

REGULATIONS & SYLLABUS
For
B.A.LL.B.
[5 YEAR INTEGRATED LAW PROGRAMME]



Offered by
NEHRU GRAM BHARATI
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)
KOTWA-JAMUNIPUR-DUBAWAL
PRAYAGRAJ-221505
UTTAR PRADESH

R.N. Singh
Head
Department of Law
Nehru Gram Bharati
(Deemed to be University)
Prayagraj, U.P.

1-07-2025
Session:

2025-2026 ONWARDS

07/07/25
Dean, Faculty of Law
Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to be University), Prayagraj-221505

07/07/25
कुलपति
नेहरु ग्राम भारती (मानित विश्वविद्यालय)
कोटवा-जमुनीपुर, दुबावल
प्रयागराज, उत्तर प्रदेश-221505



Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to be University)
Board of studies
Minutes

Ref. No. Law/40

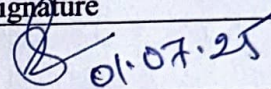
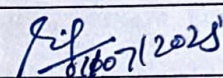
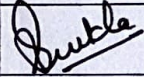
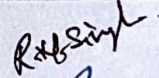
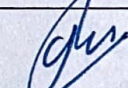
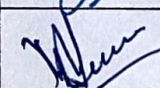
Name of the Department- Law

Place of Meeting: Hanumanganj Campus

Date: 01/07/2025

Time: 11:00 AM

Constituted Updated Aforesaid Committee Members

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Authority	Signature
1.	Dr. Swapnil Tripathi	Dean, Faculty of Law	Chairman	
2.	Dr. Sunil Kumar	Head of Department	Member	
3.	Dr. Dilip Kumar	Associate Professor	Member	
4.	Dr. Siyaram Shukla	Associate Professor	Member	
5.	Dr. Rajeev Nain Singh	Assistant Professor	Member	
6.	Dr. Vinod Kumar Pandey	Dean, Department of Commerce	Member	
7.	Dr. M.P. Tiwari	Retd. Associate Professor, University of Allahabad	Member	
8.	Kailash Nath Ojha	Former Justice, Allahabad High Court.	Special Invite	

Quorum: Quorum has completed.

Agenda:

1. Discussion on upgradation of LL.B. and B.A. LL.B. syllabus as per the UGC/BCI guidelines.
2. Incorporation of recent legal developments, landmark judgments, and new legislations.
3. Suggestions for inclusion of emerging subjects such as Cyber Law, Forensic Law, BNS(2023), BNSS(2023), BSA(2023) etc.
4. Structuring syllabus in line with outcome-based education and Bloom's Taxonomy.
5. Any other relevant matter with the permission of the Chair: No any other agenda today.

Proceedings:

1. The meeting commenced under the chairmanship of Dr. Swapnil Tripathi (Associate Professor) & Dean, Faculty of Law.
2. The Chairperson welcomed all members and highlighted the importance of revising the syllabus in accordance with contemporary legal education needs and BCI guidelines.

3. Members reviewed the existing syllabus of LL.B. and B.A. LL.B. and noted areas requiring modification and upgradation.
4. It was agreed that new papers should be introduced in the curriculum, such as:
 - (a) ICT & Legal Research
 - (b) Legal Writing & General English
 - (c) History of Legal & Constitutional Development
 - (d) Forensic Science & Law
 - (e) Land Law
 - (f) Clinical Legal Education (Practical training, Seminar)
5. The committee has resolved to revise the core law subjects by replacing the Indian Penal Code (IPC), Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), and Indian Evidence Act (IEA) with the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) 2023, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) 2023, and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) 2023, respectively. Furthermore, all recent amendments and judicial developments, including those related to the Constitution of India and other key legislations, are to be incorporated into the updated curriculum.
6. Teachers are expected to use Bloom's Taxonomy in their teaching pedagogy, as well as in the design of external examinations
7. It was decided to integrate skill-based components such as drafting, pleading, and professional ethics into the syllabus.
8. The members recommended introducing interdisciplinary subjects (Law and Economics, Law and Sociology, Law and Technology) for B.A.LL.B.
9. It was also suggested that evaluation methods be diversified to include project work, viva, and continuous assessment.

Resolutions Passed:

1. The syllabus of LL.B. and B.A. LL.B. shall be upgraded in line with UGC and BCI norms.
2. Revised syllabus was drafted by drafting committee and passed as it is by the members.
3. The upgraded syllabus will be implemented from the academic session [2025-26].

No any other subject matter taken up for consideration in agenda today.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chairperson.

[Signature]
01/07/25
Dean, Faculty of Law
Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to be University)
Prayagraj-221505

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01/07/25
R.N. Singh

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01-07-25
Dilip Kumar

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01/07/2025
Head
Department of Law
Nehru Gram Bharati
(Deemed to be University)
Prayagraj, U.P.

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कलपति
Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to be University)
Prayagraj

PREAMBLE

B.A.LL.B Syllabus of Faculty of Law Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed To Be University) is designed in a way so that every aspect of law can be included in the Five-year course of study. Various subjects like Political Science, Sociology, Economics, International Human Rights, Constitutional Law of India, ICT & Legal Research (Skill Enhancement Course), Private International Law, Media and Law, Cyber Law (Skill Enhancement Course), Health Law, Right to Information, Forensic Law to name a few forms a part of the course's curriculum and are mostly covered by all Top Universities providing admission into B.A.LL.B course.

The B.A.LL.B. Programme is aimed at –

- Familiarizing students with basic laws and judicial interpretations at the national and international level
- Apprising students of the legal system, rule of law, and administration of justice.
- Imparting professionally and socially relevant legal education
- Sensitizing students towards the issues of access to justice the deprived, marginalized and weaker sections of society.
- Producing internationally competent litigating lawyers, corporate lawyers, judges, judicial officers, legal officers, researchers, law reformers, law teachers, etc.
- Imparting skills of legal reasoning, problem solving, research, legal writing, oral and written communication, persuasion, leadership and teamwork.
- Promoting ethical practices in the profession of law
- Promoting inter-disciplinary approach to legal profession.

Programme Specific Outcomes –

At the end of the B.A.LLB course, the students will be able to:

- Do legal research
- Practice of Law in Bar
- Judicial Services
- Legal Process Outsourcing
- As Legal Advisor In Law Firm
- Non-Governmental Organization
- As Prosecutors
- As Law Clerk
- Government Services
- Legal officers in PSUs and Private Organizations
- Understand, interpret, and apply law
- Evaluate and compare domestic and international laws Design, and formulate case theory and strategy
- Analyze and differentiate facts and law
- Solve problems by employing legal reasoning, research
- Choose ethical practices in the profession of law and discharge their social responsibility.

REGULATION RELATING TO THE SEMESTER
PATTERN OF B.A.LL.B. 5 YEAR INTEGRATED LAW DEGREE
PROGRAMME
{10 SEMESTER PROGRAMME}

1. The Five Year Integrated B.A.LL.B. Degree Programme approved by BCI is a Ten Semester Programme.
2. The duration of each semester shall be of six months.
3. There shall be an Examination at the end of each semester which shall be conducted by the University.
4. **Eligibility for admission:**
Integrated Degree Program: An applicant who has successfully completed Senior Secondary School course ('+2') or equivalent (such as 11+1, 'A' level in Senior School Leaving certificate course) from a recognized University of India or outside or from a Senior Secondary Board or equivalent, constituted or recognized by the Union or by a State Government or from any equivalent institution from a foreign country recognized by the government of that country for the purpose of issue of qualifying certificate on successful completion of the course, may apply for and be admitted into the program of the Centres of Legal Education to obtain the integrated degree in law with a degree in any other subject as the first degree from the University whose such a degree in law is recognized by the Bar Council of India for the purpose of enrolment. Provided that applicants who have obtained + 2 Higher Secondary Pass Certificate or First Degree Certificate after prosecuting studies in distance or correspondence method shall also be considered as eligible for admission in the Integrated Five Years course.
Explanation: The applicants who have obtained 10 + 2 or graduation / post graduation through open Universities system directly without having any basic qualification for prosecuting such studies are not eligible for admission in the law course.
5. **Minimum marks in qualifying examination for admission**
Bar Council of India may from time to time, stipulate the minimum percentage of marks not below 45% of the total marks in case of general category applicants and 40% of the total marks in case of SC and ST applicants, to be obtained for the qualifying examination, such as +2 Examination in case of Integrated Five Years' course. Provided that such a minimum qualifying marks shall not automatically entitle a person to get admission into an institution but only shall entitle the person concerned to fulfill other institutional criteria notified by the institution concerned or by the government concerned from time to time to apply for admission.
6. **Provisional Admission:** Every admission given shall be provisional. Provisional admission is for a limited period. Its confirmation depends upon the clearance of eligibility as per rules of admission/ examination. In case of non-clearance of eligibility within the period of first term, it stands cancelled automatically without any notice. In case of any doubt, the student shall contact the HOD immediately and shall clarify the doubts in writing.
7. B.A.LL.B 5 year programme shall have 246 credits in Ten Semesters as prescribed in the table below.
8. The medium of instruction and of the examination shall be English/Hindi.

9. The scope of the subjects shall be as indicated in the prescribed syllabus.
10. Each paper from Semester- I to Semester- X shall be of 100 (80+20) marks & practical/seminar shall be of 100 (60+40) marks.
11. In each paper out of 100 marks – 20 marks will be for Internal Examination and 80 marks for University Examination. This rule shall not be applicable for Practical Papers.
12. The student will be awarded B.A.LL.B. Degree after passing in all the papers from Ist semester to Xth semester in B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Programme.
13. A person has already obtained B.A.LL.B. Or equivalent degree from any other statutory University will not be eligible for the admission to the B.A. LL.B. Programme of this University.
14. Each question carry to 16 marks and one question must be attempt from each unit.
15. Moot court exercise and 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.
16. 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**.

Programme Structure

- i. B.A. LL.B. Year Degree shall be awarded to candidates on successful completion of a ten semester programme of study.
- ii. Curriculum, studies, examinations, and continuance from semester to semester, promotion and declaration of results are given in this infolet.
- iii. B.A LL.B. Programme will have courses of 246 credits in Ten semesters, as given below:

<u>I-Semester</u>			
Course Category	Credits	No. of Courses	Total Credits
Core Courses (Theory)	4	6	24
Total Credits in I-Semester			24
<u>II-Semester</u>			
Core Courses (Theory)	4	6	24
Total Credits in II-Semester			24
<u>III-Semester</u>			
Core Courses (Theory)	4	6	24
Total Credits in III-Semester			24
<u>IV-Semester</u>			
Core Courses (Theory)	4	6	24
Total Credits in IV-Semester			24
<u>V-Semester</u>			
Core Courses (Theory)	4	6	24
Total Credits in V-Semester			24
<u>VI-Semester</u>			
Core Courses (Theory)	4	5	20
Practical Paper - I	5	1	5
Total Credits in VI-Semester			25
<u>VII-Semester</u>			
Core Courses (Theory)	4	5	20
Practical Paper - II	5	1	5
Total Credits in VII-Semester			25
<u>VIII-Semester</u>			
Core Courses (Theory)	4	5	20
Practical Paper - III	5	1	5
Total Credits in VIII-Semester			25
<u>IX-Semester</u>			
Core Courses (Theory)	4	5	20
Seminar-I	5	1	5
Total Credits in IX-Semester			25
<u>X-Semester</u>			
Core Courses (Theory)	4	4	16
Seminar-II	5	1	5
Practical Paper - IV	5	1	5
Total Credits in X-Semester			26
Total Credit requirement for B.A.LL.B 5Year Course			246

Semester Wise Breakup Structure
B.A.LL.B. (5 Year Integrated Law Degree Programme)
(10 Semester Programme)

Sr. No.	Course Code	Subject Name	Marks		
			Internal	External	Credit
Semester I st					
01.	BL-CC-101	General English – I	20	80	4
02.	BL-CC-102	Political Science – I	20	80	4
03.	BL-CC-103	Sociology – I (General Principles)	20	80	4
04.	BL-CC-104	Economics – I (General Principles)	20	80	4
05.	BL-CC-105	Law of Torts-I	20	80	4
06.	BL-CC-106	History of Legal & Constitutional Development	20	80	4
Semester II nd					
01.	BL-CC-201	General English – II	20	80	4
02.	BL-CC-202	Political Science – II	20	80	4
03.	BL-CC-203	Sociology – II (Sociology of India)	20	80	4
04.	BL-CC-204	Economics – II (Indian Economics)	20	80	4
05.	BL-CC-205	Law of Torts-II	20	80	4
06.	BL-CC-206	Law of Contract-I	20	80	4
Semester III rd					
01.	BL-CC-301	Political Science – III (Concepts & Ideology)	20	80	4
02.	BL-CC-302	Law of Contract-II	20	80	4
03.	BL-CC-303	Family Law-I (Hindu Law)	20	80	4
04.	BL-CC-304	Constitutional Law – I	20	80	4
05.	BL-CC-305	Law on Infrastructure Development	20	80	4
06.	BL-CC-306	Information Communication and Technology (ICT) & Legal Research (Skill Enhancement Course)	20	80	4
Semester IV th					
01.	BL-CC-401	Family Law – II (Muslim	20	80	4

		Law)			
02.	BL-CC-402	Constitutional Law – II	20	80	4
03.	BL-CC-403	Jurisprudence	20	80	4
04.	BL-CC-404	Administrative Law	20	80	4
05.	BL-CC-405	Law of Crimes-I (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita,2023)	20	80	4
06.	BL-CC-406	Environmental Law	20	80	4
Semester Vth					
01.	BL-CC-501	Law of Crimes-II(Bharatiya Nagrik Surksha Sanhita,2023)	20	80	4
02.	BL-CC-502	Property Law Including Transfer of Property Act and Easement Act	20	80	4
03.	BL-CC-503	Company Law	20	80	4
04.	BL-CC-504	Public International Law	20	80	4
05.	BL-CC-505	Gender Justice	20	80	4
06.	BL-CC-506	Human Rights Law & Practice	20	80	4
Semester VIth					
01.	BL-CC-601	Labour Laws in India	20	80	4
02.	BL-CC-602	Principles of Taxation Law	20	80	4
03.	BL-CC-603	Private International Law	20	80	4
04.	BL-CC-604	Bio-Technology Law	20	80	4
05.	BL-CC-605	The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023(Formerly Known as Indian Evidence Act)	20	80	4
06.	BL-CC-606	Practical Paper – I (Arbitration, Conciliation and Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems)	40 Viva-Voce	60 Practical File	5
Semester VIIth					
01.	BL-CC-701	Intellectual Property Laws in India	20	80	4
02.	BL-CC-702	Cyber Law (Skill Enhancement Course)	20	80	4
03.	BL-CC-703	Forensic Science & Law	20	80	4
04.	BL-CC-704	Civil Procedure Code & Limitation Act	20	80	4
05.	BL-CC-705	Media Law	20	80	4
06.	BL-CC-706	Practical Paper – II (Pleading,	40	60	5

		Drafting & Conveyancing)	Viva-Voce	Practical File	
Semester VIII th					
01.	BL-CC-801	Banking Law	20	80	4
02.	BL-CC-802	Right to Information	20	80	4
03.	BL-CC-803	Criminology, Penology & Victimology	20	80	4
04.	BL-CC-804	Competition Law	20	80	4
05.	BL-CC-805	Interpretation of Statutes	20	80	4
06.	BL-CC-806	Practical Paper – III (Moot Court, Pre-trial Preparations and Participation in trial proceedings)	Moot-Court-30 Trial-30 Internship-30 Viva-10		5
Semester IX th					
01.	BL-CC-901	U.P. Land Law-I	20	80	4
02.	BL-CC-902	Health Law	20	80	4
03.	BL-CC-903	Equity Trust and Specific Relief	20	80	4
04.	BL-CC-904	Humanitarian Law & Refugee Law	20	80	4
05.	BL-CC-905	Courts Management	20	80	4
06.	BL-CC-906	Seminar-I	40	60	5
Semester X th					
01.	BL-CC-1001	U.P. Land Law-II	20	80	4
02.	BL-CC-1002	Comparative Law	20	80	4
03.	BL-CC-1003	Information Technology Act,2000	20	80	4
04.	BL-CC-1004	Law and Social Transformation in India	20	80	4
05.	BL-CC-1005	Seminar-II	40	60	5
06.	BL-CC-1006	Practical Paper – IV (Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bar Bench Relations)	40 Viva-Voce	60 Practical File	5

COURSE DESIGN OF B.A. LL.B 5 YEAR PROGRAMME

The Scope of the Subjects shall be as indicated in the prescribed syllabus.

Semester	Foundational/ Compulsory Courses	Practical Papers	Total number of Seminar	Total number of Papers	Total Marks Allotted	Total Credits
I	6	-	-	6	600	24
II	6	-	-	6	600	24
III	6	-	-	6	600	24
IV	6	-	-	6	600	24
V	6	-	-	6	600	24
VI	5	1	-	6	600	25
VII	5	1	-	6	600	25
VIII	5	1	-	6	600	25
IX	5	-	1	6	600	25
X	4	1	1	6	600	26
	Total Number of Compulsory / Foundational Courses =54	Total Practical papers =04	Total number of Seminar =02	Total Number of papers =60	Total Marks =6000	Total number of Credits for B.A.LL.B 5 Years Programme =246

GUIDELINES FOR INTERNAL ASSESSMENT SYSTEM

(Rules & Regulations)

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 1. Class/Home Assignments Tutorials Based On Case Studies & Legislative Analysis | – | 15 Marks |
| 2. Attendance/ Activities Participation | – | 05 Marks |

Total	–	20Marks
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GUIDELINES FOR INTERNAL ASSESSMENT SYSTEM

(Rules & Regulations)

1. CLASS/HOME ASSIGNMENTS & RESEARCH PAPER

- | | | |
|------------------|---|----------|
| Long Term Paper | – | 15 Marks |
| Marks Attendance | – | 05 Marks |

Total	–	20 Marks
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EXPLANATION:-

In the Class Assignments, the students are required to prepare a compulsory Long Term Paper. Besides this, the students shall also submit a minimum of two compulsory Research papers on any of the themes relating to the subject. The Submissions must be free from plagiarism and must meet international standards of modes of citation (except at places where only Indian Citation applies).

2. **ATTENDANCE:-**As per the norms of Bar Council of India, it shall be compulsory for all students to have a minimum of 75% of attendance per semester.

Five marks shall be given for attendance in all the Core, Elective, and Open Elective Courses (except three Clinical Education Core Courses) as per the following formula

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---------|
| • 76% - 80% attendance | - | 1 Marks |
| • 81% - 85% attendance | - | 2 Marks |
| • 86% - 90% attendance | - | 3 Marks |
| • 91% - 95% attendance | - | 4 Marks |
| • 96% - 100% attendance | - | 5 Marks |

SPECIAL CLAUSE

The students who participate at the following activities with the prior permission of the Principal may be exempted from the above rules as a Special case:

- a. A Student Who participated at Various national and International Moot Court Competitions in India or abroad; or
- b. A Student Who participated in Mock Trials, Debate, Essay or any other kind of competitions
- c. A Student who participated in any Model United Nations, Model Parliamentary Debate Competitions in India or abroad; or
- d. A Student Who actively volunteered in the College organized or any national NSS activity or any other extra-curricular activities; or
- e. A Student Who participated in assisting NLC's Free Legal Aid Clinic or other legal aid services, Legal Awareness camps etc. ; or
- f. A Student who participated in any cultural or sports activities held at national or international level; or
- g. A Student who is suffering from prolonged illness duly certified by the Registered medical practitioner

Provided, the students who participated in the abovementioned activities, have sought prior permission, in writing, of the Principal, Law College to represent the institute at national and international level. The exemption granted under this rule shall solely be subject to the discretion of the Principal, Law College and no Student can claim the exemption as a matter of his/her right.

SYSTEM OF EXAMINATION

Each paper shall be of 100 Marks out of which 20 Marks shall be for Internal Assessment (IA) and 80 Marks shall be for University Examination (UE). Internal Assessment (IA) and University Examination (UE) shall be conducted by the University for each paper.

THE GRADING SYSTEM

Letter Grade and Grade Point:

The 10-point grading system of the UGC, as described below, will be adopted for assessment and examination of the performance of students in various courses of the undergraduate programme.

Letter Grade is used to signify the level of qualitative/quantitative academic achievement of a student in a Course, while the Grade Point is used to indicate the numerical weight of the Letter Grade on a 10-point scale. Letter Grades 'O' to 'P' indicate successful completion of a Course, while Letter Grades 'F' and 'Ab' indicate 'fail' and 'absent' respectively.

The credits specified for B.A. LL.B. 5 years programme describe the weight ages of various courses of the programme. The number of credits along with grade points that the student has satisfactorily completed measures the performance of the student. Satisfactory progress of a student is subject to his/ her maintaining a minimum Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA), as well as minimum grades in different courses of the programme. A certain number of credits must be earned by the student to qualify for the degree. Description of credit distribution for core Courses, elective Courses, and language course has already been shown. There shall be a 10-Point Absolute Grading System for grading in each head of passing. The system shall have seven, the highest being 10.

The performance indicators O, A+, A, B+, B, and F shall respectively mean:

Point Scale for Grading

EVALUATION AND COMPUTATION OF THE GRADE POINT AVERAGES:

1. Cumulative performance indicators such as GPA, SGPA or CGPA shall be calculated as described and illustrated below.
2. The performances at UE and IA will be combined to obtain the Grade Point Average (GPA) for the Course/ Paper.
3. The Weights for performance at UE and IA shall respectively be 80% and 20%.
4. The Grade Point Average (GPA) for a Course/ Paper shall be calculated by first finding the total marks out of 100 for the Course/ Paper.
5. Two kinds of performance indicators, namely, the Semester Grade point Average (SGPA) and the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) shall be computed at the end of each term. The SGPA measures the cumulative performance of a learner in all the Courses/ Paper in a particular Semester, while CGPA measures the cumulative performance in all courses/ papers since his/her enrolment. The CGPA of a learner when he/she completes the programme is the Final Result of the learner.

STANDARDS OF PASSING

1. In order to pass a semester, a student must obtain a minimum aggregate grade point of 4.00 (i.e., 40% and above) in both the UE and IA.
2. A Student who passes in a Course/ Paper is said to have completed the Credits assigned to the Course/ Paper.
3. A Student who completed the minimum Credits required for a programme will be declared to have completed the programme.
4. Minimum passing grade shall be Grade 'B' for each course/ Paper.

RULES OF PROMOTION FOR B.ALL.B 5 YEARS PROGRAMME

In a 5 year LL.B programme, a Student who is admitted in 1st year, subject to the clearance of eligibility and after securing required credits for that year, shall automatically be promoted to next year. However, a Candidate who has not put minimum credits shall not be promoted to next year of the programme. In order to get promotion in 3rd year, the Candidate has to pass in all the papers of 1st year with minimum 6.00 grade points in each paper at both University Examination and Internal Examination. Similarly, in order to get promotion to 4th Year, a Candidate has to pass in all the papers of 1st year and 2nd year. In order to get promotion in last year, a Candidate has to pass in all the papers of 1st year, 2nd year and 3rd year of the programme.

SINGLE DEGREE:

As per the UGC rules, a Candidate admitted in B.A. LL.B 5 Years Programme is entitled for Single Degree only (B.A. LL.B) that too after the successful completion of 5 years programme. They shall not be entitled for Dual Degree as the duration of the Programme is only five years.

AWARD OF HONOURS:

A Student who has completed the minimum credits specified for the programme shall be declared to have passed in the programme. The Final result will be in terms of letter grade only and is based on the CGPA of all Courses studied and passed. The Criteria for the award of honours is given below.

The Criteria for the award of Degree are given as follows:

Table: Letter Grades and Grade Points

Letter Grade	Description	% of Marks	Grade Point
O (Outstanding)	Outstanding	90–100	9.00 - 10.00
A+ (Excellent)	First Class Exemplary	80–90	8.00 - 9.00
A (Very Good)	First Class Distinction	70–80	7.00 - 8.00
B+ (Good)	First Class	60 – 70	6.00 - 7.00
B (Above Average)	High Second Class	55 – 60	5.50 - 6.00
C (Average)	Second Class	50 - 55	5.00 - 5.50
P (Pass)	Pass Class	40 -50	4.00 - 5.00
F (Fail)	Fail	Below 40	Below 4.00
Ab (Absent)	Absent	---	-

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester-First

Course Name- General English – I

Paper – I

Course Code- BL-CC-101

Credits – 4

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- Introduction with the fundamentals of English as an essential Language
- Writing and speaking with the proper grammar for effective communication.
- The aim of this course is to help students become familiar with nuances of grammar, and build confidence in them that grammar is ‘learnable’.
- The course also helps the learners become aware of language, its dependence on grammar and the variety it exhibits.
- Developing speaking skills initiate participation in debates, group discussions, elocutions, games and activities. Confidence building for public speaking.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** Identify deviant use of English both in written and spoken forms.
- **CO2:** Write simple sentences without committing errors of spelling and grammar.
- **CO3:** Develop an interest for reading and understand the importance of reading for life.
- **CO4:** Understand and appreciate English spoken by people from different regions.
- **CO5:** Write simple sentences without committing errors of spelling and grammar and recognize the errors of usage and correct them.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

1. The Article
2. Parts of Speech (Comparison of Adjectives, Conjunctions)
3. Sentence –Tense and Concord, Synthesis
4. Verb Conditionals – Probable, Improbable, Impossible

UNIT – II:

1. Speech – Direct & Reported
2. Voice – Active and Passive
3. Basic Transformation – Voice & Sentences
4. Sentences – Simple, Compound and Complex.

UNIT – III:

1. Question tags and Short Responses.
2. Punctuation and Capital Letters.
3. Legal Terms:-*Ab Initio, Ad Infinitum, Ad Valorem, Alibi, Amicus Curiae, Animus Possidendi, Audi Alteram Partem, Bonafide, Malafide, Caveat Emptor, De Facto, De Jure, De Novo, Ejusdem Generis, Ex Gratia, Ex Post Facto, Ex Parte, Locus Standi, Modus Operandi, Inter Alia, In Limine, Mutatis Mutandis, Nudum Pactum, Obiter Dicta, Ratio Decidendi, Stare Decisis, Quid Pro Quo, Sine Qua Non, Intra Vires, Ultra Vires, Prima Facie, Per Incuriam, Res Nullius.*

UNIT – IV:

1. Improved Spelling.
2. Comprehension Skills: Listening, Speaking, Writing.

UNIT – V:

1. Paragraph Writing (Legal topic)
2. Correspondence: Note-making, Letter, Message, Report. Translation from Hindi language into English and vice-versa.

