Updated for BSA, 2023)*
2. **Vepa P. Sarathi** – *Law of Evidence*
3. **Ratanlal & Dhirajlal** – *Law of Evidence (BSA Edition)*
4. **Avtar Singh** – *Principles of the Law of Evidence*
5. **M. Monir** – *Law of Evidence with Case Law Commentary*

## **PAPER 4: COMPANY LAW**

### **Course Objectives:**

1. To provide foundational understanding of company formation and structure.
2. To analyze the roles and responsibilities of company management.
3. To study the rules governing capital, shares, and dividends.
4. To understand corporate governance and meetings.
5. To examine procedures for winding up and liquidation.

### **Course Outcomes:**

1. Describe the characteristics and formation of companies.
2. Evaluate the roles of directors, shareholders, and promoters.
3. Apply legal provisions to issues of shareholding and capital management.
4. Analyze corporate governance mechanisms and meetings.
5. Explain legal processes for corporate restructuring and winding up.

### **Modules:**

#### **Module I: Introduction and Incorporation**

- Meaning, nature, and types of companies
- Incorporation process
- Memorandum and Articles of Association
- Doctrine of ultra vires and indoor management

#### **Module II: Share Capital and Membership**

- Types of shares and debentures
- Share capital: issue, forfeiture, transfer
- Prospectus and misstatements
- Members and shareholders' rights

#### **Module III: Company Management**

- Directors: appointment, powers, duties, liabilities
- Meetings: board and general meetings
- Resolutions and their types
- Key managerial personnel

#### **Module IV: Accounts and Audit**

- Maintenance of books of accounts
- Audit and auditor's powers/duties
- Dividend and reserves
- Corporate Social Responsibility

#### **Module V: Winding Up and SEBI Regulations**

- Modes of winding up
- Liquidator: appointment and powers
- SEBI and regulatory framework for listed companies
- Insider trading and fraud prevention

### **Textbooks and Reference Books:**

1. Avtar Singh – *Company Law*

2. A. Ramaiya – *Guide to Companies Act*
3. Dr. G.K. Kapoor & Sanjay Dhamija – *Company Law and Practice*
4. H.K. Saharay – *Company Law*
5. L.C.B. Gower – *Principles of Modern Company Law*

<b>HONS PAPER 1</b>
<b>HONS PAPER 2</b>

## SEMESTER VI

### PAPER 1: Family Law II

#### Course Objectives:

1. To introduce the origin and sources of Muslim Law.
2. To study concepts of marriage, divorce, and maintenance under Muslim Law.
3. To understand the rules of inheritance and gift.
4. To analyze the application of personal laws in a pluralistic society.
5. To examine reforms and contemporary issues in Muslim and other personal laws.

#### Course Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate understanding of Islamic legal principles.
2. Interpret legal aspects of marriage, divorce, and dower.
3. Apply the rules of inheritance in family disputes.
4. Analyze statutory and judicial reforms in personal laws.
5. Assess the constitutional validity of personal law practices.

#### Modules:

##### Module I: Introduction to Muslim Law

- Origin and sources: Quran, Sunnah, Ijma, Qiyas
- Schools of Muslim Law: Sunni and Shia
- Concept of justice and equity in Islamic law
- Application of Muslim Personal Law in India

##### Module II: Marriage and Dissolution

- Essentials and classification of Muslim marriage (Nikah)
- Dower (Mahr) and its significance
- Talaq, Khula, Mubarat, Lian, Faskh
- Triple Talaq and judicial reforms (Shayara Bano case)
- Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939

##### Module III: Maintenance and Guardianship

- Right to maintenance of wife, children, parents (under Muslim Law and CrPC)
- Shah Bano Case and enactment of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986
- Guardianship (Hizanat and Wilayat)

##### Module IV: Gifts, Waqf, and Will

- Hiba: essentials, kinds, revocation
- Will (Wasiyat): capacity and limitations
- Waqf: definition, creation, administration

##### Module V: Inheritance and Other Personal Laws

- General principles of Muslim inheritance
- Sharers, residuaries, and distant kindred
- Interpersonal application of other personal laws (Parsis, Christians)
- Special Marriage Act and its secular provisions

#### Textbooks and Reference Books:

1. Mulla – *Principles of Mahomedan Law*
2. Paras Diwan – *Muslim Law in India*
3. Tahir Mahmood – *Muslim Law*
4. V.N. Shukla – *Family Law*
5. A.A.A. Fyzee – *Outlines of Mohammedan Law*