Suggested Reading –

- Wren & Martin – English Grammar and Composition.
- L. A. Hill & Others - English Language Course For Colleges, Book I, (Oxford University Press).
- Exercises In English Composition, (Oxford University Press).
- S. Hornby & Others, An Advanced Learners Dictionary of Current English Usage, (Oxford University Press).
- Black's Law Dictionary, (St. Paul Minn, West Publishing Co).
- Mitra, Legal & Commercial Dictionary, (Eastern Law House, Calcutta)

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:
Semester-First
Course Name- Political Science – I
Paper – II
Course Code- BL-CC-102

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- Introduction with the fundamentals of Political Science as significant for the development of any nation.
- This course intends to acquaint students with the vast repository of ideas and institutions produced by ancient Indian philosophers on politics and management of statecraft.
- The thinking on politics and statecraft has been in all the great civilizations including India which is one of the most ancient and rich civilizations of the world.
- Make the students understand the functioning of government including the monarchy and bureaucracy, and their relationship with the people.
- To understand the contemporary political frameworks and set ups in different countries.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** Political Thought is an introductory paper to political theory principles, ideas, and theories.
- **CO2:** Students should be able to make political inquiries which introduced them to the disciplines, concepts and scientific methods of political science.
- **CO3:** The student will come to know about the ideas of individual sages and philosophers on politics and functioning of government.
- **CO4:** They will be able to interlink the themes on the functioning of the Monarchy and its relationship with the people taking the cue from the ideas of individual thinkers.
- **CO5:** Students should be able to understand the actual and real functioning of the Indian Parliament, Indian Government and Local Self-Government.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content -

Unit I: State – Concept and Theories

1. Meaning, Nature and Importance of the State.
2. Theories of the Origin of State: Divine Theory, Social Contract Theory,
3. Historical/Evolutionary Theory, Force Theory, Functions of the State.
4. Concept of Welfare State.

Unit II: Elements and Organs of the State

1. Elements of the State: Population, Territory, Government, Sovereignty,
2. Organs of Government: Legislature, Executive, Judiciary.
3. Separation of Powers and Theory of Checks and Balances

Unit III: Forms and Nature of Government

1. Nature of Government: Federal, Unitary, Confederal.
2. Forms of Government: Parliamentary vs. Presidential
3. Democratic vs. Authoritarian
4. Concepts of Liberty and Equality:
5. Meaning and Types of Liberty. Equality – Social, Economic, Political

Unit IV: Justice and Secularism

1. Meaning of Justice, Types of Justice: Social, Economic, Political, Legal
2. John Rawls' Theory of Justice.
3. Concept and Practice of Secularism: Indian and Western Perspectives.
4. Debate on Uniform Civil Code and Religious Freedom.

Unit V: Key Political Concepts

1. Meaning and Nature of: Power, Authority, Legitimacy, Political Obligation:
2. Meaning and Basis, Limits of Obedience to the State.
3. Relationship between Power and Law.

Suggested Reading –

- Eddy Asirvatham – Political Theory.
- B. K Gokhale – Political Science (Theory and Governmental Machinery).
- O.P Gauba – Political Theory.
- Rajeev Bhargava – Political Theory (An Introduction)
- Andrew Heywood – Key Concepts in Politics.

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:
Semester–First
Course Name- Sociology – I (General Principles)
Paper – III
Course Code- BL-CC-103

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- Sociology seeks to understand all aspects of human social behavior, including the behavior of individuals as well as the social dynamics of small groups, large organizations, communities, institutions, and entire societies.
- Understanding how sociology contributes to a better understanding of the social world, social problems, and human experience.
- To understand the principles of social life and by the conviction that understanding these principles may aid in the formulation of enlightened and effective social policy.
- Sociology provides an intellectual background for students considering careers in the professions or business.
- To raise awareness of how people with various cultural, religious, and political belief systems interpret the world around them.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** Demonstrate how Sociology differ from and similar to other social sciences and their areas of interdependence.
- **CO2:** Realize the importance of cultural lag to understand social change and explain social change and the factors affecting social change.
- **CO3:** Acquaint themselves with the basic concepts of Sociology like society, community, association, culture, social change, social stratification etc.
- **CO4:** Know the basic social institutions like family, marriage, kinship in a scientific way.
- **CO5:** Understand and demonstrate how self develops through various process of interaction. Demonstrate how societal and structural factors influence individual behavior.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I: Introduction to Sociology and Basic Concepts

1. Definition, Nature and Scope of Sociology,
2. Importance of Sociology in understanding social life,

3. Basic Concepts: Society, Community, Institution, Association, Organization, Social Structure and Social System, Status and Role, Norms and Values

UNIT – II: Types of Society, Methods and Sociology of Law

1. Types of Society: Tribal, Agrarian, Industrial, Post-industrial
2. Methods of Sociological Inquiry: Historical, Comparative, Functional, and Case Study
3. Sociology of Law: Importance of Sociology for Law Students, Sociology of Legal Profession
4. Relationship between Sociology and Jurisprudence

UNIT – III: Social Control

1. Meaning and Need of Social Control
2. Agencies of Social Control: Family, Religion, Education, Media, Public Opinion, and Law
3. Law as an Instrument of Social Control
4. Limits and Criticism of Legal Control

UNIT – IV: Society and Law

1. The Problem of Social Order in Modern Society
2. Social Deviance: Meaning and Types of Deviance
3. Causes and Implications of Deviance
4. Legal and Sociological Approaches to Deviance

UNIT – V: Social Change and Social Groups

1. Theories of Social Change: Evolutionary, Cyclical, Conflict and Functional
2. Factors of Social Change: Technological, Economic, Cultural, and Legal Law as a Means of Social Change
3. Social Groups: Primary and Secondary Groups, Role of Groups in Social Development

Suggested Reading –

- M. Haralambos - Sociology Themes and Perspectives. (Oxford Univ. Press Delhi.)
- Vidya Bhushan & Sachdeva - Introduction to Sociology. (Kitab Mahal Allahabad).
- Roscoe Pound - Social Control through Law.
- Cardozo - The Growth of Law.
- Henry Maine - Ancient Law.
- T.B. Bottomore, Sociology, (London: Allen & Unwin).

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:
Semester–First
Course Name- Economics – I(General Principles)
Paper – IV
Course Code- BL-CC-104

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- The purpose of this course is to help students learn the fundamentals of economics and they can apply these concepts to their lives and to the world in which they live.
- To raise awareness of how people with various cultural, religious, and political belief systems interpret the world around them.
- To instil knowledge of various financial institutions, economic systems, and their ramifications.
- Economic theory is useful and interesting only if it can be applied to understanding actual events in law sector and policies. Therefore this course gives greater understanding about economic news.
- It helps in decision making in order to achieve desired economic goals by enhancing the capability of participants to understand the prevailing economic and business policy in totality and its impact on the energy sector.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** To familiarize the student with the study of his economy, allowing him to participate in the execution of various economic changes.
- **CO2:** Students will be able to understand the relationships between home behavior and demand economic models.
- **CO3:** to acquaint the student with the study of his economy thereby facilitating his participation in the implementation of various economic reforms.
- **CO4:** Student will be able to understand the links between household behavior and the economic models of demand.
- **CO5:** Students will be able to evaluate the consequences of economic activities and institutions for individual and social welfare.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

1. Definition and Subject Matter of Economics
2. Economic Problems

3. Economic Systems - Free Enterprise, Planned Economics and Mixed Economy.

UNIT – II:

General Principles of Economics –

1. Demand and Supply
2. Markets, Determination of Prices
3. Types of Business Organizations

UNIT – III:

Money and Banking –

1. Features and Functions of Capital
2. Functions of Money
3. M1, M2, M3 (Concepts of Money/High Powered Money)
4. Commercial Banks-(Functions)
5. Role of Credit (Credit Creation-Multiply)

Central Banking Institution (RBI) –

1. Functions of Central Banking Institution
2. Credit- Control (tools) - Qualitative and Quantitative
3. Monetary Policy- Scope, Objectives & Limitations

UNIT – IV:

Public Finance –

1. Sources of Public Finance
2. Taxation
3. Deficit Financing
4. Fiscal Policy- Aim and Objectives

UNIT – V:

International Financial Institutions

1. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
2. World Bank (IBRD)

Suggested Reading –

- Paul Samuelson – Economics – An Introductory Analysis (International Student Edition, McGraw - Hill Book Company).
- Fredrthuc Lewis - Theory of Economic Growth (Unwin University Book, London)
- C. T. Kurien - Planning, Poverty and Social Transformation (Allied Publication, Mumbai).
- Myrdal, Gunnar - The Challenge of World Poverty (Penguin Books, London).
- MahbubUlHaq - The Poverty: Certain Choice For The Third World (Oxford University Press, Delhi).
- Stonier and Hague - The Essentials of Economics (Longmans, London).

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:
Semester–First
Course Name- Law of Torts-I
Paper – V
Course Code- BL-CC-105

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives

- To introduce students to the fundamental concepts, origin, and development of the law of torts in India and England.
- To explore the core principles and constituents of tortious liability, along with the distinctions between torts and other forms of legal wrongs.
- To examine various general defences available in tort law and their application through leading case laws.
- To provide a comprehensive understanding of negligence, including medical and manufacturer's negligence, and related doctrines like *res ipsa loquitur*.
- To enable students to evaluate the concepts of causation and remoteness of damage with practical illustrations and judicial interpretations.
- To familiarize students with evolving areas such as nervous shock, strict and absolute liability, and statutory provisions under Indian law including no-fault liability.

Course Outcomes

- Define and explain the meaning, origin, and development of tort law and differentiate tort from crime and breach of contract.
- Identify the essential elements of a tort, such as legal damage and the principle of *ubi jus ibi remedium*.
- Apply knowledge of general defences in tort, such as consent (*volenti non fit injuria*), necessity, and statutory authority, to legal scenarios.
- Analyze and explain the concept of negligence, its essential elements, and doctrines like *res ipsa loquitur*, using real-life cases such as medical and industrial negligence.
- Evaluate the principles governing remoteness of damage, causation, and foreseeability, with reference to case law and statutory frameworks.
- Understand and distinguish between strict liability and absolute liability, and assess their applicability in Indian context through landmark cases such as *Rylands v. Fletcher* and *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*.
- Interpret statutory developments such as the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, and provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 concerning no-fault liability.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

Unit I: Introduction to Law of Tort

1. Meaning, Origin, and Development of Law of Torts (England and India)
2. Definition and Constituents of Tort
3. Legal Damage and Remedy: Injuria sine damno, Damnum sine injuria
4. Ubi jus ibi remedium
5. Tort vs. Crime, Breach of Contract
6. Relevance of Intention and Motive

Unit II: General Defences in Tort

1. Essentials for Establishing Defences
2. Statutory Authority, Act of God, Inevitable Accident
3. Plaintiff as Wrongdoer, Necessity, Mistake
4. Consent – Volenti non fit injuria
5. Exceptions – Rescue Cases, Unfair Contract Terms Act, 1977 (UK)

Unit III: Negligence

1. Theories and Definition of Negligence
2. Essential Ingredients
3. Res ipsa loquitur
4. Manufacturer's Negligence
5. Medical Negligence

Unit IV: Remoteness of Damage

1. Causation – But for Test, Concurrent & Consecutive Causes
2. Novus Actus Interveniens
3. Natural and Proximate Consequence, Directness, Foreseeability
4. Eggshell Skull Rule

Unit V: Nervous Shock & No-Fault Liability

1. Nervous Shock – Meaning, Impact Theory, Immediate Aftermath Test
2. Foreseeability: Primary, Secondary Victims, Rescuers
3. Strict Liability (Rylands v. Fletcher) – Defences, Application in India
4. Absolute Liability (M.C. Mehta v. Union of India), Bhopal Case
5. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
6. No-fault Liability in Hit-and-run (Motor Vehicles Act, 1988).

Suggested Reading –

- S.P.Singh – Law of Torts (Universal Law Publishing Co.)
- Dr. N. V. Paranjape – Law of Torts, Consumer Protection Law and Motor Vehicle Act (Central Law Agency)
- Ratanlal&Dhirajlal – Law of Torts (Wadhwa& Co.)
- Avtar Singh – Consumer Protection Act (Eastern Book Company)
- R. K. Bangia – Law of Torts, Allahabad Law Agency

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester–First
Course Name- History of Legal and Constitutional Development
Paper – VI
Course Code- BL-CC-106

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives

- Introduce students to the sources, principles, and institutions of ancient and medieval Indian legal systems.
- Examine the early British administration of justice and the gradual evolution of judicial institutions.
- Analyse the process of codification and development of legal institutions during the British period.
- Understand the constitutional developments under British rule leading to independence.
- Evaluate the framing, features, amendments, and contemporary challenges of the Indian Constitution in the post-independence era.

Course Outcomes

- **CO1:** Explain the sources of ancient Indian law and the functioning of legal institutions in ancient and medieval times.
- **CO2:** Describe the structure and reforms of colonial judicial systems, including Mayor's Courts, Supreme Court, Adalat System, and High Courts.
- **CO3:** Assess the role of Law Commissions and codification of major laws such as IPC, CPC, CrPC, and Evidence Act.
- **CO4:** Analyse the constitutional reforms under British rule and their influence on India's governance and legal framework.
- **CO5:** Critically evaluate the Indian Constitution, its amendments, judicial role, and contemporary constitutional challenges.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT I: Ancient and Medieval Legal Systems in India

1. Sources of Ancient Indian Law: Shruti, Smriti, Customs, Commentaries
2. Legal Institutions in Ancient India: Sabha, Samiti, King's Court, Village Panchayat
3. Dharma and Vyavahāra – Concept of Justice
4. Judicial System in Mauryan and Gupta Periods
5. Legal and Judicial Features of Muslim Rule: Principles of Islamic Law, Institutions (Qazi, Muftis, Diwan), and Sharia

UNIT II: Early British Administration of Justice in India

1. East India Company and Charter of 1600

2. Establishment of Mayor's Courts (1726)
3. The Regulating Act of 1773 and the Supreme Court at Calcutta
4. Act of Settlement, 1781
5. Judicial Plans of Warren Hastings (1772, 1774, 1780)
6. Development of Adalat System and Cornwallis Reforms (1793)
7. Establishment of High Courts (1861)
8. Indian Councils Acts of 1861 and 1892

UNIT III: Development of Legal Institutions and Codification

1. Evolution of Civil and Criminal Law during British Period
2. The Role of Law Commissions (1833, 1853, etc.)
3. Codification of Laws: Indian Penal Code, Civil Procedure Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Indian Evidence Act, etc.
4. Development of Legal Profession and Legal Education in India
5. Privy Council and Federal Court – Composition and Role

UNIT IV: Constitutional Developments under British Rule

1. Indian Councils Act, 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms)
2. Government of India Act, 1919 (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms)
3. Government of India Act, 1935 – Federal Structure, Provincial Autonomy, and Diarchy
4. Indian Independence Act, 1947
5. Role of Nationalist Movements and Political Negotiations in Constitutional Evolution
6. Constituent Assembly: Composition and Objectives

UNIT V: Post-Independence Constitutional Development

1. Framing of the Indian Constitution: Objectives, Ideals, and Sources
2. Salient Features of the Constitution of India
3. Significant Amendments and Constitutional Trends (e.g., 42nd, 44th, 73rd, 74th, 101st Amendments)
4. Judicial Role in Constitutional Development: Judicial Review, Basic Structure Doctrine
5. Contemporary Challenges and Reforms in Indian Constitutionalism.

Recommended Readings:

1. M.P. Jain – Outlines of Indian Legal and Constitutional History
2. V.D. Kulshreshtha – Landmarks in Indian Legal and Constitutional History
3. Bipin Chandra – India's Struggle for Independence
4. D.D. Basu – Introduction to the Constitution of India
5. Granville Austin – The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation
6. Relevant Bare Acts and Law Commission Reports

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:
Semester-Second
Course Name – General English – II
Paper – I
Course Code- BL-CC-201

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- The aim of this course is to help students become familiar with nuances of grammar, and build confidence in them that grammar is ‘learnable’.
- The course also helps the learners become aware of language, its dependence on grammar and the variety it exhibits.
- Writing and speaking with proper grammar is required for advanced communication.
- Comprehension skills, logical fallacies, and improvised vocabulary should all be used appropriately.
- Speech development encourages participation in debates, group discussions, elocutions, games, and activities. Building confidence for public speaking.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** Recognize their own ability to improve their own competence in using the language.
- **CO2:** Understanding, identifying, developing, and practicing essential English speaking skills in their legal studies and daily lives.
- **CO3:** Recognize their own ability to improve their own competence in using the language.
- **CO4:** Understand and appreciate English spoken by people from different regions.
- **CO5:** Use language for speaking with confidence in an intelligible and acceptable manner.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

1. Idiomatic expressions and Phrases
2. Legal Terms and Phrases (Latin and English)
3. Use of Affixes
4. One-word substitution

UNIT – II:

1. Words - Synonyms, Antonyms, Homonyms
2. Common Logical Fallacies
3. Comprehension of Legal Texts

UNIT – III:

1. Précis Writing
2. Use of Cohesive Devices (Conjunctions) in Legal Drafting
3. Essay Writing on topics related with Law
4. Sentence Structure and Verb Patterns

UNIT – IV:

1. Translation from Hindi into English and vice versa
2. Reading Aloud (tone, stress, intonation, pause, pronunciation)
3. Key Sounds, their discrimination and accent

UNIT – V:

1. Consulting a Dictionary for meaning and pronunciation
2. Conversations in everyday situations
3. Speech and Debate exercises

Suggested Reading –

- Dr. S.C. Tripathi – Legal Language, Legal Writing & General English.
- N.S. Prabhu & Bhaskar - English through reading (Macmillan, India).
- M.K. Gandhi - The Law and The Lawyers, (Navjivan Publications, Ahmedabad.)
- Ishtiaque Abidi - Law and Language, (University Publishers, Aligarh.)
- Lewis - The New Roget's Thesaurus in Dictionary Form.
- M.C. Chagla - Roses in December, (Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay)
- Edmund Burke - Impeachment of Warren Hastings, (G. Well, London).

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:
Semester-Second
Course Name – Political Science – II
Paper – II
Course Code- BL-CC-202

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- The course has been designed to introduce key concepts in politics to the students to sharpen their understanding of political discourses and the ability to make the scientific enquiry into the political phenomenon and political questions.
- Introduction to the fundamentals of Western political thought and their implications for the rest of the world.
- Diverse traditions and approaches have been included in the scheme of teaching to make understanding comprehensive and insightful.
- Contemporary debates on key concepts like equality, freedom, democracy, citizenship, and justice allow the students to understand the expanding horizons of discourses in the discipline.
- To instil a thorough understanding of various political ideas, particularly in India, which is regarded as the world's most successful democracy.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** Students will be able to learn key concepts needed to understand the political phenomenon. They will come to know about the role and functions of Political theory.
- **CO2:** They will come to know how liberal and Marxist traditions look at and understand politics. They will learn what is power and how does it operate in society and politics.
- **CO3:** They will be able to explain the debates on the distributive theory of justice.
- **CO4:** They will come to understand and explain different theories and contemporary debates in democracy.
- **CO5:** This exam focuses on the Indian Government and Politics, allowing the student to concentrate on the political processes and real functioning of the political system.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT I: Ancient & Classical Political Philosophy

1. Introduction to Political Thought: Meaning, Scope, Nature, and Importance
2. Plato: Theory of Justice, Concept of Ideal State

3. Aristotle: Concept of Citizenship, Classification of Governments
4. Comparative analysis of Plato and Aristotle

UNIT II: Beginning of Modern Political Thought

1. Machiavelli: Transition from Medieval to Modern Politics,
2. Separation of Ethics from Politics
3. Social Contractualists: Thomas Hobbes: State of Nature and Leviathan
4. John Locke: Natural Rights and Constitutional Government
5. Jean-Jacques Rousseau: General Will and Popular Sovereignty
6. J.S. Mill: Liberty, Representative Government, and Modern Liberalism

UNIT III: Marxism and Contemporary Western Thought

1. Karl Marx: Historical Materialism, Class Struggle, Theory of Revolution
2. Comparison between Marxism and Liberalism
3. Critical Evaluation of Marxist Theory in the 21st Century

UNIT IV: Indian Political Thought – Ancient to Renaissance

1. Ancient Indian Political Philosophy: Kautilya (Chanakya): Rajniti and Arthashastra
2. Indian Renaissance Thinkers: Raja Ram Mohan Roy: Social and Religious Reform
3. Justice M.G. Ranade: Economic Nationalism
4. Gopal Krishna Gokhale: Moderate Nationalism
5. Indian Political Traditions and Reformist Movements

UNIT V: Modern Indian Political Thought

1. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar: Theory of Social Democracy, Annihilation of Caste and Constitutional Vision
2. Mahatma Gandhi: Concept of Swaraj
3. Idea of Sarvodaya
4. Gandhi's Model of the Ideal State
5. Relevance of Indian Political Thinkers in Contemporary Governance

Suggested Reading –

- George Sabine – A History of Political Theory.
- Mukherjee & Ramaswamy – A History of Political Thought – From Plato to Marx.
- Thomas Pantham – Indian Political Thought.
- V. R. Mehta – Indian Political Thought.

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:
Semester-Second
Course Name – Sociology – II (Sociology of India)
Paper – III
Course Code- BL-CC-203

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- This course is intended to introduce the students to basic social institutions to describe Indian society.
- To educate the students about the culture of different periods from pre-history to modern era.
- It also provides knowledge about various social processes that play significant role in bringing about changes in Indian Society and Culture.
- To comprehend the concept of religion and its manifestation in society, a brief history and road map for the future with the State interfering as little as possible with its secular ideologies.
- To raise awareness about gender justice, women's empowerment, and the current rights of women in India.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** Explore the roots of Indian civilization. Know economy, polity and society of ancient, medieval and modern India.
- **CO2:** Understand and analyze the key concepts of Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, Islam and impact of these religions on society.
- **CO3:** Realize the basic issues of Indian society like unity in diversity, problems of nationalism and principles of Indian Constitution.
- **CO4:** Understand and analyze the areas of interrelations between India and South Asia.
- **CO5:** Demonstrate social, economic, political transformation of Indian society under colonial rule.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

1. Marriage Institutions - Definitions, Types of Marriage, Divorce.
2. Family Institutions - Definition, Types of Family, Functions of Family.

UNIT – II:

Political Institution –

1. Meaning, Function and Forms of the State,
2. Government, Power.
3. Authority - Sources, Sanction and Kinds, Legitimacy, Bureaucracy.

UNIT – III:

1. Economic Institution - Capitalism, Property, Private Property, Division of Labour. The Corporate Business Group and Occupational Groups.
2. Social Stratification - Social Stratification in India - Class and Caste. Marxian Concept of Class, Caste and Class in Contemporary India.

UNIT – IV:

1. Religion Institution - Definition, Origin and Types of Religion
2. The Backward Classes - Their Major Problems,
3. Constitutional Provisions - Evaluation of Govt. Measures for Their Upliftment.

UNIT – V:

1. Status of Women in India & Constitutional Provisions.
2. Indian as A Plural Society: Unity and Diversity.

Suggested Reading –

- N. K. Bose, The Structure of Hindu Society (New Delhi : Orient Longman)
- David G. Mandelmaum, Society In India (Bombay, Popular Prakashan).
- Romesh Thapper (Ed), Tribe, Caste and Religion In India: (New Delhi, Macmillan).
- Andre Betelle, Inequality and Social Change (Delhi : Oxford University Press)
- Andre Betelle, The Backward Classes and The New Social Order (Delhi: Oxford University Press).

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:
Semester-Second
Course Name – Economics – II (Indian Economics)
Paper – IV
Course Code- BL-CC-204

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- This course examines sector-specific policies and their impact in shaping trends in key economic indicators in India.
- It highlights major policy debates and evaluates the Indian empirical evidence. Topics include economic development since independence, population and human development, growth and distribution, and international comparisons.
- Using appropriate analytical frameworks, this paper reviews major trends in economic indicators and policy debates in India in the post-Independence period, with particular emphasis on paradigm shifts and turning points.
- Given the rapid changes taking place in India, this paper gives an insight into economic development which has taken place since independence, in terms of structural changes, savings and investments among other things.
- It also talks about demographic trends and issues, education, health and malnutrition, policies towards poverty, inequality, and unemployment.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** Develop ideas of the basic characteristics of Indian economy, its potential on natural resources.
- **CO2:** Understand the importance, causes and impact of population growth and its distribution, translate and relate them with economic development.
- **CO3:** It enables the student/learner to comprehend the relationship between supply and demand and how to achieve a balance between both.
- **CO4:** This research is critical to society since it will aid in the development of reforms and the analysis of the planning undertaken by the authorities in order to enact legislation.
- **CO5:** Critically examine and research complicated legal and legal theory challenges, and make reasoned and acceptable decisions among options.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

Introduction to Indian Economy - Current Challenges to Indian Economy

1. Population in Indian Economy
2. Poverty in Indian Economy
3. Unemployment in Indian Economy

UNIT – II:

Economic Growth and Economic Development -

1. Concepts and Difference Between Economic Growth and Economic Development
2. Factors Affecting Economic Development
3. Characteristics of Developing Economies.
4. Need For Economic Planning In Development
5. Human Development Index

UNIT – III:

Role of Industry and Agriculture in Economic Development –

1. Public Sector, Private Sector and Small Scale Industries.
2. Agricultural Productivity and Green Revolution.
3. NABARD

UNIT – IV:

National Income –

1. Methods of Estimating National Income.
2. Difficulties in Estimation of National Income
3. Circular Flow of National Income

UNIT – V:

International Trade –

1. The Importance of International Trade
2. The Basis and the Gains from Trade: Comparative Advantage
3. Multinational Corporations Benefits and Problems).
4. Export Import Policy of India (Exim Policy)

Suggested Reading –

- Rudra Datta and Sundram - Indian Economy. (Delhi, S. Chand & Co.)
- A.N. Agrwala - Indian Economics, (New Delhi, Vikas Publication).
- C.T. Kurien - Planning, Poverty and Social Transformation (Allied Publication, Mumbai)
- P.C. Joshi - Land Reforms in India (Allied Publication, Mumbai).

**Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:
Semester–Second
Course Name- Law of Torts-II
Paper – V
Course Code- BL-CC-205**

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To equip students with an in-depth understanding of vicarious liability, including the liability of the State and the constitutional foundation of tortious liability.
- To examine the law of defamation and its application in both personal and public contexts, including the available legal defences.
- To introduce students to the legal concept of nuisance, with a focus on environmental nuisance and corresponding remedies.
- To familiarize students with the **Consumer Protection Act, 2019**, focusing on consumer rights, legal redress mechanisms, and the role of e-commerce.
- To analyze key provisions of the **Motor Vehicles Act, 2019**, particularly relating to compensation, offences, and liability without fault in motor accident cases.