## **PAPER 2: CPC AND LIMITATION ACT**

### **Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act**

#### **Course Objectives:**

1. To study the structure and jurisdiction of civil courts.
2. To analyze key stages in civil litigation.
3. To understand interim and final reliefs.
4. To interpret the principles of res judicata, estoppel, and limitation.
5. To evaluate the execution of decrees and appeals.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

1. Describe the procedure for filing and contesting civil suits.
2. Apply CPC provisions to case pleadings and trial stages.
3. Interpret the scope of civil remedies and execution.
4. Use the Limitation Act to determine admissibility of suits.
5. Critically evaluate judicial decisions in procedural law.

#### **Modules:**

##### **Module I: Introduction and Structure**

- Civil courts and jurisdiction
- Suits: institution, cause of action
- Parties to a suit and representative suits

##### **Module II: Pleadings and Interim Orders**

- Complaint and written statement
- Framing of issues
- Injunctions and interlocutory orders
- Commission and discovery

##### **Module III: Trial and Judgments**

- Trial procedure and evidence
- Judgment and decree
- Interest and costs
- Execution of decree: modes and resistance

##### **Module IV: Appeals and Revision**

- First and second appeals
- Reference, review, revision
- Inherent powers of the court

##### **Module V: Limitation Act**

- Object and scope
- Limitation periods and computation
- Condonation of delay
- Effect of limitation on suits and appeals

#### **Textbooks and Reference Books:**

1. Mulla – *Code of Civil Procedure*
2. C.K. Takwani – *Civil Procedure with Limitation Act*

3. T.P. Tripathi – *The Code of Civil Procedure*
4. M.P. Tandon – *Civil Procedure Code*
5. J.K. Das – *Law of Limitation*

## **PAPER 3: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS**

### **Course Objectives**

1. To provide an in-depth understanding of the various forms of intellectual property rights.
2. To study the legal framework governing IPRs both nationally and internationally.
3. To analyze the economic and social significance of IPR in modern knowledge economies.
4. To understand the procedures for registration, enforcement, and remedies available for IP infringement.
5. To explore recent developments, challenges, and case law in the field of IPR.

### **Course Outcomes**

1. Demonstrate knowledge of different types of intellectual property and their legal protection mechanisms.
2. Apply the laws governing patents, trademarks, copyrights, designs, and trade secrets.
3. Evaluate the national and international framework related to intellectual property rights.
4. Identify procedures and authorities involved in the enforcement and registration of IPRs.
5. Analyze key case laws and contemporary issues in the IPR domain.

### **Module I: Introduction to IPR and Legal Foundations**

- Concept and evolution of intellectual property
- Importance of IPR in global and Indian contexts
- Types of IPR: Patents, Copyrights, Trademarks, Designs, Trade Secrets, Geographical Indications
- Role of IPR in innovation and economic development
- Overview of international agreements: WIPO, TRIPS, Berne Convention, Paris Convention

### **Module II: Patent Law and Protection of Inventions**

- Definition, criteria, and types of patents
- Patentable and non-patentable inventions under the Patents Act, 1970
- Procedure for filing and grant of patents in India
- Rights and obligations of a patentee
- Patent infringement and remedies, compulsory licensing, and recent cases

### **Module III: Copyright and Related Rights**

- Meaning and scope of copyright
- Subject matter and ownership of copyright
- Rights of authors and performers, moral rights
- Infringement of copyright and exceptions (fair use, education, libraries)
- Procedure for registration and enforcement

### **Module IV: Trademark, Design, and Trade Secret Law**

- Definition and types of trademarks
- Registration process, grounds for refusal, and renewal
- Infringement, passing off, and remedies
- Protection of industrial designs under the Designs Act
- Trade secrets and confidential information: legal protection and contractual safeguards

### **Module V: Contemporary Issues and IPR Enforcement**

- Role of IPR in e-commerce, digital media, biotechnology, and pharmaceuticals
- Enforcement mechanisms: civil, criminal, and administrative
- Role of IP Appellate Board, Customs, and Police
- Emerging issues: Artificial Intelligence, Traditional Knowledge, Bio-piracy
- Recent Indian and international case studies

**Textbooks and Reference Books**

1. V.K. Ahuja, *Law Relating to Intellectual Property Rights*, LexisNexis.
2. P. Narayanan, *Intellectual Property Law*, Eastern Law House.
3. B.L. Wadhwa, *Law Relating to Intellectual Property*, Universal Law Publishing.
4. N.S. Gopalakrishnan and T.G. Agitha, *Principles of Intellectual Property*, Eastern Book Company.
5. Elizabeth Verkey, *Law of Intellectual Property*, Eastern Book Company.
6. Cornish, Llewelyn & Aplin, *Intellectual Property: Patents, Copyrights, Trade Marks and Allied Rights*, Sweet & Maxwell.
7. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) publications and resources.

## **PAPER 4: INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW**

### **Course Objectives**

1. To provide foundational knowledge of international economic legal frameworks and institutions.
2. To analyze legal principles governing international trade, investment, finance, and development.
3. To understand the functioning of the WTO, IMF, World Bank, and other global economic organizations.
4. To explore the interaction between international economic law and domestic legal systems.
5. To develop the ability to critically evaluate global economic policies and dispute settlement mechanisms.

### **Course Outcomes**

1. Demonstrate knowledge of key institutions and principles of international economic law.
2. Analyze rules and legal obligations under trade, investment, and financial law frameworks.
3. Interpret international agreements and resolve issues related to global economic governance.
4. Evaluate the effectiveness and fairness of international dispute resolution mechanisms.
5. Critically assess the impact of globalization, trade liberalization, and economic integration.

### **Modules**

#### **Module I: Introduction to International Economic Law**

- Definition, scope, and sources of international economic law
- Relationship with public and private international law
- Evolution of international economic relations
- Role of states and non-state actors
- Economic sovereignty and globalization

#### **Module II: International Trade Law and WTO**

- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), 1947 and WTO, 1995
- WTO Agreements: GATT, GATS, TRIPS, SPS, TBT
- Principles: MFN, National Treatment, Tariff Binding, Transparency
- Dispute Settlement Mechanism under WTO
- Regional trade agreements (e.g., NAFTA, EU, ASEAN, RCEP)

#### **Module III: International Investment Law**

- Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) and Multilateral Investment Agreements
- Principles: Fair and Equitable Treatment, Expropriation, MFN, National Treatment
- Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS)
- ICSID and UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules
- Investment promotion and protection mechanisms

#### **Module IV: International Monetary and Financial Law**

- IMF and World Bank: structure, functions, conditionalities
- Exchange rate regimes and international monetary cooperation
- Sovereign debt, capital flows, and financial crises
- Financial regulation and global economic governance

- Basel norms and international banking law

#### **Module V: Development, Environment, and Emerging Issues**

- UNCTAD and economic development goals
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and trade-development link
- Trade and environment: climate change, green economy, carbon tax
- Digital trade and e-commerce
- Global inequality and reforming international economic institutions

#### **Textbooks and Reference Books**

1. Sornarajah, M., *The International Law on Foreign Investment*, Cambridge University Press.
2. Qureshi, A., & Ziegler, B., *International Economic Law*, Sweet & Maxwell.
3. Trebilcock, M., & Howse, R., *The Regulation of International Trade*, Routledge.
4. Jackson, J. H., *The World Trading System*, MIT Press.
5. Muchlinski, P., Ortino, F., & Schreuer, C., *The Oxford Handbook of International Investment Law*, OUP.
6. UNCTAD Reports and WTO Dispute Settlement Reports (online databases).
7. IMF and World Bank Publications (relevant reports and policy papers).

<b>HONS PAPER 3</b>
<b>HONS PAPER 4</b>

## SEMESTER VII

### PAPER 1: ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

#### Course Objectives:

1. To understand the evolution and scope of administrative law.
2. To examine the functioning and control of administrative authorities.
3. To analyze delegated legislation and administrative discretion.
4. To explore principles of natural justice and judicial review.
5. To study tribunals, ombudsman, and other grievance redress mechanisms.

#### Course Outcomes:

1. Explain the growth and importance of administrative law in modern governance.
2. Analyze mechanisms to control administrative actions.
3. Interpret the legality of delegated legislation and discretion.
4. Apply principles of natural justice in adjudication.
5. Evaluate the role of tribunals and alternative remedies.