Course Outcomes

- Understand and explain the meaning, scope, and application of vicarious liability, especially in the context of government functions and constitutional torts.
- Distinguish between libel and slander and identify the essential elements and defences available in defamation cases.
- Analyze different types of nuisance and evaluate legal remedies available under tort law, especially in cases of environmental nuisance.
- Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of consumer rights and the redressal mechanisms available under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, including the role of e-commerce and product liability.
- Apply legal knowledge to real-life motor vehicle accident cases, including compensation procedures and principles of no-fault liability under the Motor Vehicles Act, 2019.
- Critically assess the evolution and contemporary relevance of statutory tort law in India.

Teaching Methodology

- **Classroom Lectures** – Focused on conceptual clarity, case law discussion, and explanation of statutory provisions.
- **Case Law Analysis** – In-depth study and discussion of leading and recent judgments relevant to each unit.
- **Interactive Discussions** – Encouraging student participation to explore practical implications and critical thinking.
- **Problem-Based Learning** – Use of hypothetical legal scenarios to train students in issue identification and legal reasoning.

Course Content –

Unit I: Vicarious Liability & State Liability

1. Meaning and Basis of Vicarious Liability
2. Government Liability in Torts
3. Sovereign and Non-Sovereign Functions
4. Law Commission of India Report (1956)
5. Constitutional Tort & Violation of Fundamental Rights

Unit II: Defamation

1. Meaning of Defamation: Libel and Slander
2. Essential Conditions
3. Defences – Truth, Fair Comment, Privilege (Absolute & Qualified), Consent, Apology

Unit III: Nuisance

1. Meaning and Essential Ingredients
2. Types of Nuisance
3. Environmental Nuisance
4. Defences and Remedies

Unit IV: Consumer Protection Act, 2019

1. Objectives and Salient Features
2. Key Definitions: Consumer, Complaint, Defect, Deficiency, UTP, RTP, Product Liability
3. E-commerce and Consumer Rights
4. Central, State, District Councils and Forums
5. Jurisdiction, Procedure, Appeals

Unit V: Motor Vehicles Act, 2019

1. Objects and Key Definitions
2. Offences, Penalties, Safety Measures
3. Compensation in Motor Accidents
4. Liability Without Fault (including rights of victim and insurance liability)

Suggested Reading –

- S.P.Singh – Law of Torts (Universal Law Publishing Co.)
- Dr. N. V. Paranjape – Law of Torts, Consumer Protection Law and Motor Vehicle Act (Central Law Agency)
- Ratanlal&Dhirajlal – Law of Torts (Wadhwa& Co.)
- Avtar Singh – Consumer Protection Act (Eastern Book Company)
- R. K. Bangia – Law of Torts, Allahabad Law Agency

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:
Semester-Second
Course Name – Law of Contract-I
Paper – VI
Course Code- BL-CC-206

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To explain the general principles and framework of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 (Sections 1–75).
- To enable students to understand essentials of valid contracts and their enforceability.
- To familiarize learners with performance, discharge, and remedies in contracts.
- To analyze judicial interpretations and applications of contract provisions.
- To equip students with practical skills in handling contractual obligations and disputes.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** Students will understand the essentials of a valid contract under Sections 1–75.
- **CO2:** Students will be able to identify and analyze issues relating to consent, legality, and capacity.
- **CO3:** Students will interpret provisions on performance, discharge, and contingent contracts.
- **CO4:** Students will apply legal rules relating to quasi-contracts and remedies in practical cases.
- **CO5:** Students will critically evaluate judicial decisions interpreting Sections 1–75 of the Act.

• **Teaching Methodology –**

- Classroom Teaching (Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I: Introduction & Essentials of a Valid Contract (Sections 1–30)

1. Scope, object, commencement, and extent of the Act (Sections 1–2).
2. Contract – definition, kinds, and essentials.
3. Proposal and acceptance – communication, revocation (Sections 3–9).
4. Consideration – meaning, essentials, exceptions (Sections 10–25).
5. Capacity to contract – minors, unsound mind, disqualified persons (Sections 11–12).

UNIT – II: Free Consent & Legality of Object (Sections 13–30)

1. Free consent – coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation, mistake (Sections 13–22).
2. Legality of object and consideration (Sections 23–24).
3. Agreements opposed to public policy, unlawful and void agreements.

4. Wagering agreements (Section 30).
5. Void and voidable contracts (Sections 19–20).

UNIT – III: Contingent & Performance of Contracts (Sections 31–50)

1. Contingent contracts – enforcement and rules (Sections 31–36).
2. Performance – by promisor, promisee, and third parties (Sections 37–40).
3. Joint promises – liability and contribution (Sections 42–45).
4. Time and place of performance (Sections 46–50).
5. Reciprocal promises and their performance.

UNIT – IV: Discharge of Contract (Sections 51–67)

1. Performance and tender of performance (Sections 51–55).
2. Time as essence of contract (Section 55).
3. Contracts which need not be performed (Sections 56–67).
4. Novation, rescission, alteration, and remission (Sections 62–63).
5. Breach of contract – actual and anticipatory.

UNIT – V: Quasi-Contracts & Remedies (Sections 68–75)

1. Quasi-contracts – obligation resembling contracts (Sections 68–72).
2. Liability of a person enjoying benefit of a non-gratuitous act (Section 70).
3. Finder of goods and responsibility (Section 71).
4. Compensation for breach of contract (Sections 73–74).
5. Right to rescind and claim damages (Section 75).

Suggested Reading –

- Bipin Chandra - The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism In India (1966) (Especially For Unit I)
- Kailash Rai – Law of Contract, Central Law Publishers.
- P.S. Atiya - Introduction to the Law of Contract. (Oxford University Press)
- Pollock and Mulla - Indian Contract Act and Specific Relief Act. (N.M.Tripathi, Mumbai)
- Avtar Sing - Law of Contract. (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow).
- B.M. Gandhi - Equity, Trusts and Specific Relief (Eastern Book Company, Lucknows)

Semester-Third
Course Name – Political Science – III (Concept & Ideologies)
Paper – I
Course Code- BL-CC-301

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- Overview to the fundamentals of the concept of democracy, its various forms, and the essentials of functional democracy.
- As politics and political system impacts the life of one and all it becomes imperative to understand what politics and political theory are all about.
- To instil knowledge of classical and modern political science history, including socialism, communism, authoritarianism, and so on.
- As the discussion on politics quickly shift to discussion on structures of power and functions of state and government, discussions on these themes become central in the study of politics.
- The course prepares the students to understand politics and political processes objectively.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** The students will be able to answer how politics have been used by different schools and approaches differently.
- **CO2:** The students will be able to explain what different schools to understand the state and why the state is so central to discourses in politics.
- **CO3:** The students would be able to explain what are contemporary discourses on rights, liberty, equality, and justice.
- **CO4:** They will be able to explain how democracy is defined and understood differently and what are the key issues at the core of discussions on democracy.
- **CO5:** This paper helps the student to critically analyse the relationship between government and the political scenario in the country and to study its relevant in present times. It also enables the student to study the major constitutions of the world by adopting a comparative approach.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

Unit I:

1. Introduction to Political Ideologies

2. Meaning, nature, and importance of political ideologies
3. Classification of ideologies: traditional and modern
4. Concepts: Power, Authority, Legitimacy, State, Sovereignty
5. Political Spectrum: Left, Right, and Centre
6. Relationship between political ideologies and governance systems

Unit II:

1. Democracy and Constitutionalism
2. Democracy: Direct and Representative
3. Principles of democratic governance: Rule of Law, Participation, Equality, Accountability
4. Constitutionalism: Meaning and features
5. Role of constitution in limiting state power
6. Comparative constitutionalism: Liberal vs. Socialist constitutions

Unit III:

1. Classical and Modern Ideologies
2. Secularism: Concept, historical evolution, Indian and Western models
3. Socialism: Utopian, Scientific (Marxist), Democratic Socialism
4. Communism: Marxism, Leninism, Maoism
5. Totalitarianism: Meaning, characteristics, examples (Stalinist USSR, North Korea)
6. Nazism and Fascism: Origins, features, ideological foundations, historical impacts

Unit IV:

1. Contemporary Political Ideologies and Movements
2. Feminism: Liberal, Radical, Marxist, Eco-Feminism
3. Environmentalism: Green Politics, Sustainable Development, Environmental Justice
4. Rise of identity politics, multiculturalism, and indigenous rights
5. Role of civil society and global social movements

Unit V:

1. Emerging Challenges and Ideological Responses
2. Terrorism: Concept, types (state-sponsored, religious, ideological), impact on democracy
3. Ideological justifications of terrorism
4. Liberal and authoritarian responses to terrorism
5. Security vs. Civil Liberties: A political debate
6. Globalization and ideological transformations

Suggested Reading –

- Robert Eceleshall, (1984) Political Ideologies: An Introduction, Hutchison, London
- Leon P Baradat, (2008) Political Ideologies: Their Origins And Impact, Pearson Prantice Hall, South Asia
- Ray B N, (2006) Political Theory: Interrogations And Interventions, Authors Press, Delhi
- Andrew Haywood, (1992) Political Concepts, Macmillan, London
- Andrew Haywood, (1992) Political Ideologies, Macmillan, London
- B.K.Gokhale – Political Science.
- Asirvatham – Political Theory.
- Rajeev Bhargava - Political Theory (An Introduction)
- BaxiUpendra, 2002, The Future Of Human Rights, New Delhi, Oup
- Chandra Prakash Bhambhri – Bhartiya Rajniti ke Vichar aur Siddhant (for Hindi medium)

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester–Third

Course Name – Law of Contract-II

Paper – II

Course Code- BL-CC-302

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To make them understand the various concept of Bailment, Pledge, Indemnity, Guarantee and Sales of Goods Act in relation of making the contract for specific purposes.
- To instill the concept of partnerships with unlimited liability, joint ownership and flexibility in registration permissible under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932.
- To understand the need to have two kinds of partnerships along with registered companies deserves to be studied by keeping in mind the rationale in retaining these three forms of business associations.
- The present course is aimed at a study of the Law relating to Agency particularly the provisions of sections 182-238 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.
- To make understand the importance of various kinds of negotiable instrument and its occurrence in day to day transactions and the effects if its dishonor.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** To introduce students to the fundamental principles governing specialized contracts and lay a solid foundation for their subsequent study of other transactional and related laws.
- **CO2:** Learn about the law and procedure pertaining to the contract of Bailment, Pledge, Indemnity, and Guarantee, as well as the rights, duties, and liabilities of the Bailor, Bailee, Pawnor, and Pawnee.
- **CO3:** Demonstrate an advanced understanding of the underlying legal principles, rules and institutions which regulate agency, partnership, contracts and agreement.
- **CO4:** Increase the intellectual understanding of students regarding seller and buyer rights and also duties and partnership rights and duties.
- **CO5:** Know the rationale behind the formation of partnership agreements, limited liability partnerships and appreciate their contribution to laws in organizations.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

Indemnity and Guarantee –

1. Contract of Indemnity: Definition of Indemnity, Rights of Indemnity holder, Indemnifier's liability.
2. Contract of Guarantee: Definition of guarantee, Nature and Extent of Surety's liability, Discharge of surety's liability, Distinction between indemnity and guarantee.

Bailment and Pledge –

1. Contract of Bailment: Definition, Kinds, Consideration, Rights of Bailor and Bailee, Duties of Bailor and Bailee, Termination of Bailment, Finder of goods.
2. Contract of pledge: Definition, Rights of Pawnor and Pawnee, Duties of Pawnor and Pawnee, Pledge by non-owners Distinction between Bailment and Pledge.

UNIT – II:

Contract of Agency –

1. Definition of Agency, Principal, Agent, General rules of agency, Test of agency, Kinds of Agent, Difference between Agent, Servant and Independent Contractor.
2. Creation of Agency, Termination of Agency, Liability of Principal and Agent, Rights and duties of Agent & Principal, Delegation of Agents authority - Sub Agent and Substituted Agent.

UNIT – III:

1. Contract of Sale of Goods –Definition of sale, Goods, Essentials of valid Sale, Kinds of Goods, Conditions and warranties, Transfer of property, Performance of contract of sale.
2. Rights of unpaid seller –Definition of Unpaid Seller, Rights of Unpaid Seller - Against the Goods and Against the Buyer.

UNIT – IV:

1. Nature of partnership –Definition, Test of Partnership, Essential elements of Partnership, Kinds of Partners, Distinction between Partnership , Joint Hindu Family business, Company, Co-ownership.
2. Formation of Partnership –Registration of Partnership Firm, Effects of Non Registration, Dissolution of firm.
3. Rights, Duties and Liabilities of Partners –Rights of Partners, Duties of Partners, Liability of Partner, Incoming Partner, Outgoing Partner.

UNIT – V:

1. Negotiable Instruments –
2. Definition and Characteristics.
3. Kinds of Negotiable Instruments - Promissory Note, Bills of Exchange, Cheque.
4. Parties to Negotiable Instruments, Presentment of Negotiable Instruments.
5. Maturity of Negotiable, Instruments, Holder and Holder in due course.
6. Negotiation of Negotiable Instruments –Modes of Negotiation, Kinds of Endorsement, Negotiation and Assignment
7. Dishonour of Negotiable Instruments –Dishonour by Non- Acceptance, Dishonour by Non-Payment, Effect of dishonor Dishonour of Cheque –Amendments.

Suggested Reading –

- Elements of Mercantile Law, N. D. Kapoor, Sultan Chand & Sons
- Merchantile Law, M.C.Kuchhal, Vikas Publication House Pvt. Ltd
- Contract II , Dr.R.K.Bangia, Allahabad Law Agency
- Business Law: Principles of Mercantile Law, Dr. Avtar Singh, Eastern Book.

Company(2012).

- Contract – II, Dr. Kailash Rai, Central Law Publications.

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.L.L.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:
Semester-Third
Course Name – Family Law – I (Hindu Law)
Paper – III
Course Code- BL-CC-303

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To create awareness and educate the students about rights and duties of members of family towards each other, with special reference to spousal relationship.
- To give overview to the students and enhance their understanding on the current laws on marriage, divorce, maintenance, adoption and guardianship.
- To give practical exposure to students by field visits of Family Courts, Mediation and Conciliation Centres etc.
- To instil in students a clear understanding of the various core ideas, laws, and relevant legislation under both Hindu and Family Law.
- To prepare students' minds for various matrimonial disputes, should they choose to work in Family Law or Family Courts as Lawyers, Judges, or Marriage Counselors.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** Students will be able to know mutual rights and duties in law in the personal sphere of family under the Hindu and Muslim law and are able to develop social, moral and ethical values in family matters.
- **CO2:** This course enables the student to get acquainted with the laws pertaining to marriage, divorce, property and position of women under the different personal laws in India.
- **CO3:** To learn about family laws and to equip students with understanding of both codified and un-codified Hindu law. It is concerned with the origins, schools, institutions, maintenance, the dowry threat, and so on.
- **CO4:** Students will get exposure to legal institutions working for settlement of family disputes.
- **CO5:** Students will be enlightened, through case law, about the interpretation of statutory law by judiciary.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I: Sources and Schools of Hindu Law

1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Hindu Law. Ancient Sources: Shruti, Smriti, Commentaries and Digests
2. Modern Sources: Legislation, Precedents, Equity, Justice and Good Conscience, Customs
3. Codification and Modern Reforms
4. Schools of Hindu Law: Mitakshara and Dayabhaga – Main features and differences
5. Application of Hindu Law

UNIT – II: Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

1. Nature and Object of Hindu Marriage, Conditions for a valid Hindu marriage (Section 5), Ceremonies of marriage (Section 7), Registration of marriage (Section 8)
2. Matrimonial Reliefs: Restitution of Conjugal Rights (Section 9), Judicial Separation (Section 10)
3. Nullity of Marriage (Sections 11–12, Divorce and its grounds (Sections 13, 13A, 13B)
4. Maintenance and Alimony (Sections 24–25)
5. **Emerging Issues:** Live-in relationships, Same-sex marriage (Judicial Trends)

UNIT – III: Hindu Succession Act, 1956

1. General rules of succession of a Hindu male and female dying intestate., Class I and Class II heirs, Devolution of interest in coparcenary property, Concept of notional partition
2. Changes introduced by the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 – Equal rights of daughters, Disqualifications from inheritance, Doctrine of Escheat
3. Stridhan – Concept, types, and legal recognition

UNIT – IV: Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 & Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956

1. **Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act:** Definition of minor and guardian, Natural guardians and their powers, Testamentary and de facto guardians
2. Welfare of the minor as paramount consideration, Comparison with Muslim law of guardianship
3. **Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act:** Requisites of valid adoption (Sections 6–11)
4. Who can adopt and who can be adopted, Effects of adoption, Maintenance of wife, children, aged parents, and dependents, Provisions related to unmarried daughters and widowed daughters-in-law, Judicial interpretations

UNIT – V: Hindu Joint Family, Coparcenary and Partition

1. Concept and formation of Hindu Undivided Family (HUF)
2. Joint Family Property and Separate Property
3. **Coparcenary:** Meaning, features, and changes post-2005 Amendment
4. Mitakshara and Dayabhaga concept of coparcenary
5. **Debts:** Doctrine of pious obligation and liability of sons
6. **Partition:** Meaning, modes of partition, persons entitled to seek partition, effect of partition
7. Role and power of Karta in HUF

Suggested Reading –

- Paras Diwan, Family Law of Marriage and Divorce in India, Allahabad Law Agency
- Mulla, Principles of Hindu Law, Butterworth co.
- DiwanParas, Modern Hindu Law, Allahabad Law agency, Faridabad.
- SubbbaRao, G.C.V., Family Law in India, S. Gogia and Co.
- Kumud Desai, Marriage and Divorce in India, N M Tripathi, Mumbai

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester-Third

Course Name – Constitutional Law – I

Paper – IV

Course Code- BL-CC-304

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To inculcate the foundation philosophy of the Constitution and to examine the different aspects of Constitution and Constitutionalism in the context of Indian legal system.
- To bring out the normative presuppositions of the Indian Constitution as revealed in the Constitution and the ways in which it has been interpreted by judiciary from time to time.
- To normatively assess the developments in the key areas of law and governance.
- To familiarize the students with the concept and working of the Indian federalism and the legislative and executive relationship between the Centre and the States under the Constitution.
- To train students in the various concepts of rights and duties enshrined in India's Constitutional law.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** To create and set up a basic philosophical tenet of Indian Constitutional Law.
- **CO2:** To instil not just a bare understanding of but a perspective on constitutional developments in Indian Constitutional Law.
- **CO3:** To understand the system of Government and the fundamental principles governing its organization.
- **CO4:** To understand the detailed analysis of fundamental freedoms guaranteed under the Indian Constitution and it encourages students to engage in "judicial activism."
- **CO5:** To enable the student to understand the supreme law of the land, the fundamental rights and the duties and the functions of the courts to redress the violation of such rights.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I: Citizenship, State and Equality

- Citizenship under the Constitution of India.
- Definition of “State” under Article 12.
- Equality and Social Justice (Articles 14 to 18).
- Doctrine of Equality – Old and New Doctrines under Articles 14, 15 & 16.

- Reservation Policy, Judicial Decisions, and Compensatory Justice.

UNIT II: Freedom and Safeguards of Individuals

- Freedom of Speech and Expression (Article 19(1) (a)) – Scope and Dimensions.
- Reasonable Restrictions under Article 19(2) – Grounds and Instances.
- Freedom of Press – Prior Restraints, Film Censorship, and Obscenity.
- Safeguards of Persons Accused of Crime (Articles 20 & 22).
- Preventive Detention (Article 22(4)–(7)) – Constitutional Safeguards.

UNIT III: Right to Life, Liberty and Religion

- Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21) – Meaning and Scope.
- Expanding Horizons of Article 21 – Privacy, Dignity, Legal Aid, Speedy Trial, etc.
- Right against Exploitation (Articles 23 & 24) – Trafficking, Forced Labour, Child Labour.
- Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25–28).
- Secularism – Constitutional Provisions and Judicial Approach.

UNIT IV: Rights of Minorities and Remedies

- Cultural and Educational Rights of Minorities (Articles 29–30).
- Protection of Minority Interests (Article 29).
- Right to Establish and Administer Educational Institutions (Article 30).
- Right to Constitutional Remedies (Articles 32 & 226) – Writs and Jurisdiction.
- Locus Standi and Public Interest Litigation (PIL).

UNIT V: Directive Principles and Duties

- Directive Principles of State Policy – Nature and Importance.
- Relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.
- Implementation of Directive Principles – Judicial Interpretation.
- Fundamental Duties of Citizens under Article 51A.
- Role of Fundamental Duties in Strengthening Constitutional Morality.

Suggested Reading –

- Dr. Upendra Baxi: "The Little Done, the Vast Undone", JIL, (1969), 323.
- H.M. Seervai: Constitutional Law of India.
- Dhawan and Jacob (ed): Indian Constitution: Trends and Issues (1978).
- M.P. Jain: Constitutional Law of India.
- B. Shiva Rao: Framing the India's Constitution (Text).
- A.L. Gandhi: Right to Property and its Changing Dimensions (1985).
- C.L. Anand: Equality, Justice and Reverse Discrimination in India (1987).
- V.N. Shukla: Constitutional Law of India, (Edited by M.P. Singh).

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:
Semester–Third
Course Name – Law on Infrastructure Development
Paper – V
Course Code- BL-CC-305

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To familiarize students with the principles of real estate law, as well as its importance and usefulness.
- To give the students the opportunity to critically evaluate the full body of law pertaining to Indian infrastructure development.
- To encourage student debates and discussions about housing laws, laws governing cooperative societies, laws governing flats and other types of immovable property.
- To encourage the new generation of attorneys to pursue a career in real estate law by making them aware of the important role that emerging real estate laws will play in society.
- To raise knowledge of the laws, rules, and regulations governing private property, government land policies, and legislations pertaining to land, real estate, and housing.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** The students will be able to critically reflect on the challenges in the development of sustainable infrastructure.
- **CO2:** Will be able to interpret infrastructure financing and the expansion of PPP (Public Private Partnership) in various sectors of infrastructure development.
- **CO3:** Students will achieve a level of well-informed professional so that he contributes to the delivery of infrastructure development and management.
- **CO4:** The student will be able to identify the inadequacies in different infrastructure sectors and the policy changes required to facilitate rapid infrastructure development.
- **CO5:** Assess infrastructure law, regulatory requirements, and sectoral policies in relation to other contexts such as land, human rights, the environment, finance, and so on.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content

UNIT – I

1. Introduction to the Indian Legal System and Basic Principles.
2. Housing as one of the basic needs, its role in providing security and comfort, housing as an investment, and housing policy.
3. Concepts of ownership and possession, along with the basic principles of contract, definition, and concept of immovable property.
4. Devolution of immovable property during the lifetime of a person (inter vivos).
5. Devolution of immovable property on the death of a person through inheritance or succession.

UNIT – II

1. Legal requirements and implications relating to transfer and ownership of property.
2. Power of attorney, its kinds and procedure, certain specific transfers, cooperative societies, MHADA, and apartments on leasehold land.
3. Revenue records and procedures, valuation of property, issuance of public notice, questionnaire, search report, and title investigation.
4. Registration records, verification of documents, and related procedures.
5. Purchase of flats – from booking of flats/apartments until the formation of society or condominium, including registered, unregistered, and notarized documents.

UNIT – III

1. Formation and management of cooperative housing societies and apartments.
2. Development agreements and redevelopment of buildings in a cooperative housing society.
3. Recent legal provisions and procedures in respect of deemed conveyance.
4. Farmhouses, agricultural land, non-agricultural land, their parameters, and relevant provisions under the Stamp Duty and Registration Act.
5. Procedure, documentation, and registration of cooperative housing societies under relevant laws.

UNIT – IV

1. Law relating to tenants and licensees.
2. Housing for tenants and licensees as an avenue for investment.
3. Mortgage on immovable property and housing finance mechanisms.
4. Service tax and VAT on the purchase of immovable property.
5. Relevant provisions of the Specific Relief Act pertaining to transactions of immovable property.

UNIT – V

1. Land use policies and other related laws governing property and housing.
2. Dispute-settling mechanisms to resolve problems relating to housing and land deals.
3. Applicability of the Consumer Protection Act to housing, with case studies and challenges before consumer forums.
4. Legal issues relating to the construction industry, including the liability of builders, promoters, and developers, along with new bills relating to the construction sector.
5. Immovable property and real estate matters pending before Parliament, including the Land Titling Bill and its implications.

Suggested Reading –

- Dr. Poonam Pradhan Saxena, Property Law, 2nd Edition, 2011, Lexis- Nexis Publication.
- R.K. Sinha – *The Transfer of Property Act*
- Dr. Avtar Singh – *Textbook on The Transfer of Property Act*

**Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:
Semester-Third
Course Name – Information and Communication Technology & Legal Research
(Skill Enhancement Course)
Paper – VI
Course Code- BL-CC-306**

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To understand the concept of information technology, cyberspace and interface of information technology and law.
- To train students in the various applications of computer software such as MS Word, Excel, Power Point, and other related tools.
- To study the provisions of Information Technology Act, 2000.
- To provide insight into the applicability of other laws to cyberspace.
- To provide a thorough understanding of information technology and its importance in conducting legal research.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** Will understand the usage of Internet/Web services as a resource for learning and discovery.
- **CO2:** The provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000 in relation to e-commerce, e-governance and cybercrimes.
- **CO3:** Synthesis of case laws, identification of issues, applicability of relevant provisions and critical analysis of the judicial decisions with reference to the Information Technology Act.
- **CO4:** The gaps in the existing legal framework and countering these challenges thrown up by ever changing technological developments.
- **CO5:** The application of other laws viz. jurisdiction, contract and Trade mark to cyberspace.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations
- Practical/Tutorials

Course Content –

Unit I:

1. Introduction to Information and Communication Technology (ICT)
2. Definition, nature, and scope of ICT

3. Evolution and importance of ICT in the modern world
4. Components of ICT: Hardware, Software, Networks
5. Role of ICT in different sectors (focus on legal sector)
6. Digital literacy and digital divide

Unit II:

1. Fundamentals of Computer
2. Basics of computers: Types, Components, and Functions
3. Operating systems: Windows, Linux, and basics of mobile OS
4. Software: System Software and Application Software
5. Input and Output devices
6. Basics of Internet: Browsers, Email, Search Engines, Cloud storage
7. Cybersecurity basics: threats and protection

Unit III:

1. Information Technology and Legal Education
2. Integration of ICT in legal education
3. Use of smart classrooms and e-learning tools
4. Online legal education platforms and MOOCs (e.g., SWAYAM, Coursera)
5. Digital libraries and databases for legal studies (e.g., SCC Online, Manupatra, JSTOR)
6. Benefits and challenges of ICT in legal education

Unit IV:

1. Information Technology and Legal Research
2. Role of ICT in legal research
3. E-resources and legal databases: usage and search techniques
4. Online journals, articles, and law reviews
5. Citation tools and referencing software (e.g., Zotero, Mendeley)
6. Research methodology using digital tools

Unit V:

1. Plagiarism and Academic Integrity
2. Meaning and types of plagiarism
3. Legal and ethical aspects of plagiarism
4. Tools for plagiarism detection (e.g., Turnitin, Urkund)
5. Consequences of academic dishonesty in legal writing
6. Best practices to avoid plagiarism in legal research

Suggested Reading –

- Prof. Dr. Rattan Singh, Legal Research Methodology, Lexis Nexis, 2013.
- C.R. Kothari, Research Methodology, New Age International Publishers, 2004
- Dr. S.R. Myneni, Legal Research Methodology, Allahabad Law Agency, 2012.
- Dr. H.N. Tewari, Legal Research Methodology, Allahabad Law Agency, 2008.
- B. Ram, “Computer Fundamentals”, New Age International Pvt. Ltd
- S. Jaiswal, “Fundamental of Computer & It”, Wiley Dreamtech India.