#### Modules:

##### Module I: Introduction and Growth

- Nature and scope of administrative law
- Reasons for growth
- Relationship with constitutional law
- Rule of law and separation of powers

##### Module II: Delegated Legislation

- Concept and need
- Types and limits
- Control mechanisms: judicial, legislative, procedural
- Sub-delegation and conditional legislation

##### Module III: Administrative Adjudication

- Quasi-judicial authorities
- Tribunals: establishment and functioning
- Administrative tribunals under Article 323A & 323B
- Judicial review of tribunal decisions

##### Module IV: Administrative Discretion and Natural Justice

- Discretion: meaning and limits
- Abuse of discretion
- Natural justice: audi alteram partem and nemo iudex
- Exceptions to natural justice

##### Module V: Judicial and Other Controls

- Writs under Articles 32 & 226
- Doctrine of ultra vires
- Lokpal, Lokayukta, Ombudsman
- Right to Information Act and accountability

**Textbooks and Reference Books:**

1. I.P. Massey – *Administrative Law*
2. M.P. Jain – *Cases and Materials on Administrative Law*
3. Wade & Forsyth – *Administrative Law*
4. S.P. Sathe – *Administrative Law*
5. C.K. Takwani – *Lectures on Administrative Law*

## **PAPER 2: LAW RELATING TO ECONOMIC OFFENCES**

### **Course Objectives**

1. To introduce the concept and classification of economic offences within the legal framework.
2. To examine various statutes that deal with white-collar crimes and financial irregularities in India.
3. To study the role of enforcement and regulatory agencies like ED, SFIO, CBI, and SEBI.
4. To analyze the legal provisions and case law relating to money laundering, tax evasion, fraud, and corruption.
5. To assess the impact of economic crimes on national security, economy, and public trust

### **Course Outcomes**

1. Understand the concept and gravity of economic offences and white-collar crimes.
2. Analyze statutory provisions dealing with major economic offences like money laundering and corruption.
3. Apply legal principles to identify and resolve complex economic crime issues.
4. Evaluate the role and powers of enforcement agencies in investigating economic offences.
5. Critically examine the judicial response and recent trends in the prosecution of economic crimes.

### **Module I: Introduction to Economic Offences**

- Definition and nature of economic offences
- Evolution and typology of white-collar crimes
- Characteristics and causes
- Economic offences vs traditional crimes
- Constitutional provisions and fundamental rights in economic offence trials

### **Module II: Prevention of Corruption and Bribery**

- Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (as amended)
- Offences by public servants: taking and giving bribes, criminal misconduct
- Investigation, sanction, and trial process
- Role of Lokpal and Lokayuktas
- Important case laws and precedents

### **Module III: Money Laundering and FEMA Violations**

- Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002
- Definitions: proceeds of crime, scheduled offences
- Attachment, adjudication, and confiscation of property
- Financial Action Task Force (FATF) guidelines
- Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999 – key provisions

### **Module IV: Corporate and Securities Frauds**

- Companies Act, 2013 – Fraudulent practices (Section 447), SFIO
- SEBI Act, 1992 – Insider trading, market manipulation, and penalties
- Chit Funds Act, Ponzi schemes, and investment scams
- Recent examples: Satyam, Sahara, IL&FS
- Forensic accounting and audit mechanisms

**Textbooks and Reference Books**

1. P.V. Ramana, White Collar Crimes and Corporate Crimes in India, LexisNexis.
2. N.V. Paranjape, Criminology and Penology with Victimology, Central Law Publications.
3. Vibha Arora, Economic Offences in India, Thomson Reuters.
4. Ravi Rajan & R. Narayan, Law of Economic Offences, Orient Publishing.
5. Swarup K. Ghosh, Money Laundering: Legal Aspects, Eastern Law House.
6. Bare Acts of PMLA, PCA, FEMA, SEBI Act, Companies Act.

## **PAPER 3: INSURANCE AND MARITIME LAW**

### **Course Objectives**

1. To provide a comprehensive understanding of the legal principles governing insurance and maritime law.
2. To study the nature and kinds of insurance and analyze the contractual obligations of insurers and insured.
3. To understand the principles of marine insurance and general maritime legal doctrines.
4. To examine the regulatory framework and judicial precedents in the fields of insurance and maritime law.
5. To equip students with knowledge of legal remedies available in case of disputes in insurance and maritime contracts.

### **Course Outcomes**

1. Demonstrate an understanding of various types of insurance and the essential elements of insurance contracts.
2. Analyze legal provisions and case law governing life, fire, marine, and motor vehicle insurance.
3. Apply the rules and practices governing carriage of goods by sea and marine insurance.
4. Evaluate the statutory and judicial framework of maritime law in India and internationally.
5. Develop practical legal solutions in insurance claims and maritime disputes.

### **Module I: General Principles of Insurance Law**

- Definition, nature, and scope of insurance
- Essential elements of insurance contracts
- Types of insurance: life, fire, marine, health, and motor vehicle insurance
- Principles of insurance: utmost good faith, insurable interest, indemnity, subrogation, contribution, proximate cause
- Role and function of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI)

### **Module II: Life and Non-Life Insurance**

- Nature and scope of life insurance
- Kinds of life insurance policies and nomination/assignment
- Fire and accident insurance: standard fire and special perils policy
- Motor vehicle insurance and public liability insurance
- Settlement of claims and dispute resolution mechanisms

### **Module III: Marine Insurance and Legal Framework**

- Concept and nature of marine insurance
- Types of marine policies: voyage, time, mixed, floating, valued and unvalued
- Warranties, disclosure, and insurable interest in marine insurance
- Losses: total and partial, actual and constructive
- Marine insurance claims and settlement procedures

### **Module IV: Carriage of Goods by Sea and Maritime Law**

- Carriers: duties and liabilities of common and private carriers
- Charter parties and bills of lading
- Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, 1925
- Hague, Hague-Visby, and Hamburg Rules
- Multimodal transportation and international maritime conventions

### **Module V: Indian Maritime Law and Emerging Issues**

- Admiralty law and jurisdiction of courts
- Arrest of ships and maritime liens
- Maritime Zones of India Act and jurisdictional issues
- Piracy, marine pollution, and shipowners' liability
- Recent trends and challenges in marine insurance and maritime law

**Textbooks and Reference Books**

1. M.N. Srinivasan, *Principles of Insurance Law*, LexisNexis.
2. K.S.N. Murthy and K.V.S. Sarma, *Modern Law of Insurance in India*, LexisNexis.
3. Ivamy, *General Principles of Insurance Law*, Butterworths.
4. Sumeet Malik (Ed.), *Marine Insurance*, Eastern Book Company.
5. B.S. Patil, *Law Relating to Carriers and Carriage of Goods by Sea*, Eastern Book Company.
6. Lord Mustill & Jonathan Gilman, *Arnould's Law of Marine Insurance and Average*, Sweet & Maxwell.
7. N. Geoffrey Hudson and Tim Madge, *Marine Insurance Clauses*, Informa Law.
8. Dr. D.P. Mittal, *Law of Insurance*, Taxmann.

HONS PAPER 5
HONS PAPER 6

## SEMESTER VIII

### PAPER 1: INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

#### Course Objectives:

1. To understand the fundamental principles of statutory interpretation and construction.
2. To explore the various rules, aids, and maxims used in interpreting statutes.
3. To distinguish between different types of statutes and their interpretative approaches.
4. To analyze judicial trends and precedents in the interpretation of laws.
5. To apply interpretative techniques to hypothetical and real-life legal problems.

#### Course Outcomes:

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

1. Explain the necessity and significance of interpretation in legal practice.
2. Identify and apply primary and secondary rules of statutory interpretation.
3. Evaluate the roles of internal and external aids in understanding statutory intent.
4. Analyze case laws critically using appropriate interpretative tools.
5. Interpret complex legal provisions and assess their implications in legal scenarios.

#### Modules:

##### Module I: Introduction to Interpretation

- Meaning and need for interpretation
- Statute: definition, kinds of statutes
- General principles governing interpretation
- Commencement, operation, and repeal of statutes
- Object, purpose, and scope of interpretation

##### Module II: Rules of Interpretation

- Primary Rules: Literal, Golden, and Mischief Rule
- Secondary Rules: Harmonious construction, ejusdem generis, noscitur a sociis
- Statute construction in case of ambiguity and conflict
- Presumptions in statutory interpretation

##### Module III: Aids to Interpretation

- Internal Aids: Preamble, title, headings, punctuation, marginal notes, illustrations, schedules
- External Aids: Dictionaries, legislative history, parliamentary debates, reports of committees and law commissions, international conventions