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester-Fourth

Course Name – Family Law – II (Muslim Law)

Paper – I

Course Code- BL-CC-401

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives

1. To provide a comprehensive understanding of the nature, sources, and schools of Muslim personal law.
2. To familiarize students with the institution of marriage, including its legal nature, essential conditions, and ceremonial aspects under Muslim law.
3. To critically examine issues relating to dower, dowry, divorce, and other matrimonial disputes in the context of statutory and judicial developments.
4. To impart knowledge of Islamic principles regarding inheritance, wills, gifts (hiba), and maintenance.
5. To explain legal frameworks regarding guardianship, custody, and the role and functioning of family courts under Muslim personal law.

Course Outcomes

1. Explain the foundational sources and schools of Muslim law and how they influence contemporary legal interpretations.
2. Understand the legal validity, ceremonies, and consequences of Muslim marriages and the significance of registration.
3. Analyze the legal provisions and case laws relating to dower, dowry offences, and matrimonial reliefs such as nullity, judicial separation, and restitution of conjugal rights.
4. Distinguish between various modes and types of divorce under Muslim law, especially *talaq*, and understand the legal consequences post-divorce.
5. Apply principles of Muslim inheritance, will (wasiyat), and gifts (hiba), including distinctions between Sunni and Shia traditions.
6. Understand the legal mechanisms concerning guardianship, custody (hizanat), and maintenance.
7. Evaluate the functioning and jurisdiction of family courts and their role in adjudicating personal law matters.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching (Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

Unit I: Nature, Sources, Marriage

1. Nature, Sources and Schools of Muslim Law
2. Muslim Marriage: Nature, Essential Conditions, Ceremonies
3. Registration of Muslim Marriage

Unit II: Dower, Dowry, and Matrimonial Disputes

1. Dower (Mahr): Origin, Nature, Definition, Importance
2. Dowry: Definition, Dowry Offences, Trial Procedures
3. Nullity of Marriage – Void and Voidable Marriages
4. Judicial Separation – Grounds and Effects
5. Restitution of Conjugal Rights – Provisions and Constitutionality

Unit III: Divorce

1. Theories of Divorce: Fault, Consent, Breakdown
2. Talak: Unilateral Divorce – Types and Modes
3. Grounds under Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939
4. Legal Effects on Parties after Divorce

Unit IV: Inheritance, Will, Gift, Maintenance

1. Muslim Law of Inheritance – Principles, Sunni & Shia Rules
2. Disqualifications
3. Will (Wasiyat): Requisites, Capacity, Formalities, Revocation, Marz-ul-Maut
4. Hiba (Gift): Essentials, Capacity, Kinds, Revocation
5. Maintenance – Wife and Children under Muslim Law

Unit V: Guardianship, Custody, Family Courts

1. Guardianship – Types, Duties, Rights and Powers
2. Hizanat – Custody of Children
3. Parentage of Children
4. Family Courts – Concept, Status, Jurisdiction, Procedure

Suggested Reading –

- ParasDiwan, Family Law in India (1984).Allahabad Law Agency.
- Mulla, Mohammedan Law, NM Tripathi, Mumbai
- TahirMahmood, Muslim Law, Universal Law Publishing co. New Delhi
- Aqeel Ahmad, Mohammedan Law, Central Law agency, Allahabad
- SubbbaRao, G.C.V., Family Law in India, S. Gogia and Co.

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester-Fourth

Course Name – Constitutional Law – II

Paper – II

Course Code- BL-CC-402

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To inculcate the foundation philosophy of the Constitution and to examine the different aspects of Constitution and Constitutionalism in the context of Indian legal system;
- To normatively assess the developments in the key areas of law and governance.
- To familiarize the students with the concept and working of the Indian federalism and the legislative and executive relationship between the Centre and the States under the Constitution.
- To expose the students to the independent judicial organ and its relation with other organs of the State in regard to judges' appointment and transfer.
- To study the various type of emergency under the Constitution, its effects and the judicial review of the proclamation of President's rule in the States.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** This subject enables the students to understand the relationship between the Center and the states, the role of the Governor in the states, the functions of the election commission and the distribution of finance between the center and the states for effectively enkindling the laws and rules in force in the state.
- **CO2:** Nature of the Indian Constitution, theory of Basic Structure of the Constitution and the Indian federalism;
- **CO3:**Power to cede Indian territory to a foreign State, power to create and extinguish a State, alteration of name, area and boundary of existing States;
- **CO4:** Working of the three organs of the State and about the President/Governor and the Council of Minister, Legislative procedures and Privileges.
- **CO5:** The independence of judiciary and the appointment and transfer of Judges of Constitutional Courts; Distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the State, Judicial review of Ordinances.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

1. Federalism –Meaning of Federalism, Comparative study of other federalism
2. **Federal Relations** –Legislative relations between Centre and the States. Administrative

Relations. Financial Relations. Parliamentary Government.

UNIT – II:

1. President of India – Position, Election, Qualifications, Impeachment etc.
2. Council of Ministers, Prime Minister - Cabinet System – Collective responsibility - Individual responsibility, President & P.M. relationship, Legislative privileges.

UNIT – III:

1. Governor – Constitutional Relationships with State Government Powers of Governor.
2. Party systems – Anti Defection Law, Freedom of Member of Parliament and Legislatures.
3. Emergency – Need of the provision - Types of emergency Proclamation, conditions, Effect of emergency on Centre - State Relations. - Emergency and fundamental rights.

UNIT – IV:

1. Services under the Constitution – Doctrine of pleasure, protection against Arbitrary Dismissal, Removal, or Reduction in Rank - Exceptions to Art. 311.
2. Legislative processes – Provisions as to introduction and passing of Bills, Money Bill - Procedure in financial matters.
3. Method of Constitutional Amendments – Limitations upon Constitutional Amendments - Basic structure doctrine as a limitation, Pre- Keshvananda and Post-Keshavanda Bharti cases.

UNIT – V:

1. Tortious Liability of Government – Sovereign Immunity, Statutory Function, Damages and Writs.
2. Elections – Election Commission, Legislative Power regarding Election, Election Dispute.

Suggested Reading –

- T.K.Tope- Constitutional Law of India.(Eastern Book Com. Lucknow)
- G.Austin- Indian Constitution: Corner-stone of a Nation.(Oxford)
- M.P.Jain- Constitutional Law of India.(N.M.Tripathi ,Mumbai)
- V.N.Shukla- Constitutional of India, Edited by M.P.Singh (Eastern Book Com. Lucknow)
- D.D.Basu- Introduction to the Constitution of India.(Prentice Hall)
- H.M.Seervai- Constitutional Law of India (Vol.I, II & III).(N.M.Tripathi, Mumbai)
- J.N.Pandey- Constitutional Law of India.(Central Law Agency, Alla.)

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester-Fourth

Course Name – Jurisprudence

Paper – III

Course Code- BL-CC-403

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To give an overview to the students about law and legal systems prevalent in the world and India in particular, so that they can understand the jurisprudence of all subjects taught to them over a span of three years.
- To learn the jurisprudential basis of various concepts which are continuously being dealt with in law in all manifestations.
- To sensitize the students to adopt a pragmatic approach in studying all the subjects in the six semesters by teaching them how to read cases and ways to club theory with practice. It is a subject which forms the foundation of the law degree.
- To make the students trace the evolution of law and legal systems in different countries.
- To familiarize the students with the growth of legal profession in India and the laws governing the profession.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** Students will be acquainted with the basic ideas and fundamental principles of Law in the given society.
- **CO2:** Critically examine and research complicated legal and legal theory challenges, and make reasoned and acceptable decisions among options.
- **CO3:** Demonstrate an advanced and comprehensive understanding of the political, social, historical, philosophical, and economic contexts of law.
- **CO4:** Students will be able to identify such pressing demand or problems which require solution within the parameters of the law, justice and other social norms.
- **CO5:** It enables the student to understand the various theories and concepts which deals with the sources of law such as Judicial precedents, legislation etc. and the concepts like possession, ownership etc.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching (Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT I: Introduction to Jurisprudence

1. Meaning, Nature, and Scope of Jurisprudence
2. Concept of Rules, Laws, Principles, and Precepts

3. Significance of the Study of Legal Theory
4. Relationship between Law and Morality

UNIT II: Natural Law and Legal Theories

1. **Natural Law Theories:** Ancient Natural Law, Classical Natural Law, Modern (20th Century) Natural Law.
2. Neo-Natural Law Theorists: Lon L. Fuller, H.L.A. Hart (his critique and engagement with natural law)
3. **Legal Positivism:** Jeremy Bentham and John Austin's Command Theory, H.L.A. Hart's Concept of Law
4. **Other Major Jurisprudential Schools:** Sociological School (Roscoe Pound), Realist School
5. Historical School (Savigny and Maine), Marxist and Leninist Theory of Law

UNIT III: Sources of Law

1. Meaning and Classification: Formal and Material Sources
2. Custom as a Source of Law
3. Precedent and Its Authority in Legal System
4. Legislation: Types, Process, and Role in Legal System

UNIT IV: Legal Concepts

1. Justice, Equity, and Good Conscience: Historical and Modern Perspectives
2. Legal Rights and Duties: Theories and Classification, between Rights and Duties

UNIT V: Legal Relations and Justice

1. Concept and Theories of Possession and Ownership
2. Theories and Nature of Legal Obligation
3. Concept of Legal Personality and Theories of Person
4. Legal Liability: Conditions and Kinds
5. Concept of Justice:
 - Theories and Kinds of Justice
 - Distributive Justice
 - Justice and the Indian Constitution

Suggested Reading –

- Salmond - Jurisprudence.(N.M. Tripathi - Mumbai)
- Dr. Prasad Anirudh- "Theory of Jurisprudence"
- Dr. Paranjape V.N.- "Legal Theory and Jurisprudence"
- Dias - Jurisprudence. (Aditya Books, New Delhi)
- G.S. Sharma (Ed.) - Essay In Indian Jurisprudence. (Jaipur)
- VenkatSubbaRao - Legal Theory & Jurisprudence.(Eastern Book Co.)
- P. Raja Ram - Jurisprudence (Ashwin Publication, Chennai, 1998)

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:
Semester–Fourth
Course Name – Administrative Law
Paper – IV
Course Code- BL-CC-404

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To familiarize students with the foundations of environmental law, as well as its importance and usefulness.
- To give the students the opportunity to critically evaluate the current difficulties associated with the protection of a healthy environment and related practices.
- To encourage students to have informed debates and conversations about subjects like climate change, the impact of the environment assessment, sustainable development, and similar topics.
- To instill ideas of concern for future generations and their rights as well as to raise awareness of the vital role that environmental law must play in the progressive development of people.
- Justice activism on environmental laws and policies is being done to raise awareness of the national and international rules and legislation pertaining to environmental protection and conservation.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** A student will understand the relationship between the three wings of the government.
- **CO2:** Apply their knowledge to solve factual situations relating to administrative law and support them with logical arguments.
- **CO3:** The emphasis is on their role in protecting individuals' rights against abuse of administration, adjudicatory powers of administration, and administrative liability.
- **CO4:** Students will learn about the nature and development of administrative law, as well as effective administrative control methods.
- **CO5:** Explain the foundational concepts and basic principles of administrative law and practice in this area in the law courts/tribunals.

Teaching Methodology –

Classroom Teaching (Lecturing\Discussions)
Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

1. Introductory –
2. Nature and Scope of Administrative Law.
3. Evolution and Development of Administrative Law-India, UK, USA & France. Rule of Law, Doctrine of Separation of Powers.

4. Delegated Legislation –
5. Reason for growth of delegated legislation in India, Constitutional limits, Control Mechanism of delegated legislation- Judicial, Legislative, Procedural, Sub- delegation.

UNIT – II:

1. Administrative Adjudication –
2. Reason for growth & it's need; structure and procedure of adjudicatory bodies; tribunals in some special areas, e.g. tax assessment, labour laws, railway rates tribunal.
3. Principles of Natural Justice –
4. Concept, Evolution & Importance, Application of Natural Justice, Rule against Bias and Rule of Fair Hearing-reasoned decision; institutional decision.

UNIT – III:

1. Judicial control of administrative action through writs –
2. General conditions for the issuance of writ.
3. Writ of Certiorari & Mandamus. The scope of review of administrative actions through writs, High Court - Power of Superintendence (Article 227).

UNIT – IV:

1. Administrative Discretion –
2. Meaning & Definition. Control of Administrative Discretion. Special leave to appeal.
3. Emerging Trends in Administrative Law –
4. Administration & Good Governance-Corruption-Prevention of Corruption Act, Right to Know-Right to Information Act, 2005.

UNIT – V:

1. Liability of the Administration –
2. Contractual Liability of the Administration-Constitutional & Other Provisions, Tortious Liability of the Administration-Constitutional & Other Provisions, Government privileges in legal proceeding & Promissory Estoppel.
3. Ombudsman in India –
4. Vigilance Commissions, Commissioners and their powers.

Suggested Reading –

- M.P. Jain & S. N. Jain – Principles of Administrative Law(N.M. Tripathi)
- Prof. Kailash Rai – Principles of Administrative Law
- M.C. Jain, Kagzi & Balbir Singh – A Case Book of Administrative Law.
- Dr. I.P. Massey - Principles of Administrative Law.
- S.P. Sathe - Administrative Law.
- H.W.R. Wade - Administrative Law.

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:
Semester-Fourth
Course Name – Law of Crimes-I (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023)
Paper – V
Course Code- BL-CC-405

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To familiarise the students with the key concepts regarding crime and criminal law.
- To expose the students to the range of mental states that constitute mens rea essential for committing crime and to teach specific offences under the Indian Penal Code.
- To familiarise the students with the concept of criminal liability and the vastness of its horizons.
- To keep students abreast of the latest legislative and judicial developments and changes in the field of criminal law.
- To demonstrate the real-world application of criminal law ideologies at the grassroots level.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** The students should be able to identify the concept of criminal liability as distinguished from the civil liability.
- **CO2:** Identify the elements of crime in given factual situations entailing culpability.
- **CO3:** This subject facilitates the student to understand the ingredients of an offence which is made punishable under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code and the general defenses that can also be taken in order to prevent such an offence.
- **CO4:** It also aids in understanding the many types of crimes and their components, methods of control, and the fundamental concepts of criminal culpability through a study of a variety of offences.
- **CO5:** Be familiar with the range of Specific Offences (Bodily offences and Property offences).

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I

1. Concept of Crime
2. Criminal Liability
3. Punishment – Sections 4 to 13
4. General Exceptions – Sections 14 to 44
5. Distinction between Crime, Civil Wrong, and Moral Wrong

UNIT – II

1. Liability – Vicarious Liability and Group Liability
2. Abetment and Criminal Conspiracy – Sections 45 to 62
3. Offences against Women – Insulting Modesty (Sec. 74), Rape (Sec. 63–64), Marital Rape, Gang Rape, Sexual Harassment
4. Offences relating to Marriage – Fraudulent Conduct in Marriage (Sec. 82–85), Causing Miscarriage (Sec. 88–90)
5. Offences against Children – Selling and Buying a Child for Prostitution (Sec. 98–99)

UNIT – III

1. Offences against the State – Waging and Attempting to Wage War (Sec. 147–158)
2. Offences against Public Tranquility – Unlawful Assembly (Sec. 189), Rioting (Sec. 191), Affray (Sec. 194)
3. Offences by or relating to Public Servants – Sec. 198–205
4. Relevant Provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act
5. Liability and Punishment for Breach of Public Duty

UNIT – IV

1. Offences against Human Body – Sections 100–146
2. Causing Death of Human Being: Culpable Homicide and Murder – Sec. 100–101
3. Distinction between Culpable Homicide and Murder; Mental Elements and Justifying Situations
4. Hurt – Grievous and Simple (Sec. 114–125); Wrongful Restraint and Confinement (Sec. 126–127)
5. Assault and Criminal Force (Sec. 128–136), Kidnapping and Abduction (Sec. 137–146)

UNIT – V

1. Offences against Property – Theft (Sec. 303–307), Extortion (Sec. 308), Robbery and Dacoity (Sec. 309–310)
2. Criminal Misrepresentation (Sec. 314–315) and Criminal Breach of Trust (Sec. 316)
3. Receiving of Stolen Property (Sec. 317–323) and Cheating (Sec. 318)
4. Mischief (Sec. 324–327), Criminal Trespass (Sec. 329–334), Forgery (Sec. 335–350)
5. Offences affecting Reputation – Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance (Sec. 351–357), Defamation (Sec. 356)

Suggested Reading –

- K.D. Gaur – Textbook on Indian Penal Code (Universal Law Publishing Company)
- Ratanlal & Dhirajlal – The Indian Penal Code (34th Edition)(Lexis- Nexis)
- Prof. S.N. Misra – Indian Penal Code (Central Law Publications)
- Batuklal – Indian Penal Code (Central Law Agency)
- B.M. Gandhi – Indian Penal Code (Third Edition)(Eastern Book Company)
- Prof. N.V. Paranjape – Indian Penal Code (Central Law Publications)

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester–Fourth
Course Name – Environmental Law
Paper – VI
Course Code- BL-CC-406

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To familiarize students with the foundations of environmental law, as well as its importance and usefulness.
- To give the students the opportunity to critically assess the current issues facing the preservation of a healthy environment and related practises.
- To encourage students to have informed debates and conversations about subjects like climate change, the impact of the environment assessment, sustainable development, and similar topics.
- To educate the young generation of attorneys about the essential role that environmental law must play in advancing human development and to instil values such as respect for future generations' rights.
- To impart ideals like respect for the rights of future generations and to teach the next generation of attorneys about the crucial role that environmental law.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** Acquire the ability to evaluate the role of law and policy in conservation and management of natural resources and prevention of pollution.
- **CO2:** It will develop a sense of responsibility and, as part of their fundamental duty, will learn important principles such as intergenerational equity, carrying capacity, sustainable development, and the precautionary principle, polluter pay principles, and the law in practice.
- **CO3:** Develop understanding of the variety of regulatory techniques that have been applied to deal with environmental problems and the attributes, advantages and disadvantages of each.
- **CO4:** The student will become familiar with the various laws that govern our eco system. Students will gain fundamental knowledge of the environment, pollution, and various principles.
- **CO5:** Students will be able to get basic knowledge of environment, pollution and various principles. Students will get the knowledge about the Environment (protection) Act, powers of central government and state government to make laws and Environment Tribunals.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I: Conceptual Framework

1. Concept of Nature, Environment & Eco-system.
2. Nature, scope, need and application of Environmental Law.

3. Environmental pollution – causes and effects.
4. Study of Ecological Cycle.
5. Importance of Environmental Conservation.

UNIT – II: Constitutional & Legal Framework

1. Constitutional Provisions and Environmental Legislations.
2. Right to Life, Right to Wholesome Environment, Right to Development.
3. Right to Clean & Decent Environment.
4. Directive Principles of State Policy & Fundamental Duties.
5. Environmental Protection and Public Interest Litigation.

UNIT – III: Judicial Remedies & Common Law Aspects

1. Common Law Aspects of Environmental Protection.
2. Remedies under Law of Torts – Nuisance, Negligence & Strict Liability.
3. Remedies under Specific Relief Act – Smoke and Noise Pollution.
4. Writ Jurisdiction under Articles 32 & 226.
5. Role of Public Interest Litigation in Environmental Protection.

UNIT – IV: International Environmental Regime

1. Principles of International Environmental Law – Sustainable Development, Polluter Pays, Precautionary Principle.
2. Stockholm Conference (1972) and its impact.
3. Rio Conference (1992 – Earth Summit) & Rio Declaration.
4. Copenhagen Conference (1995), Convention on Climate Change (1992).
5. Convention on Biological Diversity & Indian Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

UNIT – V: Statutory Mechanism & Judicial Approach

1. Environment Protection Act, 1986 & Environment Protection Rules.
2. Coastal Zone Regulation, ECO-Mark, Environment Impact Assessment & Environmental Audit.
3. Public Participation – Environmental Decision Making, Public Hearing, Environmental Information.
4. Waste Management & Control Laws – Bio-Medical Waste, Air Act, Water Act.
5. Forest & Wildlife Protection – Indian Forest Act 1927, Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, Wildlife Protection (Amendment) Act 2006, National Green Tribunal, and Landmark Judicial Decisions.

Suggested Reading –

- Environmental Law, Jaiswal P.S. and Jaswal Nishtha, (Ed3), Allahabad Law Agency, 2012.
- Environmental Law, Prof. Satish C. Shastri, (Ed. 4), Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2012.
- Commentaries on Water and Air Pollution and Environment Laws, Lal C. S. (Ed. 3), Law Publishers (India) Pvt. Ltd. Null, 1997.
- Cases and materials on Environment and Pollution Laws, Lal C. S. (Ed.4), Law Publishers (India) Pvt. Ltd. Allahabad, 2003.
- Cases and Material on Environmental Law and Policy in India. Rosencranz and Diwan -

(N.M. Tripathi)

- The Bhopal Case, Upendra Baxi, (2 Vol.) Indian Law Institute, 1990.
- Environment Protection Act: An Agenda for Implementation
- Upendra Baxi (Ed), Indian Law Institute.

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:
Semester–V
Course Name –Law of Crimes-II (Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita,2023)
Paper – I
Course Code- BL-CC-501

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To familiarize the students with the Criminal Justice administration and the various functionaries involve therein.
- To familiarize the students with the major stages in a criminal case.
- To inculcate a thorough understanding of the various layers involved in the procedural law of the country, hurdles and challenges.
- To familiarize the students with the crucial aspects relating to investigation and trial of offences (like initiation of criminal cases, powers and duties of police during investigation of offences, stages of criminal trial, functions, duties, and powers of criminal courts).
- To sensitize the students about critical issues in administration of criminal justice (like protection of human rights of accused, victims, principles of fair trial).

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** To appreciate the importance of criminal procedure and its indispensable attributes in a civilized society.
- **CO2:** To be familiar with the powers, functions, and duties of police as one of the primary functionary of the criminal justice.
- **CO3:** The criminal prosecution system in India: who prosecutes, the process to compel the appearance of a person, the process to compel the production of things, the right to a speedy trial, and so on.
- **CO4:** The student will be familiar with the organization of functionaries, their powers and functions at various stages, and the procedure for exercising these powers and functions under procedural law.
- **CO5:** The Criminal Procedure Act's legal rules governing arrest and bail, the rights of arrested people and how to apply such rules in a real-world scenario.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

Unit: 1 Rationale of criminal procedure and functionaries under BNSS.

1. The Rationale of criminal procedure: importance of faire trail, constitutional perspective: article 14,20, and 21,
2. Classification of offences under the BNSS. Constitution of criminal courts and offices (1-34 of BNSS),
3. Arrest of persons and process to compel, appearance and production of things (section 35-110 of BNSS),
4. Security for keeping the peace and for good behavior and provisions regarding bail (section 125-143 of BNSS), Bail and Bond (section 478-496 of BNSS)

Unit: 2

1. Maintenance under BNSS-Proceedings for maintenance of wives, children and parents. (Section 144-147 of BNSS).
2. Information to police and power of investigating (section 173-196 of BNSS).
3. Jurisdiction and conditions of the criminal court in inquiries and trial (section 197-222 of BNSS).

Unit: 3

1. Complaint to magistrate-Commencement of proceedings before him, (section 223-233 of BNSS).
2. Charge and trial-charge (section 251-276 of BNSS).
3. Trial before a Court of Session (section 248-260 of BNSS). Trial of Warrant cases and summons cases by magistrate. Summary trials (section 283-288 of BNSS).

Unit: 4

1. Evidence in inquiries and trials and general provisions (308-366 of BNSS).
2. Appeals- 413-435, reference and revision-(436-445).
3. Submission of death sentence for confirmation (section 407-412 of BNSS), Transfer of criminals cases (section 446-452).
4. Execution, suspension, remission and Commutation of sentences (section 453-477 of BNSS)

Unit: 5

1. Probation act and Juvenile Justice Act.
2. Probation of offenders act- Historical background of the indian probation act, powers and procedure of court of release offenders under the act,
3. Probation officer and his functions.
4. Juvenile justice Act-Meaning of Juvenile Delinquency, juvenile court- its powers and functions, Treatment of juveniles under the act.