##### Module IV: Interpretation of Specific Statutes

- Penal statutes
- Taxation statutes
- Remedial statutes
- Subordinate legislation
- Mandatory and directory provisions

### **Module V: Judicial Interpretation and Precedents**

- Interpretation by courts: Judicial trends and landmark cases
- Role of precedents in interpretation
- Case law analysis
- Doctrines: Contemporanea expositio, casus omissus, and ut res magis valeat quam pereat

#### **Recommended Readings:**

1. **G.P. Singh**, *Principles of Statutory Interpretation*, LexisNexis.
2. **Vepa P. Sarathi**, *Interpretation of Statutes*, Eastern Book Company.
3. **Maxwell**, *Interpretation of Statutes*, Sweet & Maxwell.
4. **Ruth Sullivan**, *Statutory Interpretation*, Irwin Law.
5. **N.S. Bindra**, *Interpretation of Statutes*, LexisNexis.

## **PAPER 2: LABOUR LAWS**

### Course Objectives:

1. To explore social security laws applicable to labour in India.
2. To analyze the legal framework for payment of wages and bonuses.
3. To understand the regulation of employment in shops and commercial establishments.
4. To study provisions on maternity benefits and employee compensation.
5. To examine emerging labour codes and reforms.

### Course Outcomes:

1. Understand laws ensuring social and economic welfare for workers.
2. Apply provisions of laws on payment of wages and bonuses.
3. Evaluate employment conditions under various welfare statutes.
4. Analyze benefits under maternity and gratuity laws.
5. Interpret the implications of new labour codes.

### **Module I: Payment of Wages and Bonus**

- Payment of Wages Act, 1936: scope and deductions
- Minimum Wages Act, 1948: fixation, revision, enforcement
- Payment of Bonus Act, 1965: eligibility and calculation

### **Module II: Employees' Provident Fund and Misc. Provisions Act, 1952**

- Provident Fund schemes
- Pension and deposit-linked insurance
- Contributions and penalties
- Powers of inspectors

### **Module III: ESI and Workmen's Compensation**

- Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
- Coverage and benefits
- The Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 – employer's liability

### **Module IV: Maternity, Gratuity, and Shops Acts**

- Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
- Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
- Shops and Establishments Acts – state-specific overview
- Regulation of working hours and employment conditions

### **Module V: Labour Codes and Reforms**

- Overview of the four Labour Codes:
  - Code on Wages, 2019
  - Code on Social Security, 2020
  - Industrial Relations Code, 2020
  - Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020
- Key changes and challenges
- Impact on unorganized sector

### Textbooks and Reference Books:

1. S.N. Mishra – Labour and Industrial Laws
2. H.L. Kumar – Labour Laws: Everybody Should Know
3. P.K. Padhi – Labour and Industrial Laws
4. V.G. Goswami – Labour and Industrial Laws
5. Taxmann – Labour Laws with Code on Wages & IR Code

## **PAPER 3: PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW**

### **Course Objectives:**

1. To understand the constitutional and legal framework of taxation in India.
2. To study basic concepts under the Income Tax Act.
3. To examine heads of income and tax computation.
4. To understand GST and indirect taxation.
5. To develop skills for basic tax planning and compliance.

### **Course Outcomes:**

1. Explain constitutional powers of taxation.
2. Apply provisions of the Income Tax Act to determine taxable income.
3. Interpret rules for exemptions, deductions, and rebates.
4. Understand GST structure and compliance.
5. Evaluate basic tax planning strategies and filing procedures.

### **Modules:**

#### **Module I: Constitutional and Legal Framework**

- Constitutional provisions (Articles 265–289)
- Powers to levy taxes: Union vs State
- Overview of Direct and Indirect Taxes
- Principles of a good tax system

#### **Module II: Basics of Income Tax**

- Definitions: person, income, assessee, previous year, assessment year
- Residential status and scope of total income
- Tax incidence and liability

#### **Module III: Heads of Income**

- Income from Salary
- House Property
- Profits and Gains from Business or Profession
- Capital Gains and Other Sources

#### **Module IV: Deductions and Tax Procedures**

- Deductions under Chapter VI-A (Sec. 80C–80U)
- Set-off and carry forward of losses
- Assessment, return filing, TDS
- Appeals and penalties

#### **Module V: GST and Indirect Taxes**

- Introduction and scope of GST
- Supply, input tax credit, GST registration
- CGST, SGST, IGST – framework
- Customs Act: basic provisions