Suggested Reading –

- R.V. Kelkar - Outline of Criminal Procedure (Eastern Book Company)
- Ratanlal&Dhirajlal - Criminal Procedure Code.(Wadhawa, Nagpur)
- VedKumari - Juvenile Justice Act. (I.L.I., New Delhi)
- N.V. Paranjape - Law Relating to Probation of offenders in India.(Central Law Agency, Allahabad)
- D.D.Basu - Criminal Procedure Code (Prentice - Hall, Calcutta)

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester–Fifth

**Course Name – Property Law
(Including Transfer of Property Act & Easement Act)**

Paper – II

Course Code- BL-CC-502

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- Create an understanding about the rules affecting the ownership, possession, transfer and use of property.
- Explain the fundamental legal terminology of property law and principles governing the nature of property ownership.
- Analyze the socio-economic and political underpinnings of property law in India.
- Educate the students on the recent developments in property law in India.
- To make students understand the law on easement and its significance in the domain of property laws in India.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** Exhibit conceptual understanding of the doctrines stipulated under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
- **CO2:** Students will understand the most fundamental concepts in property law, such as easement and registration.
- **CO3:** Have adequate knowledge regarding the modes of transfer of property including sale, mortgage, lease, gift etc.
- **CO4:** Be equipped with tools to critically analyse property law and ascertain its social impact.
- **CO5:** To help a student understand the various modes of property transfer, such as sale, mortgage, and lease, as well as the laws that govern such transfers.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

Unit I: General Principles of Transfer of Property

1. Definition and scope of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
2. Application of the Act (Sec. 1 to 4)
3. What may be transferred (Sec. 6)

4. Persons competent to transfer
5. Modes of transfer and essential elements
6. Conditional transfers (Secs. 10 to 12)
7. Transfer for the benefit of unborn person (Sec. 13)
8. Rule against perpetuity (Sec. 14)

Unit II: Doctrine of Election and Types of Transfers

1. Doctrine of election (Sec. 35)
2. Transfer by ostensible owner (Sec. 41)
3. Doctrine of feeding the grant by estoppel (Sec. 43)
4. Doctrine of fraudulent transfer (Sec. 53)
5. Doctrine of part performance (Sec. 53A)
6. Lis pendens (Sec. 52)
7. Transfer by co-owner (Sec. 44)
8. Property transfer subject to prior interest (Sec. 48)

Unit III: Specific Transfers – Sale, Mortgage, Lease

1. Sale (Secs. 54–57): Definition, essentials, rights and liabilities of buyer and seller
2. Mortgage (Secs. 58–77): Types, rights and liabilities of mortgagor and mortgagee, priority
3. Lease (Secs. 105–117): Definition, essential elements, types of lease, rights and liabilities
4. Distinction between lease and license

Unit IV: Gifts and Exchange

1. Gift (Secs. 122–129): Definition, essentials, types of gifts, revocation
2. Exchange (Sec. 118): Definition, essentials, rights and liabilities of parties
3. Transfer of actionable claims (Sec. 130)
4. Notice of transfer (Sec. 130A)
5. Fraudulent and part transfers – legal consequences

Unit V: The Easements Act, 1882

1. Definition and essential elements of easement.
2. Types of easements – continuous/discontinuous, apparent/non-apparent, positive/negative, Imposition, acquisition and extinction of easements.
3. Easement by prescription, Licenses – distinction from easement, Suspension and revival of easements, Remedies for disturbance of easements.

Suggested Reading –

- Indian Law Institute - Property and Property Relation In India.
- S.M. Shah - Principles of The Law of Transfer.(N.M.Tripathi)
- Khanna and Bakshi - Mulla On Transfer of Property Act. 1882.
- P.S. Narayan - Indian Easement Act 1882.

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester–Fifth

Course Name – Company Law

Paper – III

Course Code- BL-CC-503

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- This course is structured to understand company law and governance issues and to provide much needed clarifications on company laws, rules and regulations.
- To introduce students to the economic function of the company as a legal structure for business, to its advantages and disadvantages compared to other structures available such as the partnership and the limited liability partnership, and in particular to the company's limited liability thus provide a solid background for further studies of this subject.
- To encourage the development of student's skills in legal reasoning and analysis through study of statutes, case law and regulatory practice relating to Company Law.
- The present course is designed to enable the students to take up professional practice in the field of company law in India and beyond.
- To provide students with knowledge and appreciation of the major core topics in Company Law including the legal nature of company, concept of the company as a business structure, the legal implications of separate corporate personality, the role of the board of directors and their legal duties as directors and the legal protection of shareholders and corporate social responsibility in India.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** To critically evaluate the existing legal framework relating to company and regulatory framework of companies in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013 including the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017 & All New Amendments.
- **CO2:** To demonstrate a detailed knowledge of specific areas of current importance and to appreciate the evolving nature of company law.
- **CO3:** Enable the development of critical and analytical abilities in the area of Company Law, culminating into a presentation during the class sessions of the course.
- **CO4:** Familiar with the current policy trends and developments in Company Law in India, UK and USA and of the likely impact of these trends and developments on the major topics in Company Law.
- **CO5:** Describe the theoretical assumptions that underlie the way companies are regulated in India and the way changes to those assumptions might result in law reform.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)

- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

1. Introduction – Meaning, definition of company, characteristics of a company, Lifting of corporate veil.
2. Kinds of company – Limited by shares, Limited by guarantee, Public company, Private company, Listed company, Government company, Foreign company, Subsidiary company, One person company, Associate company, Comparison of company with other association of persons such as Partnership firm, Hindu Undivided Family etc.
3. Formation of a Company – Incorporation and Registration of a company, Procedure for Registration of company, Certificate of Incorporation, Commencement of business, Pre-incorporation Contracts.

UNIT – II:

1. Corporate Charter – Memorandum of Association (MOA) - Meaning, Definition, Purpose and Significance, Contents of memorandum, Procedure for alteration, Doctrine of Ultra Vires
2. Articles of Association (AOA) – Meaning, Definition and Significance, Contents of Articles, Model forms, Procedure for Alteration, Relation of MOA and AOA, Legal effect of MOA and AOA, Doctrine of constructive Notice, Doctrine of Indoor Management-Royal British Bank Vs. Turquand, Exceptions to the rule.
3. Prospectus – Definition, Meaning, Object and Contents, Abridged Prospectus, Shelf Prospectus, Red herring Prospectus, Misstatements in prospectus and their consequences.

UNIT – III:

1. Promoter – Definition and Meaning, Position, duties and Liabilities.
2. Membership of a Company – Meaning, Definition and Qualification, Rights and liabilities of Member, Modes of acquiring Membership, Cessation of Membership, Register and Index of members.
3. Share Capital – Meaning of share Capital, Definition of share, Kinds of share,
4. Allotment of shares, Share certificate, Calls on shares, Forfeiture & Lien on shares, Issue of shares at premium and discount, Issue of sweat equity shares, Issue of bonus shares, Alteration & Reduction of share capital, Transfer & Transmission of shares, Buy – Back of shares.

UNIT – IV:

1. Debentures – Meaning, Definition and Kinds of debentures, Debenture holder & his remedies, Debenture trust deed.
2. Borrowing Powers – Ultra Vires borrowing, Charges & Mortgages, Fixed & Floating Charge, Registration of charges, Effects of non-registration, Deposits.

UNIT – V:

1. Meetings – Requisites of valid meeting, Kinds of meeting, Voting and Poll, Resolutions.
2. Directors – Position and status of Directors, Appointment, Qualification, Remuneration & Removal of director, Powers, Duties & Liabilities.
3. Winding up – Meaning, Modes of winding up, Compulsory winding up by tribunal, Appointment of official Liquidator, Powers and duties Liquidator, Consequences of winding up order, Voluntary winding up, Resolutions for winding up, Declaration of

solvency, Preferential payments, Dissolution of company.

Suggested Reading –

- The New Company Law, Dr.N.V.Paranjape, Central Law Publication.
- Guide to Companies Act 2013, Corporate Law Adviser.
- Companies Act 2013 Impact Assessment, Satwinder Singh, Corporate Law Adviser.
- Companies Act 2013 with Rules, Taxmann.
- Company Law by G.K. Kapoor, Sanjay Dhamija ,Taxmann.
- A Comparative Study of Companies Act 2013 with Rules and Companies Act 1956, Taxmann.
- A Ramaiya Guide to the Companies Act, Ramaiya, Lexis-Nexis.

**Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:
Semester–Fifth**

Course Name – Public International Law

Paper – IV

Course Code- BL-CC-504

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- Introduction to the relevance and scope of the course in the globalized world with special reference to India.
- Examine the jurisprudential doctrines, practices and legal instruments that have been instrumental in its formulation, development and functioning.
- Create awareness about the structures and characteristics of Public International Law with emphasis on specific areas of the discipline.
- Examine the position of India vis-à-vis Public International Law and its implementation in India.
- Engage the students with the cases decided by ICJ and other relevant dispute settlement bodies.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** Understand the meaning of Public International Law, its legal basis and its position vis-à-vis the Indian legal system;
- **CO2:** Distinguish between various sources of Public International Law and their respective use in any given dispute involving questions of law;
- **CO3:** Understand the relationship between Public International Law and the national legal system with special emphasis on India
- **CO4:** Understand and reflect upon the jurisprudential doctrines and law related to the principle of State Responsibility, Law of the Sea, State Jurisdiction, Diplomatic and Consular Immunities; and
- **CO5:** Appreciate the International Human Rights instruments and institutions laying down human rights standards and India's position on protection of human rights.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

1. Nature of Public International Law ,Its Origin, Definition and Basis of Public International Law,
2. Schools of International Law – Positivist, Naturalist, Communist (Recent Approach).
3. Sources of International Law –Treaties, Custom, General Principles of Law, Judicial Decisions-Tribunals, Other Sources of International Public Law-Reports of International Law Commission, United Nations Organization.

UNIT – II:

1. Relation between International Law and Municipal Law –Conflict between International Law and Municipal Law, Monistic Theory and Dualistic Theory.
2. State In General –Definition of State, Classification of States and Equality of States, Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities.

UNIT – III:

1. Recognition of States –Definition of Recognition and Forms of Recognition, Recognition of Governments.
2. State Succession –Meaning of Succession of States and Types of State Succession, Consequences of State Succession.

UNIT – IV:

1. State Territory, the Law of the Sea and Air Law –State Territory, National and Territorial Waters, Maritime Belt,
2. Law of the Sea – First and Second Conference on the Law of the Sea, Third Conference on the Law of Sea, Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone,
3. Continental Shelf Outer Space : Outer Space Treaty 1966, Prevention of Arms Race in Outer Space The Moon and other Celestial Bodies.

UNIT – V:

1. Method of Pacific Settlement of International Disputes – Methods of Pacific Settlement Detailed explanation of each method: Negotiation, Good Offices, Mediation, Conciliation, Inquiry, Arbitration, Judicial Settlement.
2. United Nations: Security Council and General Assembly powers under Chapter VI.
3. Regional Organizations: EU, OAS, AU, SAARC initiatives for dispute resolution.

Suggested Reading –

- Dr. H.O. Agarwal – International Law
- M.P. Tandon: Public International Law
- Shaw – International Law
- Dr. S.K. Kapoor.

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester–Fifth

Course Name – Gender Justice

Paper – V

Course Code- BL-CC-505

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To familiarize students with important texts, ideas, tenets, and discourses in feminist jurisprudence.
- To give the students the tools they need to critically evaluate legal statutes, rulings, and discourses using a feminist perspective.
- To encourage students' educated debates and discussions about Indian law and gender justice.
- To educate the young legal generation about women's status, rights, and feminist activism.
- To increase knowledge of the laws and regulations governing women's rights and other benefits provided to achieve equality.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** Students will be able to understand how gender is constructed differently in different places, as well as how the vulnerability of women and LGBTQ people varies from country to country or within one's own country.
- **CO2:** Based on gender differences, students can identify and articulate changes that could improve people's lives.
- **CO3:** Students will be able to solve problems that arise when different gender or sexuality notions collide in homes, workplaces, and communities.
- **CO4:** Students will learn to value and appreciate diverse perspectives based on their own lived experiences.
- **CO5:** Students will be able to think critically about language, gender, and culture in order to explain the texts' overt and covert meanings.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

1. Historical Evolution – Feminism and Feminist Movement in India, Europe and America.
2. Global Standards of Gender Justice: I - United Nations and Equality of Women, UN Sub-Commission on the Status of Women, ILO and women - equal pay for equal work, maternity protection, prohibition of the night work of women.
3. Universal Declaration of UN and Women's equality - Art 21, Provisions under the International Convention on Political & Civil Rights, Provisions under the International Convention on Social, Economical & Cultural Rights 1966.

UNIT – II:

1. Patriarchal elements and inequalities based on sex and gender in traditional Hindu Society –
 - I. Sati,
 - II. Female infanticide,
 - III. dowry,
 - IV. Prostitution
 - V. Child marriage.

UNIT – III:

1. Feministic Critique of Constitution and Constitution Making
2. Fundamental Right against Exploitation (Art - 23) non-inclusion of exploitation of women – Domestic Labour no recognition or value given. Different personal Laws - unequal position of women, movement of uniform civil code.

UNIT – IV:

Critique of Divorce and Marriage Law –Discriminatory Provisions under

1. Hindu Law,
2. Muslim Law,
3. Christian Law.

UNIT – V:

Critique of Criminal Law –

1. Adultery.
2. Rape.
3. Critique of law relating to Employment and Labour Conditions.
4. Discriminatory provisions under Guardianship, Adoption and Maintenance Law.

Suggested Reading –

- Bina Agrawal- Structures of patriarchy (Introduction).
- Kamla Bhasin and Nighat Said Khan - Some questions of Feminism and its Relevance in South Asia.
- Maria Mies - Patriarchy and Accumulation on a World Scale.
- S. K. Kuba - Status of Women in International Law.
- Alison M, Jaggar - Feminist Thought and Human Nature (Sussex, Harvester Press).
- Ratna Kapur& Brenda Cossman - Sub verte Sites - Feminist engagements with law in India (Sage Publication New Delhi 1992).

**Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:
Semester-V
Course Name – Human Rights Law & Practice
Paper – VI
Course Code- BL-CC-506**

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To help students understand the holistic approach to human rights and its critical importance.
- To instil a thorough understanding of human rights' vast history, evolution, and conceptual development.
- To promote respect for and awareness of international human rights.
- To work to ensure that human rights are respected and promoted at the national and international level.
- To provide a thorough understanding of the various illustrious and celebrated international human rights treaties, declarations, charters, covenants, and similar agreements.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** It will prepare a responsible citizenry by raising awareness of the relationship between human rights, democracy, and development, as well as encouraging respect for international obligations for peace and development; and it will provide education on the national and international human rights regimes.
- **CO2:** This apart, it will sensitize and enable them to examine the problems of human rights in times of conflict and issues relating to refugees, the reasoning for inclusion, exclusion, cessation and non-refoulment and denial of refugee law in India.
- **CO3:** Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the international human rights framework, its origins and justifying theories.
- **CO4:** Demonstrate capacity to assess how specific human rights may be asserted, enforced or violated and critically evaluate the relationship between international and domestic law on human rights.
- **CO5:** At the end of the course, the student will be able to apply and understand humanitarian law and the institutional structure for its implementation.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

1. Concept and Development of International Human Rights –
2. Historical Background of Human Rights, Meaning, Kinds of Human Rights and Evaluation Of Human Rights.
3. Concept of International Human Rights, Nature and Development of International Human Rights, (with Tehran Conference, Vienna conference) Classification of Human Rights.

International Covenants on Human Rights –

1. Universal Declaration on Human Rights 1948.
2. Enforcement of International Human Rights.
3. Role of International Organization and Human Rights.
4. Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966.
5. Covenant On Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966.

UNIT – II:

International Human Rights and Vulnerable Groups like –

1. Women,
2. Child,
3. Migrant Workers.

International Human Rights and Regional Convention –

1. European Convention on Human Rights.
2. American Convention on Human Rights.
3. African Convention On Human Rights
4. Other Regional Conventions.

UNIT – III:

1. International Human Rights Protection Agencies –
2. International Commission on Human Rights,
3. Non-Governmental Organizations (Ngo).
4. Amnesty International,
5. International Labour Organization.
6. UNESCO, UNICEF, Voluntary Organizations, Role of International Court of Justice.

UNIT – IV:

1. International Convention on Inhuman Acts –
2. Genocide, Apartheid, Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman Degrading Treatment.
3. Slavery and Slave Trade, Elimination of Rapid Dissemination, Death Penalty

War and Warfare –

1. Conventional - Biological – Nuclear- Prisoners of War - Role Of Red-Cross - International Terrorism.
2. International Criminal Court and Protection of Human Rights.

UNIT – V:

1. International Law and Refugee –Concept of Refugee, Rights of Refugee, Un Relief And Rehabilitation.
2. International Refugee Organization - Convention On Refugee.

Suggested Reading –

- Dr. H. O. Agarwal, International Law

- Dr. S.K. Kapoor, International Law On Human Rights
- Dr. V.K. Anand, Huamn Rights
- M. K. Balchandran, Rose Varghese, Introduction To International Humanitarian Law (1997).
- Nagendra Singh, International Maritime Law Conventions, Vol. Navigation.

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester–Sixth

Course Name – Labour Laws

Paper – I

Course Code- BL-CC-601

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To make a complete grasp of the legal concept relating to the rights and obligations of employers, as well as the rights and obligations of workers across the world.
- To help students comprehend the historical facets of the labour movement as well as the constantly expanding understanding of rules and regulations.
- To force pupils to study the principles of the right to work, fair remuneration, rights of trade unions, equal work for equal pay, etc.
- To instil a full awareness of the several tiers of labour regulations, with a focus on the Industrial Act, trade union legislation, factories act, etc.
- To help students comprehend the difficulties encountered and important role that the Payment of Wages Act, Employees Compensation Act, Maternity Benefit Act, etc. will play.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** Students should be able to explain the role of trade unions in the industrial setting. Students should be able to explain the major causes and consequences of labour disputes. Students should be able to create Industrial Dispute Resolution Procedures.
- **CO2:** Demonstrate an advanced understanding of the underlying legal principles, rules and institutions which regulate employer employee relationship in Indian industrial law.
- **CO3:** Develop the understanding of rationale behind the formation of Trade Unions and their working and appreciate their contribution to labour laws in organizations.
- **CO4:** It enables the learner to understand the different industrial laws and the mechanism for peaceful resolution of disputes without resorting to civil courts.
- **CO5:** Increase the intellectual understanding of students of labour law and individual employment rights, both in terms of black letter law and public policy as a labour lawyer.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

1. Historical Perspective on Labour and Labour Legislation –
2. Labour Laws- Concept, Origin, Objectives and Classification

3. International Labour Organisation- Genesis, development and dimensions, aims and objectives, Organs of the International Labour Organisation
4. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 –
5. Definition, Authorities for the settlement of disputes, methods of settlement, collective bargaining, conciliation, arbitration and adjudication.
6. Scope of Industry, Workmen, Employers, Industrial Disputes, Authorities under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947; Procedure, Power and Duties of Authorities, Reference of Disputes to Boards, Courts or Tribunals.
7. Strike, Lock Out, Lay off, Retrenchment and Closure Unfair Labour Practices, Penalties, offences by Companies etc.

UNIT – II:

1. The Trade Union Act. 1926 –
2. Collective Bargaining- Concept and Process, Legal control, Factor affecting collective bargaining, Merit and Demerit of collective bargaining
3. History and Development of Trade Union Movement with reference to India, Registration of Trade Union, cancellation of registration, Rights and Liabilities of Registered Trade Union, Penalties and procedure, Powers and duties of Labour officers, Penalties and procedure.
4. The Factories Act, 1948 –
5. Definition of factory, Manufacturing process, Worker, Occupies,
6. Health, welfare and safety provisions under the Act
7. Employer's liability- liability for hazardous and inherently dangerous industries

UNIT – III:

1. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 –
2. Responsibility for payment of wages.
3. Authorised deductions of wages and delay in payment.
4. Obligations of employer and employee
5. Offences, their trial procedure and penalties.
6. Enforcement machinery under the Act- their powers and functions.

UNIT – IV:

1. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 –
2. Theories and Concept of Wages , Aims & Objects of Act, Definition, Fixation & Revision of rates of Wages, Working Hours and Determination of Wages and Claim etc.
3. Authority appointment & Powers of the Authority.
4. offences and penalties and Exemptions
5. Concepts of Dearness Allowance and Principles for determination of Dearness allowances

UNIT – V:

1. Employee's Compensation Act, 2010 –
2. Definitions, Aims & Object, Liability of Employer, Notional Extension & Defenses, Determination of Amount of Compensation, Compensation when due-Penalty for default, Contracting Out,
3. Commissioner for Employees Compensation-his duties, powers and procedure.
4. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 –
5. Applicability, Nature of benefits and privileges available under the Act

6. Procedure for claiming payment
7. Inspectors – their powers and functions. Penalties.

Suggested Reading –

- Dr. V. G. Goswami, Labour & Industrial Laws
- S. N. Misra, Labour and Industrial Laws
- S. P. Jain, Industrial and Labour Laws
- Avtar Singh & Harpreet Kaur, Introduction to Labour and Industrial Laws
- P. L. Malik, Handbook of Industrial and Labour Law
- S. R. Myneni, Labour Laws
- S. R. Samant, Employer's guide to Labour Laws
- Taxman's Labour Laws
- Adv. S. R. Bhosale, Law of Industrial Disputes
- R. C. Saxena, Labour Problems and social Welfare (1974)
- S. C. Srivastava, Social Security and Labour Laws (1985)
- K. M. Pillai, Labour and Industrial Laws

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester–Sixth

Course Name – Principles of Taxation Law

Paper – II

Course Code- BL-CC-602

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- The course aims to equip students with foundational and in-depth knowledge of the Indian taxation system, particularly the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- It seeks to develop an understanding of the legal principles governing taxation, classification of income, taxability, exemptions, computation of income under various heads, assessment procedures, and the interplay between domestic tax laws and international tax principles such as DTAA and POEM.
- Through statutory interpretation and case law analysis, students will acquire the ability to apply tax principles in practical and legal contexts.

Course Outcomes:

- **CO1:** Explain the historical evolution and key concepts of Indian taxation, distinguishing between various forms of tax (tax, surcharge, cess, toll).
- **CO2:** Interpret and apply key definitions under the Income Tax Act including assessee, income, previous year, and assessment year.
- **CO3:** Analyze residential status and its implications on tax liability with reference to POEM and international tax principles.
- **CO4:** Compute income under various heads — salary, house property, business/profession, capital gains, and other sources — along with permissible deductions.
- **CO5:** Distinguish between capital and revenue receipts and comprehend their tax implications using relevant case law.
- **CO6:** Develop legal reasoning and problem-solving skills using statutory interpretation and judicial precedents in taxation matters.

Teaching Methodology:

- **Lecture Method:** Structured lectures focusing on statutory provisions, explanations, and case law interpretations.
- **Case Law Discussion:** Analysis of landmark judgments to understand judicial interpretation and practical implications.

- **Problem-Solving Exercises:** Regular assignments and hypothetical case studies to develop computation and application skills.
- **Interactive Sessions:** Doubt-clearing discussions, quizzes, and debates to encourage participation and conceptual clarity.

Course Content –

UNIT – I: Introduction to Income Tax Law

1. Historical background and evolution of Income Tax legislation in India.
2. Basic tax concepts – Tax vs. Cess, Toll, Surcharge; Direct and Indirect Taxes.
3. Key definitions under the Income Tax Act, 1961: Income [Sec. 2(24)], Person [2(31)], Assessee [2(7)].
4. Previous Year [Sec. 3], Assessment Year [Sec. 2(9)].
5. Concepts: Application vs. Diversion of Income; Capital vs. Revenue Receipts (with case laws).

UNIT – II: Agricultural Income, Residential Status & Scope of Total Income

1. Definition and exemption of Agricultural Income [Secs. 2(1A), 10(1)].
2. Residential Status – determination [Sec. 6].
3. Scope of Total Income and deemed accrual in India [Secs. 4, 5, 9].
4. Place of Effective Management (POEM) and relevance in taxation.
5. Overview of DTAA (Double Tax Avoidance Agreement) & International Tax jurisdiction.

UNIT – III: Heads of Income – I

1. Overview of Heads of Income [Sec. 14].
2. Income from Salary – meaning, perquisites & profits in lieu of salary [Secs. 15–17].
3. Deductions from salary [Sec. 16].
4. Income from House Property – basis of charge [Sec. 22], annual value [Sec. 23].
5. Deductions [Secs. 24–25], co-ownership & deemed ownership [Secs. 26–27].

UNIT – IV: Heads of Income – II

1. Profits & Gains of Business or Profession – chargeability [Sec. 28], computation [Secs. 29, 30–43D].
2. Presumptive taxation schemes and relevant deductions.
3. Capital Gains – Capital asset [Sec. 2(14)], Transfer [Sec. 2(47)].
4. Computation & exemptions [Secs. 45–48, 55].
5. Income from Other Sources – chargeability [Sec. 56], deductions [Secs. 57–58], special provisions [Secs. 41(1), 59].

UNIT – V: Clubbing, Return Filing & Assessment

1. Clubbing of Income [Secs. 60–64] – transfer without consideration, revocable transfers, spouse & minor's income.

2. Return of Income [Sec. 139] – procedure for filing individual return.
3. Types of Assessment – self-assessment, scrutiny, best judgment [Secs. 139–145].
4. Reassessment & income escaping assessment [Secs. 147–153], issuance of notice [Secs. 148–151].
5. Assessment timelines, penalties & rate of tax on escaped income.

Reading Suggestions:

1. Bare Act – *Income Tax Act, 1961* (with Rules).
2. Kanga & Palkhivala – *The Law and Practice of Income Tax*.
3. Ahuja & Gupta – *Direct Taxes Law & Practice*.
4. Singhanian – *Students' Guide to Income Tax*.
5. Chaturvedi & Pithisaria – *Income Tax Law*.

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester-Sixth

Course Name – Private International Law

Paper – III

Course Code- BL-CC-603

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- Introduction to the relevance and scope of the Course in the globalized world with special reference to India.
- Examine the jurisprudential doctrines, practices and legal instruments that have been instrumental in its formulation, development and functioning.
- Create awareness about the structures and characteristics of private International Law with emphasis on specific areas of the discipline.
- Examine the position of India vis-à-vis private International Law and its implementation in India.
- Engage the students with the cases decided by ICJ and other relevant dispute settlement bodies.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** Understand the meaning of Private International Law, its legal basis and its position vis-à-vis the Indian legal system.
- **CO2:** Distinguish between various sources of Private International Law and their respective use in any given dispute involving questions of law.
- **CO3:** Understand the relationship between Private International Law and the national legal system with special emphasis on India.
- **CO4:** Analyze the impact of private international law from comparative and international perspectives, and in the context of social and cultural diversity.
- **CO5:** Apply private international law rules to complex problems and issues, critique the operation of private international rules from a theoretical perspective.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I: Private International Law and Classification

1. Introduction – Definition, Nature & Scope of Private International Law
2. Meaning and Relevance of Foreign Law
3. Classification of Cause of Action

4. Classification and Role of Law in Private International Law
5. Relationship of Private International Law with Public International Law

UNIT – II: Incidental Questions and Renvoi

1. Incidental Questions – Concept and Meaning
2. Essential Elements of an Incidental Question
3. Judicial Problems Illustrated with Examples
4. Renvoi – The Problem Stated
5. Possible Solutions, Scope and Application of Renvoi

UNIT – III: Proof of Foreign Law, Domicile, Nationality and Residence

1. Foreign Law as a Question of Fact and its Proof
2. Modes of Proof – Witnesses, Documents, Judicial Notice
3. Role of Courts in Establishing Foreign Law
4. Domicile – Origin, Choice, and Dependent Domicile (Minors, Married Women)
5. Nationality and Residence – Distinction and Legal Implications

UNIT – IV: Jurisdiction and Law of Obligations

1. Jurisdiction of English Courts under Brussels & Lugano Conventions
2. Limitations on Jurisdiction – Foreign Property and Parties
3. Jurisdiction in Contractual and Non-Contractual Obligations
4. Law of Contracts and Torts under Private International Law
5. Principles of Restitution and Unjust Enrichment

UNIT – V: Family and Property Law in Private International Law

1. Marriage – Recognition and Validity of Foreign Marriages
2. Matrimonial Causes – Divorce, Nullity & Judicial Separation
3. Legitimacy, Adoption & Status of Children in Cross-Border Cases
4. Distinction between Movable and Immovable Property in Conflicts Law
5. Transfer of Tangible Movables & Assignment of Intangible Movables

Suggested Reading –

- Cheshire and North – Private International Law.
- Private International Law" by Dr. Paras Diwan & Dr. Peeyushi Diwan
- Publisher: Deep & Deep Publications:Private International Law" by V.C. Govindaraj
- Publisher: Oxford University Press:private International Law" by Dr. S. R. Myneni
- Publisher: Allahabad Law Agency:Private International Law" by M. Rama Jois
- Publisher: N.M. Tripathi Pvt. Ltd. / Bharat Law Hous

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester-Sixth

Course Name –Bio-Technology law

Paper – IV

Course Code- BL-CC-604

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives:

- To learn the basic understanding about biotechnological inventions and its importance.
- To discuss the theological and ethical aspects of biotechnological inventions.
- To impart legal skill to students who can be able to judge the interest of MNCs as well as the common mass of the country.
- To know the complicated ethico-legal issues like genetic ownership, human cloning as well as genetic data privacy.
- To develop critical understanding of a student who can protect the biotechnological interest of citizen at national level and interest of country at international level.

Course Outcomes:

- **CO1:**Comprehend the basic understanding of interdisciplinary complexities involved in biotechnological invention.
- **CO2:**Defend or criticise the certain issues on the ground of morality or theological basis. Protect the private right of individual as well as public interest if affecting issues are biotechnological.
- **CO3:**Protect the rights of farmers, patient, consumer and other person in cases of issues relating to genetically modified plant, food and misuse of genetic information etc.
- **CO4:**Provide valuable suggestions on various issues and related draft policy, proposal or Bill etc.
- **CO5:**Work with NGO, with deep understanding of the issues and may provide consultation to the parties.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION

1. Meaning and scope of Biotechnology.
2. Generations of Biotechnology – First, Second, and Third.
3. Biotechnological innovations and emerging challenges.
4. Interrelationship between Law and Biotechnology.
5. Contemporary debates on biotechnology and society.

UNIT II: BIOTECHNOLOGICAL INVENTIONS AND ETHICS

1. Ownership of human body, parts, life and biological processes.
2. Theological perspectives – Christian, Islamic, and Hindu.
3. Ethical concerns relating to biotechnology.
4. Use and misuse of genes and genetic information.
5. Biotechnology, human rights, and dignity.

UNIT III: PATENTABILITY OF BIOTECHNOLOGICAL INVENTIONS

1. Patentability criteria under intellectual property law.
2. Non-patentable inventions in biotechnology.
3. Patentability of genes, microorganisms, plants, and animals.
4. Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) and plant varieties.
5. Case studies on biotech patent disputes.

UNIT IV: GENETIC DATA AND LAW

1. Genetic material and genetic data – scope and application.
2. Genetic data as common heritage vs. private property.
3. Right to privacy and data protection issues.
4. Genetic discrimination in employment and insurance.
5. Regulatory challenges of genetic research.

UNIT V: LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF BIOTECHNOLOGICAL INVENTIONS

1. TRIPS Agreement and international obligations.
2. EU Directive and EPO Examination Guidelines.
3. US PTO Examination Guidelines.
4. Indian Patent Office (IPO) Guidelines.
5. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

Suggested Reading

1. Nuffield Council on Bioethics – *Genetics and Human Behaviour*.
2. Bartha Maria Knoppers – *Genetics, Genomics and the Law*.
3. Dhar, B.L. – *Access to Genetic Resources and Protection of Traditional Knowledge*.
4. Paul Beaumont – *Biotechnology and Law*.
5. WTO/TRIPS Agreement text with case commentaries.

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester–Sixth

Course Name – The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023

(Formerly Known as Indian Evidence Act)

Paper – V

Course Code- BL-CC-605

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- The objective is to help the students as future lawyers to understand, to prevent laxity and negligence in the presentation and admissibility of evidence.
- It introduces the students to a feel of the courts, and also while practicing, how the rules of procedure need to be followed.
- It is both a part of the substantive and procedural law in civil and criminal cases. Evidence law provides a dynamic set of principles, which annexed with other essential factors in a case.
- To make them understand that a trial includes understanding the judges perception and how opinions may be formed, how the advocates skills, a witness and a party's demeanor in court is influential in the trials.
- To help students comprehend the difficulties faced and important role that the law of evidence must play in deciding an accused person's guilt and the success of the Indian Criminal Justice System.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** To acquire the knowledge of the basics of Law of evidence and develop an understanding of the law of evidence and its operation.
- **CO2:** To discuss the overview about the courts and various principles and provisions that governs the Law of Evidence.
- **CO3:** To contradict and contrast between the English law and the Indian law and the Adversarial and the Inquisitorial system of law.
- **CO4:** To demonstrate a detailed knowledge of specific areas of current importance and to analyze the evolving nature of law of evidence.
- **CO5:** To ascertain and discuss the facts of complex legal problems including implementation of the involving question of Law of Evidence.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT I: Introduction and General Principles – I

1. Historical background: British introduction of Evidence Law in India; transition from the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 to the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.
2. Applicability of the BSA: Administrative Tribunals, Industrial Tribunals, Courts Martial, Commissions of Inquiry, and exclusions.
3. Role of Law Commission Reports in shaping Evidence Law.
4. General concepts: Facts in issue, Evidence, Testimony, Documents, Things.
5. Classifications: Direct & Circumstantial, Primary & Secondary, Oral & Documentary evidence; Proving, disproving, and facts requiring proof.

UNIT II: Relevancy, Admissions & Confessions

1. Relevancy of Facts:
 - Doctrine of Res Gestae (Sec. 6, BSA), Motive, preparation, and conduct (Sec. 8, BSA).
 - Facts otherwise irrelevant but relevant under Secs. 11–13, BSA (custom, state of mind, etc.).
2. Admissions (Secs. 17–23, BSA): Nature, scope, and evidentiary value.
3. Confessions: Admission vs. Confession; general principles (Secs. 24–30, BSA).
4. Confessions and inducement, threat, promise, and police custody (Secs. 24–26, BSA).
5. Discovery under custody (Sec. 27, BSA), Confession by co-accused (Sec. 30, BSA).

UNIT III: Special Statements, Opinions & Presumptions

1. Statements by persons not called as witnesses – Dying Declarations (Sec. 32, BSA), Statements under special circumstances (Secs. 32–33, BSA).
2. Relevance of Judgments – Judgments in civil and criminal cases (Secs. 40–44, BSA).
3. Expert Opinions – Admissibility of expert evidence (Secs. 45–51, BSA).
4. Character evidence – Relevance in civil and criminal matters (Secs. 52–55, BSA).
5. Judicial Notice (Secs. 56–58, BSA) and Presumptions – legal, factual, and statutory presumptions.

UNIT IV: Oral, Documentary Evidence & Estoppel

1. Oral and Documentary Evidence – General principles (Secs. 59–61, BSA; Secs. 62–65, BSA).
2. Public and private documents; mode of proof (Secs. 74–78, BSA).
3. Presumptions related to documents (Secs. 79–90, BSA).
4. Exclusion of oral evidence by documentary evidence (Secs. 91–100, BSA).
5. Principle of Estoppel (Secs. 115–117, BSA).

UNIT V: Witnesses and Examination

1. Competency of Witnesses (Secs. 118–120, BSA).
2. Privileged Communications – Affairs of State (Sec. 123, BSA), Official communications (Sec. 124, BSA), Professional privilege (Secs. 126–129, BSA).
3. Examination of Witnesses – Chief, Cross, and Re-examination (Secs. 137–138, BSA).

4. Leading questions, Hostile witnesses, Impeachment of credit, Refreshing memory (Secs. 141–161, BSA).
5. Compulsion to answer, Protection to witnesses, and Approver's testimony.

Suggestive Reading

1. **Bare Act** – *Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023*.
2. Batuk Lal – *Law of Evidence* (updated for BSA).
3. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal – *The Law of Evidence* (with comparative notes on IEA & BSA).
4. Vepa P. Sarathi – *Law of Evidence*.
5. Avtar Singh – *Principles of the Law of Evidence*.

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:
Semester – Sixth
Course Name –Arbitration, Conciliation and Alternative Dispute Resolution
Systems (Practical Paper – I)
Paper – VI
Course Code- BL-CC-606

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- The process of resolving conflicts outside of court, such as arbitration, mediation, or negotiation, is known as alternative dispute resolution (ADR). ADR processes are typically quicker and less expensive.
- Core principles and goals of arbitration in law, as well as its historical history.
- The idea that courts shouldn't get involved in commercial disputes.
- The entirety of the arbitration process, the creation of the awards, their enforcement, and their finality.
- Conciliation as a concept, as well as its processes, enforcement, and components of function, power, and duty.

Course Outcomes –

CO1: Students will be exposed to the complexities of shaping prospective lawyers by instilling the art of talking, convincing, negotiating, mediation, arbitration, and so on.

CO2: To teach children about international arbitration, the New York Convention, and awards made under the Geneva Convention.

CO3: To help people comprehend all available dispute resolution options, the pros and cons of arbitration versus litigation, and the nature and range of each.

CO4: To convey them the two most popular types of ADR are mediation and arbitration, the latter of which is considered to be the best method for resolving disputes.

CO5: The syllabus also covers about the dispute resolution through Lok-Adalat and through other grassroots' levels.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations
- Practical & Tutorials

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

1. Historical Background and Development –Arbitration law in India Arbitration and Conciliation Act - Basic concepts and objectives.
2. Arbitration without intervention of a court; and with intervention of a court where there is no suit pending.

UNIT – II:

1. Arbitration agreement, Composition of Arbitral Tribunal Jurisdiction of Arbitral Tribunals.

2. Condition of Arbitral proceeding, making of arbitral award and termination of proceedings.
3. Recourse against arbitral award, and Finality and enforcement of Arbitral awards.

UNIT – III:

1. Conciliation - Conciliation proceedings and Conciliators Appointment, Role power and Duties and Procedure.
2. International Arbitration: International Commercial Awards passed within the country; award passed outside the country,
3. Enforcement of foreign Awards - New York convention and Geneva Convention Awards.

UNIT – IV:

1. Models of Dispute settlement, Litigation versus Arbitration,
2. Models of alternative dispute resolutions - Negotiation, Conciliation, Mediation, Mini-trial, Fast tract
3. Arbitration, Nature, scope, limitations and necessity of alternative models of disputes Resolution. Administrative
4. Tribunal - Art. 323 A and B - Sampath Kumar Case (1987). Family Court under the Family Court Act, 1984.

UNIT – V:

1. Consumer Council and Forums under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
2. Settlement of Disputes through Lok-Adalat and Lok Nyayalayas - Grassroot justice and Panchayat System for Resolution of dispute.
3. Problems and Hurdles in the Alternative Settlement of Disputes – Legal aid movement, Legal literacy.

Suggested Reading –

- Upendra Baxi - Crisis of the Indian Legal System (1982).
- B.S. Patil - The Law of Arbitration and Conciliation.
- S.D. Singh - Law of Arbitration (Eastern Book Company).
- P.C. Rao & William Sheffield - Alternative Dispute Resolution.

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:
Semester–Seventh
Course Name – Intellectual Property Rights
Paper – I
Course Code- BL-CC-701

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To understand specific intellectual property law Trade Marks, Domain Names, Geographical Indications, Designs and their convergence.
- To study the provisions of Trade Marks Act, 1999, Geographical Indications Act, 1999 and Designs Act 2000.
- To untangle enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights issues.
- To recognize relevancy of International Conventions in relation to Intellectual Property.
- To make students understand the very formation of international legal order by introducing them to the organizations such as WIPO, WTO, TRIPS etc.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** the legal basis of the IPL and its impact in economic, social and technological context
- **CO2:** Synthesis of case laws, identification of issues, applicability of relevant provisions and critical analysis of the judicial decisions with reference to the Trade Marks Act, 1999, Geographical Indications Act, 1999 and Designs Act 2000
- **CO3:** Tracing the existing legal framework through latest Judgments and applicability of provisions in the evolving as well as technological driven society.
- **CO4:** Intellectual Property Rights is intended to raise IPR awareness and familiarize students with the documentation and administrative procedures associated with IPR in India.
- **CO5:** Aids in the identification of various types of intellectual properties (IPs), the right of ownership, the scope of protection, and the methods for creating and extracting value from IP.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT I – Copyright Law

1. Meaning, Application, Subject matter and Nature of Copyright under the Copyright Act, 1957.
2. Copyrightable Matter & Qualification for Copyright Subsistence; 2013 Amendment and Recent Trends.
3. Registration Procedure with the Registrar of Copyrights.
4. Infringement of Copyrights – Remedies & Defenses.
5. Assignment, Licensing and Transfer of Copyright.

UNIT II – Patent Law

1. Concept and Historical Background of Patent Law in India; Patent Act, 1970.
2. Essential Features of Patents, Specifications, Patents of Addition & Non-patentable Inventions.
3. Types of Patents, Registration and Licensing.
4. Infringement of Patents and Remedies.
5. Patents & Biotechnology – Living Organisms, Pharmaceutical Patents, Evergreening, and Sui Generis Protection.

UNIT III – Trade Marks & Designs

1. Concept, Functions and Utility of Trade Marks under the Trade Marks Act, 1999.
2. Associate Marks, Collective Marks, and Service Marks.
3. Salient Features of the Designs Act, 2000.
4. Registration, Infringement, Piracy and Passing Off; Remedies for Infringement and Unregistered Marks/Designs.
5. GATT & GATS, Assignment and Licensing of Trade Marks and Designs.

UNIT IV – Geographical Indications & Trade Secrets

1. Concept and Scope of Trade Secrets; Position in India & Reasons for Non-development.
2. Concept, Registration and Protection of Geographical Indications.
3. Infringement of GIs and Remedies.
4. Comparative perspective of Trade Secret vs Other IP Rights.
5. Emerging trends in Protection of GIs and Trade Secrets.

UNIT V – International Framework of IPR

1. International Perspective of Intellectual Property Rights.
2. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (1883).
3. Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (1886).
4. Madrid Agreement & Protocol, Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).
5. TRIPS Agreement (1994), WIPO-administered Treaties, Role of WIPO, WTO & UNESCO.

Suggested Readings

1. **Bare Acts** – Copyright Act, 1957; Patents Act, 1970; Trade Marks Act, 1999; Designs Act, 2000; Geographical Indications of Goods Act, 1999.
2. V.K. Ahuja – *Law of Copyright and Neighbouring Rights*.
3. P. Narayanan – *Patent Law*.
4. Cornish, Llewelyn & Aplin – *Intellectual Property: Patents, Copyright, Trade Marks and Allied Rights*.
5. Dr. B.L. Wadehra – *Law Relating to Intellectual Property*.

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:
Semester–Seventh
Course Name – Cyber Law (Skill Enhancement Course)
Paper – II
Course Code- BL-CC-702

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- The objective of the course is to introduce the cyber world and cyber law in general.
- To explain about the various facets of cyber crimes.
- To enhance the understanding of problems arising out of online transactions and provoke them to find solutions.
- To clarify the Intellectual Property issues in the cyber space and the growth and development of the law in this regard.
- To educate about the regulation of cyber space at national and international level.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** After completing the course, students will be familiar with the concepts related to cyber world and cyber law in general.
- **CO2:** Develop competitive edge on various facets of cyber-crimes Problems arising out of online transactions and provoke them to find solutions.
- **CO3:** Intellectual property issues in the cyber space and the growth and development of the law Regulation of cyber space at national and international level.
- **CO4:** Upholding ethical standards in cyber laws and intellectual property issues.
- **CO5:** Make learners aware of the social and intellectual property issues that are emerging from cyberspace, as well as develop an understanding of the relationship between commerce and cyberspace.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations
- Practical / Tutorials

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

1. Evolution of Law in Cyberspace – Internet related Legal Issues Concept and Definitions of Cyberspace, Fundamental Components of Computer,
2. Overview of Computer and Web technology, Application of Network, Origins of Internet and WWW, Communication through Internet, Internet related Legal Issues.
3. Evolution of Cyber Crimes and Real World Cases – Definition and Nature, Evolution of Cyber Crime,

4. Classification of Cyber crimes. Reason for Computer Vulnerability, Computer Contaminant, Real World Cases - Online banking, Credit Card Frauds, Identity Theft, crimes relating to Social Networking websites and Social Media.

UNIT – II:

1. Introduction to Indian Cyber Law – Objectives and Scope of the Information Technology Act 2000.
2. National Cyber Security Policy, 2013 – History, Aim and Objectives, Nature and scope, Strategies, Securing e-governance service,
3. Cyber Terrorism and Cyber security, Promotion of research and development in cyber security.

UNIT – III:

1. Judicial Analysis of Cyber Jurisdiction – Definition of Jurisdiction in Cyberspace, Model for Jurisdictional Analysis, Personal Jurisdiction, Issue of Geography & Sovereignty, Freedom of Speech in Cyberspace.
2. International Cooperation in fighting Cyber Crime – United Nations, The Council of Europe Convention on Cyber Crime, Position in UK, Position in US.

UNIT – IV:

1. Intellectual Property Issues and Cyberspace – Concept and nature of Intellectual property, Copyright and the Internet, Liability of Domain name registrant, Trademark issues in Cyberspace, Status of Computer Software's under Patent Law.
2. Authentication of Electronic Records and Electronic Governance – Formation of Electronic Contract, Legal issues in Cyber Contract, and E Commerce, Digital Signature, Problems in Taxing E-Commerce, Electronic Governance: Legal Recognition of Electronic Record.

UNIT – V:

1. Admissibility of Digital Evidence – Concept of Digital Evidence, Conditions for the admissibility of Digital Evidence,
2. Examination of a witness by video conference, Changes in the Evidence Act.
3. Liabilities of an Internet Service Provider in Cyberspace.
4. Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (DPDP Act, 2023)

Suggested Reading –

- Dr.Jyoti Rattan— Cyber Laws & Information Technology, 2nd Edition, Bharat Law House Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
- Dr.R.K.Chaubey, An Introduction to Cyber Crime and Cyber Law, Kamal Law House.
- Dr.Farooq Ahmad—Cyber Law In India (Law on Internet), Pioneer Books, Delhi.
- Dr. Bhagyashree A. Deshpande – Cyber Law, Central Law Publications.
- Ojha Avadhesh, —Commentary on Information Technology Act-2000, Tax Law Pub., Jodhpur.
- SatyaPrasad—Law Relating to Information Technology(Cyber Laws) T.V.R.,1st edition, Asia Law House.

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester–Seventh

Course Name – Forensic Science & Law

Paper – III

Course Code- BL-CC-703

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- Provide a comprehensive understanding of the principles, scope, and historical development of forensic science and its integration with the legal system.
- Equip students with the skills to effectively manage crime scenes and handle physical evidence while adhering to legal standards.
- Familiarize students with advanced forensic tools and techniques used in analyzing physical, digital, and medical evidence.
- Develop knowledge of forensic medicine and toxicology, focusing on their application in criminal investigations and legal proceedings.
- Enable students to critically analyze the admissibility of forensic evidence in courts, including ethical and human rights considerations.

Course Outcomes:-

- **CO1:** Define forensic science, its scope, and historical evolution, and explain its role in strengthening the criminal justice system.
- **CO2:** Apply procedures for securing, documenting, and preserving crime scenes, and handle various types of physical evidence while maintaining the chain of custody for legal admissibility.
- **CO3:** Utilize forensic tools and techniques, including fingerprint, footprint, tool mark, ballistic, questioned document, and digital forensic analyses, within legal frameworks.
- **CO4:** Conduct post-mortem examinations, analyze injuries, perform medical examinations in sexual offence cases, and identify poisons using toxicological methods, ensuring alignment with legal protocols.
- **CO5:** Interpret provisions of the Indian Evidence Act (Sections 45–51), assess the admissibility of scientific evidence (e.g., DNA, polygraph, brain mapping), analyze relevant judicial pronouncements, and address ethical and human rights concerns in forensic investigations.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching (Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT I: Introduction to Forensic Science and Legal Framework

1. Meaning, Nature, and Scope of Forensic Science
2. Historical Evolution of Forensic Science in India and Globally
3. Relationship Between Law and Forensic Science
4. Role of Forensic Science in Criminal Justice System

UNIT II: Crime Scene Investigation and Evidence Handling

1. Crime Scene Management: Securing, Documenting, and Preserving the Scene
2. Types of Physical Evidence: Collection and Preservation Techniques
3. Chain of Custody and Legal Admissibility
4. Legal Provisions Related to Search, Seizure, and Evidence Handling

UNIT III: Forensic Tools and Techniques

1. Fingerprint, Footprint, and Tool Mark Examination
2. Ballistics: Firearms, Ammunition, and Gunshot Residue Analysis
3. Questioned Documents: Handwriting, Ink, and Paper Analysis
4. Digital and Cyber Forensics: Tools and Legal Framework

UNIT IV: Forensic Medicine and Toxicology

1. Post-mortem Examination and Estimation of Time and Cause of Death
2. Injuries: Types, Analysis, and Legal Relevance
3. Examination in Sexual Offences: Medical and Legal Aspects
4. Toxicology: Poisons, Symptoms, and Detection Techniques

UNIT V: Law of Evidence and Judicial Interpretation of Forensic Science

1. Expert Evidence under Indian Evidence Act (Sections 45–51)
2. Admissibility of Scientific Evidence in Courts: DNA, Polygraph, Brain Mapping
3. Important Judicial Pronouncements on Forensic Evidence
4. Ethical and Human Rights Concerns in Forensic Investigations

Recommended Readings:

1. B.S. Nabar – Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation and Trials
2. K. Kumud – Essentials of Forensic Medicine
3. P.C. Jain – Manual of Forensic Science
4. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal – The Indian Evidence Act
5. Murphy, D. – Modern Forensic Science and Law
6. Relevant Bare Acts, Case Laws, and Law Commission Reports

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester–Seventh

Course Name – Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act

Paper – IV

Course Code- BL-CC-704

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To impart basic knowledge to the students of the difference between the civil laws and criminal laws by making them understand the key differences between the methodology of both the streams of law.
- Having understood the same the students would be apprised of the key words used in civil laws for better understanding of the subject.
- This course aims at making the students learn the procedure before the civil court and the mannerisms that needs to be followed in the court.
- The course also aims at inculcating ethical values in the students by making them learn about those areas which they need to bear in mind to maintain legal propriety and ethics.
- Procedural laws aid in discerning the parties to the suit, the material facts of the case, the jurisdiction of the courts, the evidence at hand and the relief sought in the suit.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** The students will become well versed with the basic keywords used frequently in the civil courts such as plaint, written statement, summons, plaintiff, defendant, judgment, decree, and so on.
- **CO2:** The students would be able to locate the jurisdiction of the various civil courts after reading this subject by knowing the various jurisdictions that are there at every level as per the hierarchy of civil courts.
- **CO3:** Show that you understand how to draught a document for submission to a court. Recall and apply the law applicable to selecting a court as well as initiating and responding to a suit.
- **CO4:** This C.P.C course is intended to study the significance of procedural law. To familiarize students with the various stages that a civil case goes through, as well as the related issues. The course also covers the law of limitation.
- **CO5:** To reach an expeditious resolution for a variety of civil disputes, devise an appropriate course of action and apply appropriate court rules and procedures in the legal system.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

Introductory –

1. Concept of civil procedure in India before the advent of the British rule, Evolution of civil procedure from 1712 to 1911,
2. Principle features of the civil procedure code, Importance of State Amendments.

Jurisdiction and Res Judicata–

1. Jurisdiction - Meaning, Types, Objectives, Cause of action and Jurisdictional bar.
2. Res Judicata - Conditions and applications, Difference between estoppel and res judicata, Constructive Res Judicata. Foreign, Judgment - When not conclusive? Presumptions.

UNIT – II:

1. Suits and institution of suit – Concept of Law suit, Parties to suit (order I), Place of suing (Sec -15), Framing of suit (order II), Institution of suits (order IV),
2. Summons (Sec - 27,28,31, Order IV, VI, IX), Service of foreign summons (Sec - 29), Power for order (Sec - 30 Order XI).
3. Pleadings and Complaint – Material facts, Forms of Pleading, Condition Precedent, Presumptions of law, Striking out or amendment, Particulars in money suits and suits for immovable property,
4. Grounds of Limitation, Return of Complaint, Rejection of Complaint, Production and Listing of Documents, Written Statement, Counter Claim, Set off and Framing of Issues.

UNIT – III:

1. Appearance and Examination – Appearance, Ex-Parte Procedure, Default of Parties, Summoning and attendance of witnesses, Examination, Admissions, Production, Return of Documents, Hearing and Affidavit.
2. Adjournments, Judgment and Decree – Order XVIII, Adjournment - Judicial discretion and problems of arrears,
3. Concept of judgment - Decree, interim orders and stay, Injunctions, Costs.

UNIT – IV:

1. Execution and Commissions – Concept of Execution, General principles of Execution, Power for execution of Decrees. (Sec -38-46),
2. Procedure for execution, Enforcement: Arrest and Detention (Sec - 55-59), Attachment (Sec 60-64), Sale (Sec 65-67), The rationale of Commissions,
3. Appeal, Review and Revision – Concept and Meaning of appeal, Review and Revision. Appeals from Original Decrees. (Sec 96-99 A), Appeals from Appellate Decrees (Sec 100-103), Appeals from Orders (Sec. 104-106), General provisions relating to appeals (Sec 107-108), Appeals to the Supreme Court (Sec 109).
4. Appellate Power of High Court in Civil Matters.