**Textbooks and Reference Books:**

1. Vinod K. Singhania – *Students' Guide to Income Tax*
2. T.N. Manoharan – *Direct Taxes*
3. V.S. Datey – *Indirect Taxes Law and Practice*
4. Girish Ahuja – *Systematic Approach to Income Tax*
5. R.K. Jain – *GST Law Manual*

## **PAPER 4: BANKING LAWS INCLUDING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT ACT**

### **Course Objectives**

1. To provide a comprehensive understanding of the structure and functioning of the banking system in India.
2. To analyze the legal framework regulating banks and banking operations under the Banking Regulation Act and RBI Act.
3. To understand the provisions and implications of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
4. To study the rights and obligations of banks, customers, and regulatory bodies.
5. To familiarize students with recent developments, digital banking, and regulatory mechanisms.

### **Course Outcomes**

1. Demonstrate knowledge of legal principles governing banking and financial institutions.
2. Interpret and apply provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, RBI Act, and Negotiable Instruments Act.
3. Identify legal issues in banker-customer relationships and apply solutions.
4. Understand digital and modern banking mechanisms within a legal framework.
5. Evaluate contemporary issues in banking law such as NPAs, insolvency, and fraud.

### **Modules**

#### **Module I: Introduction to Banking Law and RBI Framework**

- History and evolution of banking in India
- Nature and definition of banking
- Legal framework: Indian Banking System
- Reserve Bank of India: constitution, powers, and functions
- Monetary policy and regulatory role of RBI
- RBI Guidelines and circulars

#### **Module II: Banking Regulation Act, 1949**

- Applicability and key provisions
- Licensing of banks and branch expansion
- Management of banking companies
- Regulation of capital, reserves, and liquidity
- Control over loans and advances
- Winding up and amalgamation of banks

#### **Module III: Relationship between Banker and Customer**

- General and special relationships
- Duty of confidentiality and exceptions
- Types of bank accounts: current, savings, fixed deposit, recurring deposit
- KYC norms and anti-money laundering laws
- Consumer protection in banking services

#### **Module IV: Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (Part I)**

- Definition and types: promissory notes, bills of exchange, cheques
- Characteristics of negotiable instruments

- Parties to negotiable instruments
- Endorsements: types and effects
- Holder in due course

#### **Module V: Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (Part II)**

- Liability of parties
- Dishonour, notice of dishonour, and discharge
- Noting and protesting
- Presumption and estoppel
- Criminal liability under Sections 138–142 (cheque dishonour)
- Recent amendments and case laws

#### **Textbooks and Reference Books**

1. Tannan, M. L., *Tannan's Banking Law and Practice in India*, LexisNexis.
2. Khergamwala, J. S., *The Negotiable Instruments Act*, Butterworths.
3. Avtar Singh, *Banking and Negotiable Instruments*, Eastern Book Company.
4. M. L. Seth, *Banking Laws*, Central Law Publications.
5. Basu, D. D., *Review of Current Banking Theory and Practice*, LexisNexis.
6. Bare Acts: Banking Regulation Act, 1949; RBI Act, 1934; Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
7. RBI Guidelines and relevant case laws from Supreme Court and High Courts.

HONS PAPER 7
HONS PAPER 8

## **SEMESTER IX**

### **CLINICAL 1: MOOT COURT EXERCISE & INTERNSHIP**

This paper may have three components of 30 marks each and a viva for 10 marks.

(a) Moot Court (30 Marks). Every student may be required to do at least three moot courts in a year with 10 marks for each. The moot court work will be on assigned problem and it will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submissions and 5 marks for oral advocacy.

(b) Observance of Trial in two cases, one Civil and one Criminal (30 marks): Students may be required to attend two trials in the course of the last two or three years of LL.B. studies. They will maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court assignment. This scheme will carry 30 marks.

(c) Interviewing techniques and Pre-trial preparations and Internship diary (30 marks): Each 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. Each student will further observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit/petition. This will be recorded in the diary, which will carry 15 marks.

(d) The fourth component of this paper will be Viva Voce examination on all the above three aspects. This will carry 10 marks.