UNIT – V:

1. Limitation Act - Historical background, Nature and scope of Limitation Act,
2. Limitation of Suits, appeal and applications.
3. Computation of period of limitation, Acquisition of ownership by possession.

Suggested Reading –

- Mulla - Code of Civil Procedure. (N.M.Tripathi)
- A.C. Ganguly - Civil Court Practice and Procedure.
- Mitra- Limitation Act.((Eastern Book Company)
- C.K. Takwani – Civil Procedure Code.

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester–Sevnth

Course Name – Media Law

Paper – V

Course Code- BL-CC-705

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To introduce students to ethical issues and legal restraints placed upon media
- To discuss the conflicting traditions of a free but regulated mass media
- To discuss various media laws
- To understand the context and framework of media regulation in India
- To discuss the regulations of advertising

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** It enables students to learn about media laws in India and around the world, as well as the right to free expression and reasonable restrictions.
- **CO2:** To familiarise students with the major principles of media law by investigating key court decisions and statutory enactments.
- **CO3:** To instil in students an understanding of relevant constitutional liberties, legal issues, and ethical principles concerning the press and media.
- **CO4:** To assess students' understanding of how the law is formed, including the delicate balancing of changing dimensions of time and social values.
- **CO5:** To assist students in recognising and asserting their legal rights to free speech and expression, privacy, and to analyse the restrictions, including regulatory frameworks, and to apply the same to emerging media.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT I – Concept of Media & Constitutional Framework

1. Meaning, Evolution and Forms of Media.
2. Media and the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.
3. Freedom of Speech & Expression – Article 19(1)(a).
4. Reasonable Restrictions – Article 19(2) and Judicial Role.
5. Media, Privacy, and Sting Operations.

UNIT II – Statutory Laws Governing Print & Visual Media

1. Contempt of Courts Act and Law of Defamation.
2. Official Secrets Act – Issues and Controversies.
3. Copyright Law and Protection of Media Content.
4. Cinematograph Act and Film Censorship.
5. Right to Information Act, 2000.

UNIT III – Electronic Media & Regulatory Mechanisms

1. Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.
2. Prasar Bharati Act, 1990.
3. Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1955.
4. Press Council of India & Self-regulation Guidelines.
5. Role of National Broadcasting Association (NBA).

UNIT IV – Media, Democracy & Justice

1. Role of Media in Strengthening Democracy.
2. Media Accountability, National Security and Crisis Reporting.
3. Social Media – Influence, Impact and Challenges.
4. Concept of Media Trial and Pre-trial Publicity.
5. Doctrine of Postponement and Media's Role in Criminal Justice.

UNIT V – Challenges & Limitations of Media

1. Sensationalism, Paid News and Profit Motive.
2. Poor Coverage of Important Issues & Glorification of Crime.
3. Cross-media Ownership and Monopoly Concerns.
4. Freedom of Press during Emergencies.
5. Restrictions under BNSS (Sec. 163), Telegraph Act (Secs. 5 & 8), and Cable TV Act (Secs. 19 & 20).

Suggested Reading –

- Durga Das Basu : Law of Press
- Vidhisha Barua : Press & Media
- C.S Raidu, S.B Nageshwar Rao : Mass Media Law & Regulations
- Justice E.S. Venkatramiah : Freedom of Press Some Recent Trends
- Madhavi Goradia Diwan : Facets of Media Law
- Dr. S. R Myneni : Media Law

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:
Semester–Seventh
Course Name –Pleading, Drafting And Conveyancing (Practical Paper – II)
Paper – VI
Course Code- BL-CC-706
Credits – 5 **Total Classes: 60+15**

Course Objectives –

- A complete understanding of the rules governing the essential elements of drafting, pleading, and conveyancing.
- To help pupils comprehend the difficulties associated with creating various forms of civil or criminal complaints.
- To require students to grasp the essentials of conveyancing and occasionally required written arguments in court.
- To instil a solid grasp of the importance of drafting, drafting techniques, and other legal documents like affidavits, caveats, etc.
- To help students comprehend the difficulties encountered and the crucial role that arguing and the practise of advocacy must play.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** Apply fundamental/golden rules of Pleadings and Conveyancing while drafting deeds and agreements.
- **CO2:** Recall and apply the provisions of specific statute while drafting any petition/application under the said statute.
- **CO3:** Draft civil pleadings, criminal pleadings, matrimonial pleadings and constitutional pleadings.
- **CO4:** Comprehend the pleadings and prepare written replies for the same.
- **CO5:** Draft notices for their clients under various statutes and replies to the notices.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations
- Practical & Tutorials

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

1. Drafting –General principles and substantive rules of drafting. Fundamental Rules of Pleadings,
2. Forms of Pleadings, Particulars, Alternative and Inconsistent Pleadings,
3. Amendment, Frame of Suit, Parties to Suit, Complaint, Defence, Appeals, Applications, Affidavits.

UNIT – II:

Civil Pleadings –

(i)Plaint (ii) written statement (iii) Interlocutory Application (iv) Original Petition (v) Affidavit (vi) Execution Petition and (vii) Memorandum of Appeal and Revision (viii) Petition under Articles 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India.

UNIT – III:

Criminal Pleadings –

(i) Complaints (ii) Criminal Miscellaneous Petition, (iii) Bail Application and (iv) Memorandum of Appeal and Revision.

UNIT – IV:

Conveyancing –

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

UNIT – V:

Viva-Voce –

Viva- Voce on Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing.(40 Marks)

Suggested Reading –

- Majumdar - Law Relating to Notices (Particularly Chapter 1 to 6)
- Mogha-DraftingPleadingandConveyancing.(EasternBookCompany)

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester–Eighth

Course Name – Banking Law

Paper – I

Course Code- BL-CC-801

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To educate students on the importance of financial and banking institutions in the development of a nation.
- To make the students understand the various services offered and various risks faced by banks.
- To help students understand the unique and trustworthy relationships that exists between banks and their customers.
- To teach students about the critical role that private sector banks play.
- To teach students about the various complexities involved in focusing on various consumer grievances and their effective resolution.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** To make the students understand the various services offered and various risks faced by banks.
- **CO2:** To make them aware of various banking innovations after nationalization.
- **CO3:** The Banking Law course is intended to primarily familiarize students with the operational parameters of banking law, as well as to teach the general principles of banking law and to develop students' appreciative faculties in statutory, will, and case – law in this area.
- **CO4:** Many reputable firms and independent legal consultants are drawn to the rapidly expanding field of financial and investment services.
- **CO5:** E-commerce and e-banking are two new emerging dimensions in banking systems.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

1. Historical background of banking in India – History of Banking, banking system in India, Functions of commercial Bank, Structure of Banking system.
2. Nationalization of Banks in India – Compelling reasons of Bank Nationalization, Argument against nationalization of banks,
3. Development of Banking after Nationalization of Banks.

UNIT – II:

1. Banking Regulation Act 1949 – Definition of Bank, Types of Bank, Salient features of Banking Regulation Act 1949,
2. Structure, Role of Reserve Bank of India under Banking Regulation Act 1949, Memorandum, reconstruction and Amalgamation,
3. The Deposit Insurance Corporation Act 1961.
4. Reserve Bank of India – Constitution and Management, Functions of Reserve Bank of India, Central Banking Functions, Regulatory and Supervisory Functions.

UNIT – III:

1. Relationship between Banker and Customer – Definition of Banker, the relationship between Banker and customers, General relationship between banker and customer, Special features of Relationship between banker and customer (Duties and Rights of Banker), Customers Duties to his Banker.
2. Employments of Funds – Loans and Advances, Guarantees- Advances secured by collateral securities,
3. Agency Services- Financing of exports, Advance to priority sectors, Credit Guarantee Scheme, Securitization Act 2002.

UNIT – IV:

1. Law relating to Negotiable Instruments 1881 with Amendments – Negotiable Instruments, Kinds, Holder and Holder in due course, Parties,
2. Negotiation-presentments- Endorsement, liability of Parties, Noting and protest, Dishonor of Negotiable Instrument.

UNIT – V:

1. Customers grievances and Redressal – Ancillary Services and E-Banking,
2. Banking Ombudsman Scheme,
3. Consumer Protection Act 1986, and Banking Services,
4. Debt Recovery Tribunal- Establishment, Functions, Power and procedure.

Suggested Reading –

- M.L. Tannan- Law of Banking
- P.N. varshney- banking Law and Practice.
- Dr. S. R. Myneni –law of Banking
- Avtar Singh- Banking Law and Practice

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester–Eight

Course Name – Right to Information

Paper – II

Course Code- BL-CC-802

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- A thorough understanding of the concept pertaining to the law relating to Right to Information and its significance and any democratic set up.
- To make students understand the general principles of and challenges involved in the vibrant law pertaining to RTI.
- A study of the subject would help students develop a legal sense and filled him with a definite civic duty and shall make an informed citizenry.
- To inculcate a thorough understanding of the various layers of the information and the process as to how to seek the same within the rules and regulations as framed by the RTI ACT.
- In order to raise massive awareness of the RTI and to accord and raise concerns over the protections given to the whistle-blowers.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** It is intended to persuade students that the right to information promotes transparency and accountability in governance, thereby preventing abuse of power.
- **CO2:** Students will gain practical knowledge of how to request information from the government.
- **CO3:** Students will learn how to approach the appropriate forum in order to obtain information from public authorities.
- **CO4:** Students will learn about assisting citizens in securing information and ensuring transparency in governance.
- **CO5:** Students will learn about developing competency in the application of the law in the workplace.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

1. Introduction of Right to Information Act 2005 –History, Background, Objectives.
2. Preamble of Right to Information Act 2005.

3. Obligation of Public Authorities (Section 3 to 11).
4. Right to Information as Constitutional rights: Protection of Article 19(1) (a), Right to privacy, Contempt of Court, Public Interest vis-à-vis Information.

UNIT – II:

1. The Central Information Commission – Constitutions, Eligibility criteria and Process of Appointment, Term of office and Condition of Service, Removal of Informational Commissioner.
2. The State Information Commission – Constitutions, Eligibility criteria and Process of Appointment, Term of office and Condition of Service, Removal of Informational Commissioner.

UNIT – III:

1. Power and Function – Information Commission, Appeal and Penalties under Right to Information Act 2005.
2. Breach of Confidentiality and Privacy – The Indian perspective an offence under the Indian Information Technologies Act 2000.

UNIT – IV:

1. Public Authority vis-à-vis Right to Information Act 2005 – Origin, History, Public Authority, right to Information,
2. Breach of Duty to disclose by Public Authority.
3. Right to Information and E-Governance – Electronic Information Dissemination, need for regulation.
4. Jurisdiction in Cyberspace – Problem and perspective.

UNIT – V:

1. Right to Information and Other Acts, Reports, Bill – The official Secrets Act, 1923, Public records Act 1993, Public records rules 1997,
2. The Freedom of Information Act, 2002,
3. Reports of National Commission to Review the working of the Constitution, 2002(relevant provisions).
4. 179th Report of Law Commissions of India on Public Interest Disclosure and protection of Informer, 2001(relevant provisions), The Public Interest Discloser (Protection of Informer Bill) 2002.

Suggested Reading –

- The Right to Information Act Book, By Shruti Desai.
- The Right to Information Act, 2005 By Dheera Khanawal & Krishna K. Khanawal.
- The Right to Information: Law-Policy-Practice By Rodney D Ryder.
- Handbook on The Right to Information Act By P.K.Das.
- Treaties on The Right to Information Act 2005 By Dr.Hiraj Kumar (2007).

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester–Eighth
Course Name –Criminology, Penology and Victimology
Paper – III
Course Code- BL-CC-803

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To understand the theoretical and historical foundations of criminology and its interdisciplinary nature.
- To analyze various theories of crime causation and apply them to contemporary crimes.
- To explore the typology of crimes prevalent in India and examine institutional responses.
- To evaluate the structure and function of the police and prison systems in India.
- To understand the concept of juvenile delinquency and its legal framework.
- To assess the role of victims in the criminal justice system and compensation mechanisms.
- To critically analyze punishment theories and reformatory measures like probation and open prisons.

Course Outcomes:

- **CO1:** Interpret and distinguish between different perspectives on crime and criminality.
- **CO2:** Apply classical and modern criminological theories to real-world offenses, including white-collar crime and terrorism.
- **CO3:** Assess the socio-economic dimensions of crime, including privileged class deviance and organized crime.
- **CO4:** Critically analyze the functioning and reform needs of the Indian police and prison systems.
- **CO5:** Understand juvenile delinquency from legal, psychological, and sociological standpoints.
- **CO6:** Examine the victim's role in the criminal process and the compensation mechanisms under Indian law.
- **CO7:** Evaluate the rationale and impact of various forms of punishment, including capital punishment and probation.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content-

UNIT I: THEORETICAL AND HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES OF CRIMINOLOGY

1. Perspective of Crime and Criminal – Sin, Wrong and Crime – Changing concept of crime in varying social formations – Crime viewed through consensus or conflict perspectives.
2. Relationship between Criminal Policy, Criminal Law and Criminology.

UNIT II: CRIME CAUSATION GENERALLY AND IN THE CONTEXT OF SPECIFIC OFFENSES SUCH AS WHITE COLLAR CRIMES, CRIME AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN, TERRORISM ETC.

1. Prominent criminological thought currents – Classicalism, Positivism and Radicalism.
2. Learning Theories of Causation – Differential Association Theory of Sutherland.
3. Social Disorganization Theories – Durkheim, Merton.
4. Psychodynamic Theory – Freud.
5. Economic Theory of Crime.
6. Female Criminality.

UNIT III: THE INDIAN CRIME REALITY

1. Typology of crime and their characteristics (mala in se & mala in prohibita); Crime Statistics
2. Traditional Crimes
3. Social & Economic Offences:
 1. Organised Crimes: Cyber Crimes, Trafficking, Narcotic Trade, Money Laundering
 2. Privileged Class Deviance.

INDIAN POLICE SYSTEM

1. Methods of Police Investigation.
2. Reforms in Police System.

UNIT IV: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

1. Concept of Juvenile Delinquency
2. Legal Framework in India

VICTIMOLOGY MEANING AND SCOPE OF VICTIMOLOGY

Role of victim in criminal justice administration compensation under section 357 & 357 A CrPC.

UNIT V: PUNISHMENT AND ITS JUSTIFICATIONS

1. Theories of Punishment – Retribution, Deterrence, Reformation and Prevention.
2. Kinds of Punishment – with a special emphasis on Capital Punishment S. 354 CrPC.
3. Probation as a form of Punishment.

INDIAN PRISON SYSTEM

1. Reforms in Prison System.
2. Open Prisons.

Suggested Readings:

1. **Sutherland, Edwin H. & Cressey, Donald R.** – *Principles of Criminology*
2. **Ahmed Siddique** – *Criminology: Problems and Perspectives*
3. **Paranjape, N.V.** – *Criminology, Penology and Victimology*
4. **Dr. K. D. Gaur** – *Criminal Law – Cases and Materials*
5. **M. P. Jain & S. N. Jain** – *Principles of Administrative Law* (For police and prison systems)

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester–Eighth

Course Name – Competition Law

Paper – IV

Course Code- BL-CC-804

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- This course is structured to understand the objectives of antitrust laws and to reflect upon the relevance of competition in the market, in light of changing economic paradigm, post liberalization.
- This course will examine and compare the application of competition law on anticompetitive, dominant and combining behaviour of enterprises and competition interface with sectorial regulators.
- This gives a sound introduction to key legal rules and underlying economic concepts that make up the substance of Competition Law in India through a comparison of the main jurisdictions (especially EU and US) and thus provide a solid background for further studies of this subject.
- To encourage the development of student's skills in legal reasoning and analysis through study of statutes, decisions of the Indian competition authorities will be dealt exhaustively throughout the course.
- The present course is designed to enable the students to take up professional practice in the field of competition law and policy in India and beyond.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** To identify and explain the founding principles of Indian Competition Law.
- **CO2:** To understand the types of behaviour and the market circumstances that invokes competition law and policy.
- **CO3:** To demonstrate a detailed knowledge of specific areas of current importance and to appreciate the evolving nature of competition law.
- **CO4:** To ascertain and evaluate the facts of complex legal problem involving question of competition law.
- **CO5:** Students will understand the economic, legal, and ethical implications of financial market fraud. To assist them in analysing various legal provisions concerning insolvency, competition law, and other related laws.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT I: HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF COMPETITION LAW

1. Basic Concepts, Constitutional aspect of Elimination of Concentration of Wealth and Distribution of Resources [Article 39 (b) (c)].
2. Relation between Competition Policy and Competition Law.
3. Objectives of Competition Law, History and Development of Competition Law, Raghavan Committee Report, Competition Act 2002.
4. Difference between MRTP Act and Competition Act.
5. Salient feature of Competition Act, Draft National Competition Policy, 2011, Important Definitions under the Competition Act, 2002.

COMPETITION LAW FROM INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

1. European Union Competition Law- Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).
2. United States Antitrust Law: Sherman Act of 1890, Clayton Act of 1914 and Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914.

UNIT II: PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN AGREEMENTS

1. Anti- Competitive Agreements, Horizontal and Vertical agreement.
2. Rule of Perse and Reason, Appreciable Adverse Effect on Competition (AAEC) in India.
3. Exemption, Prohibition of Anti competitive agreement/ Cartel/bid rigging.

UNIT III: PROHIBITION OF ABUSE OF DOMINANT POSITION

1. Enterprise.
2. Relevant Market, Dominance in Relevant Market.
3. Abuse of dominance, Predatory Pricing.

UNIT IV: REGULATION OF COMBINATIONS

1. Combinations: Merger, Acquisition, Amalgamation and Takeover.
2. Horizontal, Vertical and Conglomerate Mergers.
3. Combinations covered under the Competition Act, 2002 – Regulations, Penalties.

UNIT V: COMPETITION LAW IN REGULATED SECTORS

1. Competition and Intellectual Property Rights Interface.
2. Competition and Consumer protection Law Interface.
3. Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI).
4. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).
5. Banking Ombudsman.
6. Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IDRA).
7. Other Regulatory Authorities.

ENFORCEMENT MECHANISMS & ADVOCACY

1. Establishment and Constitution of Competition Commission of India
2. Powers and Functions- Jurisdiction of the CCI – adjudication and appeals.
3. Director General of Investigation (DGI)- Penalties and Enforcement.
4. Competition Advocacy in India.

Suggested Reading –

- Taxmann's Competition Law & Practice, D.P. Mittal

- Competition Law in India, Abhir Roy, Jayant Kumar

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester–Eighth

Course Name – Interpretation of Statutes

Paper – V

Course Code- BL-CC-805

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To acquaint the students with essential function of legislature and judiciary.
- To acquaint students with the basics of legislative lexicology and with various rules of interpretation.
- To familiarize the students with internal and external aids of interpretation of statute.
- To develop the critical thinking to analyze the judgments in the light of principles of interpretation.
- To induce curiosity in the students as to how and why certain words or phrases in the statute are attributed certain meanings.
- To familiarize students with the concept of legislative intent and its intended and unintended consequences.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** It aids in the interpretation of legislation and legal aspects, allowing students to understand the legislature's intent in enacting a statute, how it can be interpreted, and the rules used by the legislature, such as the golden rule and the mischief rule.
- **CO2:** Provide a new interpretation of law by using various rules of interpretation in various facts and circumstances.
- **CO3:** They should be in a position to apply various rules of interpretation to substantiate their argument and convince the judge in the court of law.
- **CO4:** Apply the rules of interpretation in course of their profession as a lawyer or as a judge.
- **CO5:** Uncover the rule of interpretation on which the judgment of Judge on particular issue is based Criticize the judgments on the basis of rule of interpretation.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

Introductory – Meaning & Objects of Interpretation, General Clauses Act.

General Principles of Interpretation –

1. Literal Rule,
2. Golden Rule,
3. Mischief Rule,
4. Statute must be read as a whole,
5. Statute to be construed to make it effective and workable, Omissions not to be inferred, Every word in a statute to be given a meaning.

UNIT – II:

1. Internal Aid to Construction – Preamble, Definition, Sections, Heading, Marginal notes, Punctuations, Illustrations, Proviso, Explanation & Schedule.
2. External Aid to Construction – Parliamentary History, Historical facts and surrounding circumstances, Socio-political & economic developments, Reference to other Statutes, Contemporaneous Exposition & other external aids.

UNIT – III:

Subsidiary Rules –

1. Same word same meaning, use of different words, Rule of Last Antecedent, Non obstante clause, Legal fiction, Mandatory and Directory Provisions, Conjunctive and Disjunctive words 'or' and 'and',

Construction of General words –

1. Noscitur A Socis, Rule of ejusdem generis, Word of rank, Reddendo Singula Singulis etc.
2. Interpretation of Statute affecting Jurisdiction of Courts – General principles, the extent of exclusion of jurisdiction of superior Courts.

UNIT – IV:

1. Interpretation of Penal and Taxing Statutes – Rule of Strict Interpretation, General principle, Limits of the Rule of strict construction, Mens rea in statutory offences and Indian penal Code, Vicarious responsibility in statutory offences.
2. Interpretation of Remedial Statutes – Distinction between Remedial and Penal statute, Liberal construction of Remedial statutes.

UNIT – V:

1. Commencement, Operation, Expiry and Repeal of Statutes – Commencement, Effect of Expiry of Temporary Statutes, Express or Implied Repeal, Consequences of Repeal, Consolidating and codifying statutes.
2. Interpretation of Constitutional documents – Rules of interpretation of constitutional documents as developed by the Courts in India.

Suggested Reading –

- Rupert Cross - Statutory Interpretation, (London, Butterworths).
- G.P. Singh - Interpretation of Statute (Eastern Book Company)
- Maxwell - Interpretation of Statute (Sweet & Maxwell).

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester–Eighth
Course Name –Moot Court, Pre-trial Preparations and Participation in Trial
Proceedings (Practical Paper – III)
Paper – VI
Course Code- BL-CC-806

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To familiarize students with the foundations of moot courts, pre-trial preparations, and indirect courtroom involvement.
- To help the students comprehend the principles of trial advocacy and the practice of law.
- To enable carefully planned and well-informed moot court competitions so that students can use their interpersonal and intrapersonal talents.
- To inform the new legal generation of the vital role that moot courts will play in the development of good lawyers.
- To prepare students for their inevitable path into the field of legal practice and to let them comprehend firsthand the practical ramifications of a real courtroom.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** practice at all the stages of any case/matter and at all the fora with critical Thinking.
- **CO2:** do appellate advocacy by independent research, preparation of arguments and presenting arguments in a persuasive manner in appellate courts.
- **CO3:** to do trial advocacy, i.e., case analysis, client interviewing and advise, how to conduct examination–in-chief and cross-examination of witnesses, preparation and presentation of arguments on facts and law in the trial courts.
- **CO4:** Interview clients and advise them on procedural aspects of litigation, costs and possible legal and social consequences, etc.
- **CO5:** To work in teams and develop the cooperative nature essential for the legal practice.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations
- Practical & Tutorials

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

Moot Court (20 marks) –

Every student will do at least three moot courts in a year with 10 marks for each. The moot court work will be on assigned problems and it will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submissions and 5 marks for oral advocacy.

UNIT – II:

Observance of Trial in two cases, one Civil and one Criminal (20 Marks) –
Students will attend two trials in the course of the last 2 years of LL.B. studies. They will maintain a record and enter the various observations made during their attendance on different days in the court assignment. This scheme will carry 30 marks.

UNIT – III:

Interviewing techniques and Pre-trial preparations (20 marks) –
Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the Lawyers 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 brief by the Advocate and the procedure for the filling of the petition. This will be recorded in the diary.

UNIT – IV:

Viva- Voce (40 marks) –
The fourth component of this paper will be Viva-Voce examination on all the above three aspects.

Minimum Period of Internship –

Each registered student shall have completed minimum of twelve weeks internship for three year course stream and twenty weeks in case of five years course stream during the entire period of legal studies under NGO, Trial and Appellate Advocates , Judiciary , Legal Regulatory authorities, Legislatures and Parliament, Other Legal Functionaries, Market Institutions, Law Firms, Companies, Local self-government and other such bodies as the University shall stipulate, where law is practiced either in action or in dispute resolution or in management.

A. Rules for Memorial submissions –

1. Each student / team must submit one typed and spiral bound copy of the memorial one it her side no later than the date fixed and announced in the class. Memorials will not be accepted after the prescribed date and time and the student will lose the marks assigned for that assignment.
2. Memorial specifications:
 - a) Memorials must be printed on A4 size white paper with black ink on both sides of the paper.
 - b) The body of the memorial must be in Fonts Times New Roman, Size 12 and foot notes in Fonts Times New Roman in Size 10.
 - c) Each page must have a margin of at least one-inch on all sides. Do not add any designs or borders on the pages.
 - d) Memorials should be submitted with differently coloured Title Page for each side:
 - Title page in red colour for Petitioner / Appellant
 - Title page in blue colour for respondent
 - e) The Memorial should not exceed 20 typed pages (line space 1.5) and shall consist of the following Parts:
 - Table of Contents
 - Statement of Facts
 - Statement of Jurisdiction
 - List of References and Cases
 - Statement of Issues

- Summary of Arguments
- Detailed Pleadings
- Prayer
- Affidavit, if necessary

f) Relevant Annexures may be kept by the student and may be used during oral arguments, if necessary.

B. Rules re Oral Arguments –

1. Court Language shall be English unless prior permission is sought from the teacher to speak in Hindi.
2. Each student would be given 10 minutes to present their oral arguments
3. Judges may, at their discretion extend oral argument time, upto a maximum of 5 minutes.
4. Re-buttal would be allowed only to the petitioner and they would have to specify in the beginning the time they want to set apart for rebuttal.
5. Evaluation: The oral performance will be evaluated on the basis of communications skills, application of facts, persuasion / use of authorities, and response to questions.

Suggested Reading –

- Edward Manson Scenes in Court from the Year Books, Law Quarterly Review, vol. 10, page 63-67, (Jan. 1894); The Green Bag, vol. 6, page 452-455 (1894).
- L. Owen Pike - The Trial of Peers, Law Quarterly Review, vol. 23, page 442-447 (Oct. 1907).
- John Maxcy Zane - The Bench and Bar in the Silver Age of the Common Law, Illinois Law Review, vol. 2, page 162-177 (Oct. 1907).
- Dr. Kailash Rai - Moot Court Pre-Trial Preparation and Participation in Trial Proceedings.