### **CLINICAL 2: DRAFTING, PLEADING &; CONVEYANCING**

(a) Drafting: -General principles of drafting and relevant substantive rules shall be taught

(b) Pleadings: -

(i) Civil: Plaint, Written Statement, Interlocutory Application, Original Petition, Affidavit, Execution Petition, Memorandum of Appeal and Revision, Petition under Article 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India.

(ii) Criminal: Complaint, Criminal Miscellaneous petition, Bail Application, Memorandum of Appeal and Revision.

(iii) Conveyance: Sale Deed, Mortgage Deed, Lease Deed, Gift Deed, Promissory Note, Power of Attorney, Will, Trust Deed

(iv) Drafting of writ petition and PIL petition. The course will be taught class instructions and simulation exercises, preferably with assistance of practising lawyers/retired judges. Apart from teaching the relevant provisions of law, the course may include not less than 15 practical exercises in drafting carrying a total of 45 marks (3 marks for each) and 15 exercises in conveyancing carrying another 45 marks (3 marks for each exercise) remaining 10 marks will be given for viva voce.

## **PAPER 3: LAND LAWS**

### **Course Objectives**

1. To understand the historical evolution and significance of land laws in India.
2. To examine key legislations governing land ownership, tenancy, and land revenue.
3. To analyze laws related to land acquisition and land reforms.
4. To explore the legal framework governing urban and rural land management.
5. To develop skills in interpreting and applying land laws in practical scenarios.

### **Course Outcomes**

1. Gain comprehensive knowledge of the structure and functioning of land law in India.
2. Understand the rights and liabilities of landholders and tenants.
3. Analyze legal provisions related to land acquisition, land reforms, and revenue systems.
4. Evaluate the impact of urbanization and development on land laws.
5. Apply statutory and judicial interpretations in resolving land disputes.

### **Modules**

#### **Module I: Introduction to Land Laws in India**

- Historical background: pre-colonial, colonial, and post-independence developments
- Concepts of property and land ownership
- Sources of land law: statutes, customs, judicial decisions
- Types of land tenure systems in India

#### **Module II: Land Revenue and Tenancy Laws**

- The role of the state as landlord
- Land Revenue Code (with reference to respective State Acts)
- Classification of land
- Rights and duties of tenants
- Eviction and protection of tenants

#### **Module III: Land Reform Legislation**

- Objectives and importance of land reforms
- Abolition of intermediaries
- Ceiling on land holdings
- Consolidation of holdings
- Distribution of surplus land

#### **Module IV: Land Acquisition and Urban Development Laws**

- The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
- Concepts of public purpose and compensation
- Development Authorities and Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976
- Smart Cities Mission and land pooling policies

#### **Module V: Forest, Tribal and Community Land Rights**

- Forest Rights Act, 2006
- Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996
- Protection of tribal land under Constitution and statutes

- Customary land rights
- Case studies and recent judicial trends

**Textbooks/References**

1. G. C. V. Subba Rao, *Land Laws in India*, Asia Law House.
2. S. N. Mishra, *Land Laws*, Central Law Publications.
3. P. K. Sarkar, *Law of Acquisition of Land in India*, Eastern Law House.
4. D. D. Basu, *Commentary on Land Laws*, LexisNexis.
5. Bare Acts: Land Acquisition Act, 2013; Forest Rights Act, 2006; Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976.
6. Reports of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

**PAPER 4: SEMINAR PAPER I**

## **SEMESTER X**

### **CLINICAL 4: PROFESSIONAL ETHICS & PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM**

Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bar-Bench Relations. This course will be taught in association with practising lawyers on the basis of the following materials.

- (i) Mr. Krishnamurthy Iyer's book on "Advocacy"
- (ii) The Contempt Law and Practice
- (iii) The Bar Council Code of Ethics
- (iv) 50 selected opinions of the Disciplinary Committees of Bar Councils and 10 major judgments of the Supreme Court on the subject
- (v) Other reading materials as may be prescribed by the University Examination rules of the University shall include assessment through case-study, viva, and periodical problem solution besides the written tests.

### **CLINICAL 3: ADR OUTLINE OF THE COURSE**

- (i) Negotiation skills to be learned with simulated program
- (ii) Conciliation skills
- (iii) Arbitration Law and Practice including International arbitration and Arbitration rules. The course is required to be conducted by senior legal practitioners through simulation and case studies. Evaluation may also be conducted in practical exercises at least for a significant part of evaluation.

### **PAPER 3: SEMINAR PAPER II**