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:
Semester–Ninth
Course Name – Uttar Pradesh Land Law- I
Paper – I
Course Code- BL-CC-901

Course Objectives:

- To provide foundational knowledge of the evolution and codification of land revenue laws in Uttar Pradesh.
- To develop an understanding of the legal framework governing land tenure, rights, and obligations of various tenure holders.
- To examine the structure and functions of revenue administration and dispute resolution mechanisms in U.P.
- To familiarize students with the U.P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953 and its legal and administrative impact.
- To analyze judicial interpretations and case laws that has shaped the revenue jurisprudence in the state.
- To critically evaluate contemporary challenges and reforms in land revenue administration.

Course Outcomes:

- **CO1:** Explain the historical evolution and constitutional basis of revenue law in Uttar Pradesh.
- **CO2:** Identify and distinguish between different classes of tenure holders and their rights and obligations under the U.P. Revenue Code, 2006.
- **CO3:** Interpret the procedures for land record maintenance, mutation, revenue collection, and legal remedies.
- **CO4:** Understand the purpose, process, and legal implications of land consolidation under the Chakbandi Adhiniyam.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content-

Unit I: Introduction and Basic Framework of Revenue Law

1. Historical background of land revenue administration in U.P.
2. Objectives and need for codification: From Zamindari Abolition to U.P. Revenue Code, 2006
3. Definitions: Land, Agriculture, Landholder, Bhumidhar, Asami, Sir, Khudkasht, etc.

4. Constitutional provisions relating to land and revenue (Entry 18, State List; Article 246, 300A)
5. Structure of revenue administration in U.P.: Board of Revenue, Commissioner, Collector, etc.

Unit II: Land Tenure and Rights under the U.P. Revenue Code, 2006

1. Classes of tenure holders: Bhumidhar with transferable rights, with non-transferable rights and Asami
2. Acquisition and extinguishment of rights
3. Rights and liabilities of tenure holders
4. Succession and inheritance of holdings
5. Provisions regarding leases, mortgages, and transfers
6. Partition of holdings and related provisions

Unit III: Land Management, Revenue Procedures, and Dispute Resolution

1. Land records and their maintenance: Khasra, Khatauni,
2. Mutation and correction of records
3. Collection of land revenue and other dues
4. Procedure for revenue suits and proceedings
5. Jurisdiction of revenue courts and officers
6. Appeals, revisions, review and reference under the U.P. Revenue Code

Unit IV: U.P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953 (Chakbandi Adhiniyam)

1. Objectives and rationale for consolidation (Chakbandi)
2. Key definitions and scope of the Act
3. Declaration of consolidation areas
4. Powers and functions of consolidation officers and staff
5. Procedure for preparation and publication of consolidation scheme
6. Effect of consolidation proceedings on land rights

Unit V: Legal Control, Judicial Interpretations, and Case Law Analysis

1. Powers of State Government and authorities under the U.P. Revenue Code and Chakbandi Act.
2. Role of Gram Panchayats and local bodies.
3. Protection of tenure holders' rights during consolidation.
4. Important judicial pronouncements: Ram Rati v. Board of Revenue, U.P. Mool Chand v. Deputy Director of Consolidation, State of U.P. v. Amar Singh.
5. Critical evaluation of implementation and reforms.
6. Contemporary challenges in land administration in U.P.

Recommended Readings:

- Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code, 2006 – Bare Act
- U.P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953 – Bare Act
- G.P. Tripathi – U.P. Land Laws
- R.R. Maurya – Revenue Law in Uttar Pradesh
- Relevant judgments of the High Court and Supreme Court

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester–Ninth

Course Name – Health Law

Paper – II

Course Code- BL-CC-902

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To enable the students to acquire knowledge of constitutional protections with respect to health.
- To impart knowledge to the students of basic laws relating to protection of health.
- Learning to understand the fundamental values and ethical issues contested in the execution of health services by the government and private practitioners.
- To enable the students to acquire sound knowledge of health and food regulatory mechanism in India.
- To understand the contemporary practices involved and practiced by the agencies like WHO.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** Explain key legal principles relevant to the fields of health law studied in this course, including principles of negligence, consent, privacy and confidentiality, and regulation.
- **CO2:** Analyse lacuna within among the professional obligations of doctors and provides suitable remedies accordingly.
- **CO3:** Compare and contrast different legal and policy approaches to addressing health law problems
- **CO4:** Understand the Constitutional Provisions related to health and describe areas of health law and related issues.
- **CO5:** Upon completion, will be able to identify and comprehend related provisions under the constitution and other health-related laws, as well as analyse physician shortages and provide appropriate remedies.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I: Introduction to Right to Health

1. Right to Health – International Perspective
2. Role of World Health Organization (WHO)
3. Health as a Human Right – Constitutional Perspective

4. Fundamental Rights – Articles 21 & 24 and Health Jurisprudence
5. Directive Principles of State Policy (Arts. 41 & 42) and Fundamental Duties (Art. 51A(g))

UNIT – II: Health and Legislative Framework in India

1. Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940
2. Environment Protection Act, 1986
3. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
4. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971
5. Mental Health Act, 1987 and NDPS Act, 1985 (with PNDT Act, 1994 as an allied legislation)

UNIT – III: Inter-Relationship of Law and Health

1. AIDS and the Law – Rights of Patients and Duties of the State
2. Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 & Rules, 1995
3. Child Health – Legal Safeguards and Government Policies
4. Women's Health – Reproductive Rights and Family Planning
5. Public Health and Emerging Issues – Contemporary Challenges

UNIT – IV: Medical Profession, Patients and the Law

1. Doctor–Patient Relationship and Fiduciary Duties
2. Medical Negligence & Malpractices (Sec. 304A IPC & Tort Principles)
3. Consent and Informed Consent in Medical Treatment
4. Confidentiality, Professional Ethics & Medical Council Act, 1956
5. Duty to Care, Duty to Treat & Euthanasia (Mercy Killing – Legal & Ethical Aspects)

UNIT – V: Hospital Administration and Liabilities

1. Professional Liability of Hospitals – Institutional Responsibility
2. Civil Liability in Tort Law – Compensation & Remedies
3. Criminal Liability under the Indian Penal Code
4. Contractual Liability – Breach of Service Obligations
5. Statutory Liability – Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and Health Services

Suggested Reading –

- Bakshi P.M. Law and medicine, [1993], UP Institute of Judicial Training and Research, Lucknow
- Y.V. Rao, Law relating to Medical negligence, Asia Law House, Hyderabad.
- Dr. Nandita Adhikari, Law and medicine, Central Law Publication.
- Dr. Lily Srivastava - Law and Medicine, Universal Law publishing Co. New Delhi.

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester–Ninth

Course Name – Equity Trust and Specific Relief

Paper – III

Course Code- BL-CC-903

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives:

- To explore the origin, development, and fundamental principles of equity and its integration into Indian law.
- To develop an in-depth understanding of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, including fiduciary relationships and trust administration.
- To examine the scope and applicability of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, including equitable remedies like injunctions and specific performance.
- To analyze the evolving role of equitable doctrines in constitutional and civil jurisprudence.
- To assess the practical application of equity in diverse areas such as property, family, environmental, and human rights law.

Course Outcomes:

- Understand the historical evolution of equity and its foundational maxims, and distinguish it from common law.
- Interpret the nature, types, creation, and termination of trusts along with the duties and rights of trustees and beneficiaries.
- Apply principles of specific and preventive relief, including injunctions and declaratory decrees, in appropriate legal scenarios.
- Analyze conditions for specific performance, including recent legislative amendments and judicial interpretations.
- Evaluate the role of equity in shaping modern constitutional and legal doctrines such as promissory estoppel and legitimate expectation.
- Critically examine judicial trends and comparative approaches in equity jurisprudence.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT I: Concept and Development of Equity

1. Nature, origin and historical development of equity in England and its reception in India
2. Distinction between law and equity

Maxims of equity:

1. Equity will not suffer a wrong without a remedy, He who seeks equity must do equity
2. He who comes into equity must come with clean hands
3. Delay defeats equity, Equality is equity
4. Equity looks to the intent rather than the form, Equity follows the law
5. Where equities are equal, the law shall prevail
6. Application and relevance of equitable principles in Indian legal system
7. Equitable remedies in Indian law

UNIT II: Law of Trusts (Indian Trusts Act, 1882)

1. Definition and Essentials of Trust, Types of Trust: Private and Public Trust
2. Creation of Trusts: Lawful purpose and formalities
3. Duties and Liabilities of Trustees, Rights and Powers of Trustees
4. Rights and Liabilities of Beneficiaries
5. Extinction and Revocation of Trust
6. Fiduciary Relationship and Constructive Trusts
7. Religious and Charitable Trusts (brief overview)

UNIT III: Specific Relief Act, 1963 – Introduction and Preventive Relief

1. Nature and scope of the Specific Relief Act
2. Recovering possession of property (Sections 5 to 8)
3. Specific Relief and its classification
4. Preventive relief: Temporary Injunctions, Perpetual and Mandatory Injunctions
5. Declaratory Decrees
6. Defenses against the grant of injunction
7. Discretion and limitations in granting specific relief

UNIT IV: Specific Performance of Contracts

1. Cases in which specific performance can be enforced (Section 10 onwards)
2. Defenses against specific performance
3. Personal bars to relief (Section 16)
4. Contracts not specifically enforceable, Performance of part of contract
5. Specific performance in respect of immovable property, Substituted performance (as per 2018 amendment)
6. Rectification and Cancellation of Instruments

UNIT V: Modern Judicial Trends and Application

1. Equitable doctrines in constitutional interpretation (e.g., promissory estoppel, legitimate expectation)
2. Equitable jurisdiction of Indian courts – Article 32 and 226
3. Recent case laws on Trust and Specific Relief
4. Equitable relief in family law and property law
5. Role of equity in environmental and human rights jurisprudence

6. Comparison of equitable principles in common law and Indian jurisprudence

Suggested Readings:

- **Snell's Principles of Equity** – John McGhee (for foundational understanding of English equity)
- **G. P. Singh** – *Equity, Trusts and Specific Relief*
- **M. P. Tandon** – *Equity, Trusts and Specific Relief*
- **S. C. Tripathi** – *Law of Equity, Trusts and Specific Relief*
- **Indian Trusts Act, 1882** – Bare Act
- **Specific Relief Act, 1963** – Bare Act (with 2018 Amendment)

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester–Ninth

Course Name – Humanitarian Law & Refugee Law

Paper – IV

Course Code- BL-CC-904

Credits–5

TotalClasses60+15

Course Objectives:

- To understand the historical evolution, principles, and framework of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Refugee Law (IRL).
- To analyze the protection afforded to vulnerable groups during armed conflicts under the Geneva Conventions and other key legal instruments.
- To examine the intersection of Humanitarian Law, Human Rights Law, and Refugee Law.
- To study international efforts, institutions, and judicial bodies addressing war crimes, refugees, and asylum seekers.
- To evaluate India's legal framework and judicial response to refugee protection in light of international norms.

Course Outcomes:

- Interpret the key provisions of the Geneva Conventions, Additional Protocols, and Refugee Conventions.
- Assess protections granted to civilians, prisoners of war, and other non-combatants during armed conflicts.
- Analyze international and domestic mechanisms for refugee protection and their implementation.
- Understand the principles of non-refoulement, refugee status determination, and durable solutions.
- Evaluate the Indian legal and institutional approach to refugees and asylum seekers, including relevant case law and policy challenges.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

Unit I: Foundations of International Humanitarian and Refugee Law

1. Concepts: Jus ad bellum and Jus in bello
2. Historical development of Humanitarian Law and Martens Clause
3. Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols
4. Meaning and classification of armed conflicts (Common Articles)

5. Interplay between Human Rights Law and Humanitarian Law
6. Historical background and definition of 'Refugee'
7. Key international instruments (1951 Convention, 1967 Protocol, OAU Convention, Cartagena Declaration)

Unit II: Protection of Vulnerable Groups During Armed Conflict

1. Protection under Humanitarian Law:
2. Wounded, sick, shipwrecked, and hors de combat
3. Prisoners of War: definition, protection, internment, penalties, and repatriation
4. Protection of civilian populations during war
5. Refugee-related terms and distinctions: Asylum seekers, Migrants, Stateless Persons, IDPs
6. Correlation of Refugee Law with Human Rights and Humanitarian Law

Unit III: Prohibited Methods of Warfare and Refugee Rights

1. Limits on warfare: permissible weapons and prohibited methods
2. Weapons of mass destruction and landmines
3. Refugee protection under the 1951 Convention:
4. Principle of Non-refoulement
5. Rights and duties of refugees
6. Administrative and welfare measures for refugees

Unit IV: International and National Institutions

1. International Criminal Tribunals (Nuremberg, Tokyo, ICTY, ICTR, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka Hybrid Court)
2. International Criminal Court: jurisdiction, general principles, defences
3. Role of UNHCR:
4. Statute of 1950
5. Functions and implementation strategies
6. Burden sharing, extradition of refugees, and durable solutions (repatriation, naturalization, resettlement)

Unit V: Refugee Protection Framework in India

1. Indian legal instruments: Constitution, Registration of Foreigners Act (1939), Foreigners Act (1946), Foreigners Order (1948)
2. Role of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
3. Judicial pronouncements on refugee rights in India
4. India's approach to asylum, refugee policy, and implementation challenges.

Suggested Readings:

- **Jean-Marie Henckaerts & Louise Doswald-Beck** – *Customary International Humanitarian Law* (ICRC)
- **D.J. Harris** – *Cases and Materials on International Law*
- **B.S. Chimni** – *International Refugee Law: A Reader*
- **Fritz Kalshoven & Liesbeth Zegveld** – *Constraints on the Waging of War*
- **Guy S. Goodwin-Gill & Jane McAdam** – *The Refugee in International Law*

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme: Semester–Ninth

Course Name – Courts Management
Paper – V
Course Code- BL-CC-905

Course Objectives:

- To introduce students to the concept, evolution, and constitutional foundation of court management in India.
- To understand the organizational structure and administrative functioning of courts at various levels.
- To analyze modern tools and technologies used for efficient court and case management.
- To examine ethical standards, accountability mechanisms, and public trust in the judiciary.
- To critically evaluate ongoing judicial reforms and global innovations in court administration.

Course Outcomes:

- Explain the meaning, scope, and historical background of court management in India.
- Describe the hierarchical structure and jurisdiction of courts and the roles of judicial administrative staff.
- Apply principles of case flow management, judicial time management, and digitization in court administration.
- Assess issues of judicial ethics, transparency, and public confidence in the court system.
- Analyze key challenges in judicial administration and assess reform proposals including ADR, fast-track courts, and international best practices.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT I: Introduction to Court Management

1. Meaning, nature, and scope of court management
2. Objectives and significance of efficient court administration
3. Historical development of judicial administration in India
4. Constitutional basis for judicial system (Articles 124–147, 214–231)
5. Role of judiciary in a democratic state

UNIT II: Structure and Functioning of Indian Courts

1. Overview of Indian judiciary: Supreme Court, High Courts, Subordinate Courts
2. Jurisdiction and powers of various courts
3. Role of Registrars and court administrative staff
4. Case study: Administrative structure of a typical High Court

5. Budgeting and financial administration in judiciary

UNIT III: Tools and Techniques in Court Management

1. Case flow and docket management
2. Court records and file management (physical and digital)
3. Judicial time management and court calendars
4. Use of technology: e-Courts project, CIS, NJDG
5. Performance indicators and court productivity

UNIT IV: Ethics, Conduct, and Accountability in Courts

1. Code of conduct for judges and court personnel
2. Transparency and judicial accountability
3. Contempt of court: concept and practice
4. Public perception and trust in judicial institutions
5. Role of media and public access to court proceedings

UNIT V: Reforms and Innovations in Court Management

1. Major challenges: backlog, delays, infrastructural issues
2. Recommendations of Law Commissions and National Judicial Academy
3. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), Lok Adalats, Fast-track Courts
4. Judicial reforms: Appointments, training, evaluation
5. Global best practices in court administration (USA, UK, Singapore models)

Recommended Readings:

- N.R. Madhava Menon – Court Management in India
- M.P. Jain – Indian Constitutional Law
- Arvind P. Datar – Court Administration and Management
- Law Commission of India Reports on Judicial Reforms
 - National Court Management Systems Policy and Action Plan Document (2012).

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester–Ninth

Course Name –Seminar-I

Paper – VI

Course Code- BL-CC-906

Conduct a Seminar in B.A.LL.B. Course

Process of Conducting a Seminar in B.A.LL.B. Course

1. Selection of Topics

- Choose **contemporary, complex, or analytical topics** based on the syllabus.
- Examples:
 - Secularism in the Indian Constitution
 - Cybercrime and Legal Responses
 - Women's Rights and Legal Protection
 - Environmental Protection and Role of Judiciary
 - Any other relevant/ current topic on legal field

You may also allow students to choose their own topics (with teacher approval), which increases their interest and involvement.

2. Division of Students

- Seminars can be conducted in **individual** or **group** format.
- Place 2–4 students in each group and assign **one topic per group**.

3. Research and Guidance

- Instruct students to prepare based on **legal sources, case laws, constitutional provisions, acts, and research papers**.
- Encourage the use of **library resources or online databases** (e.g., SCC Online, Manupatra, Indian Kanoon).
- As a mentor, guide them on the **quality of sources and the direction of argumentation**.

4. Presentation Preparation

- Allot 7–10 minutes per presentation (adjust based on group size).
- Allow **PowerPoint or poster presentations**, if facilities are available.
- Clearly inform students to include the following:
 - Introduction to the topic
 - Legal provisions
 - Leading judicial decisions
 - Analytical perspective
 - Conclusion and suggestions

5. Conducting the Seminar

- Fix a specific day or week as the **Seminar Week**.
- Conduct the seminar before a **moderator** (yourself or another faculty member).
- Encourage **question-and-answer sessions** after each presentation.
- Provide **brief comments or suggestions for improvement** post-presentation.

6. Evaluation Criteria

You can evaluate based on the following criteria (out of 100 marks or as per internal marking system):

Evaluation Criteria	Marks
Understanding of the topic	20
Use of legal sources	20
Presentation style	15
Analytical ability	20
Response to questions	15
Originality/Innovation	10

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester–Tenth

Course Name – Uttar Pradesh Land Law-II

Paper – I

Course Code- BL-CC-1001

Course Objectives:

- To understand the foundational concepts and objectives of urban planning and development law in India.
- To examine the constitutional and statutory framework governing urban planning, with a focus on U.P. Nagar Niyojan Adhiniyam, 1973.
- To analyze the regulation of land use, building activities, and enforcement mechanisms in urban development.
- To explore the historical and legal evolution of tenancy law in Uttar Pradesh.
- To evaluate the rights, remedies, and eviction processes available to tenants and landowners under tenancy law.

Course Outcomes:

- Explain the purpose and evolution of urban planning laws and their significance in sustainable urban development.
- Understand the roles and powers of development authorities, municipal bodies, and planning agencies.
- Interpret and apply key provisions of the U.P. Nagar Niyojan Adhiniyam, 1973 regarding master planning and land use regulation.
- Analyze tenancy laws in U.P., including classification of tenancies and the legal status of tenants and landowners.
- Evaluate the legal remedies, procedures for eviction, and judicial trends in tenancy and urban development law.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

Unit I: Introduction to Urban Planning and Development Laws

1. Meaning, objectives, and significance of urban planning
2. Historical evolution of urban planning legislation in India
3. Constitutional basis: Article 243W, 243ZE (Municipalities and Metropolitan Planning)
4. Key national laws: Town and Country Planning Acts (overview)

5. Role of municipal bodies, development authorities, and town planners

Unit II: U.P. Nagar Niyojan Adhiniyam, 1973

1. Objects and scope of the Act
2. Definitions: Development area, Master Plan, Zonal Plan, etc.
3. Declaration of development areas
4. Preparation and enforcement of Master Plans and Zonal Development Plans
5. Powers and functions of the State Government and Development Authorities

Unit III: Control of Development and Land Use (Under U.P. Nagar Niyojan Adhiniyam)

1. Regulation of building activities and land use
2. Procedure for permission and sanctions
3. Penalties for unauthorized development
4. Powers of demolition and eviction
5. Important case laws and judicial interpretations

Unit IV: Introduction to Tenancy Law in U.P.

1. Historical background and need for tenancy laws
2. Overview of U.P. Tenancy Act, 1939 and U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950
3. Key definitions: Tenant, sub-tenant, bhumidhar, asami, etc.
4. Rights and obligations of tenants and landowners
5. Classification of tenants and nature of their tenures

Unit V: Rights, Remedies and Eviction under Tenancy Law

1. Acquisition of bhumidhari rights
2. Grounds and procedure for eviction of tenants
3. Succession and inheritance of tenancy rights
4. Compensation and restoration
5. Key case laws and recent judicial developments

Recommended Readings:

- U.P. Nagar Niyojan Adhiniyam, 1973 (Bare Act)
- U.P. Tenancy Act, 1939 / U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Bare Act)
- K.C. Jain – Urban Development and Planning in India
- R.B. Singh – Land Use Planning
- Relevant judgments of the Allahabad High Court and Supreme Court

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:
Semester–Tenth
Course Name –Comparative Law
Paper – II
Course Code- BL-CC-1002

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce students to the concept, nature, and methodologies of comparative legal studies.
2. To examine major legal systems of the world and their institutional and procedural differences.
3. To develop a comparative understanding of legal concepts such as rule of law, justice, rights, and sources of law.
4. To analyze constitutional and criminal law frameworks across jurisdictions.
5. To explore contemporary developments in legal harmonization, law reform, and global legal trends.

Course Outcomes:

1. Understand the purpose, scope, and methodologies of comparative law as a legal discipline.
2. Identify and compare the structure and operation of major legal systems—civil, common, religious, and customary.
3. Evaluate similarities and differences in legal concepts, institutions, and procedures across jurisdictions.
4. Analyze constitutional and criminal systems comparatively with a focus on rights, justice, and governance.
5. Critically assess the role of comparative law in globalization, human rights, digitalization, and legal reform.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

Unit I: Introduction to Comparative Law

1. Meaning, nature, and scope of Comparative Law
2. Objectives and functions of Comparative Law
3. Historical development and significance
4. Methods of comparative legal analysis
5. Utility and challenges of comparative legal studies
6. Relationship with international law and legal theory

Unit II: Major Legal Systems of the World

1. Classification of legal systems:

2. Civil Law (Continental/European)
3. Common Law (Anglo-American)
4. Socialist Legal System
5. Religious Legal Systems (Islamic, Hindu, Jewish)
6. Customary/Indigenous Law
7. Basic features, sources of law, and judicial structures
8. Role of judges and precedent in different systems

Unit III: Comparative Study of Legal Concepts

1. Concept of law: Rule of Law, Justice, Rights and Duties
2. Sources of law: Legislation, Precedent, Custom, Doctrine
3. Legal institutions: Courts, Legal Profession, Legal Education
4. Codification vs. Judicial Law-making
5. Legal culture and tradition

Unit IV: Comparative Constitutional and Criminal Law

1. Constitutional principles: Separation of Powers, Rule of Law, Judicial Review
2. Comparison of constitutional frameworks: India, USA, UK, France
3. Fundamental Rights and Duties: A comparative view
4. Criminal justice systems: Adversarial vs. Inquisitorial models
5. Procedural differences in criminal trials

Unit V: Contemporary Issues and Trends in Comparative Law

1. Globalization and legal harmonization
2. Role of international organizations (UN, WTO, Hague Conference, etc.)
3. Comparative perspectives on Human Rights protection
4. Law reform and transplant: Concept and case studies
5. Impact of digitalization and technology on comparative legal studies
6. Relevance of comparative law in legal education and policymaking

Suggested Readings:

- **H. Patrick Glenn** – *Legal Traditions of the World*
- **Konrad Zweigert & Hein Kötz** – *An Introduction to Comparative Law*
- **Rene David & John Brierley** – *Major Legal Systems in the World Today*
- **Mark Van Hoecke (ed.)** – *Methodologies of Legal Research: Which Kind of Method for What Kind of Discipline?*
- **D.D. Basu** – *Comparative Constitutional Law* (for Indian, US, UK, and French frameworks)

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester–Tenth

Course Name –Information Technology Act, 2000

Paper – III

Course Code- BL-CC-1003

Credits–5

TotalClasses60+15

Course Objectives:

- To understand the concept of information technology, cyberspace and interface of information technology and law.
- To study the provisions of Information Technology Act, 2000.
- To provide insight into the applicability of other laws to cyberspace.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of this paper, the students should be able to learn theoretical concepts, its practical applicability and understanding of gaps in existing legislation. The students learn:

- The provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000 in relation to e-commerce, e-governance and cybercrimes
- The application of other laws viz. jurisdiction, contract and Trade mark to cyberspace
- Synthesis of case laws, identification of issues, applicability of relevant provisions and critical analysis of the judicial decisions with reference to the Information Technology Act.
- The gaps in the existing legal framework and countering these challenges thrown up by ever changing technological developments.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

COURSE CONTENT:

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION

1. Meaning of Information Technology; Understanding cyberspace scope and regulation; Interface of information technology and law,
2. current challenges; InformationT echnology Act, 2000, purpose and objective, applicability, overriding effect; Definitions, information, computer, computer network, computer resource, computer system; Case laws.
3. E- CONTRACTS- Kinds of Contracts, Formation of E-contracts United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contract 2005; Case Laws.

UNIT II: LEGAL RECOGNITION AND AUTHENTICATION OF ELECTRONIC RECORDS (A MOVE TO FACILITATE E- COMMERCE AND E GOVERNANCE)

1. UNCITRAL Model Laws.
2. Legal Recognition of electronic records and electronic signatures.

3. Digital Signatures; Electronic signatures.
4. Secured electronic record and secure electronic signature.
5. Presumptions and verification under the Evidence Act, 1872.
6. Public key infrastructure (PKI).
7. Offences relating to digital signatures.
8. Critical analysis of provisions.
9. Attribution, Acknowledgment and Dispatch of Electronic Records.

UNIT III: CIVIL LIABILITIES/CYBER TORTS

1. Dispute Resolution, Adjudicating officer and cyber appellate tribunal under the Information Technology Act, 2000.
2. Liabilities for Damage to computer and computer system, Legal provisions.
3. Data Protection, liability of body corporate for sensitive personal information under the IT Act and the rules.
4. Privacy issues-use of personal information, preservation of information by intermediaries; Case laws.
5. Online defamation, Case Laws.

TRADE MARKS AND DOMAIN NAMES- Domain names, functions, infringement/ passing off Dispute resolution under – ICANN Policy-UDRP, INDRP Case Laws.

UNIT IV:

1. CRIMINAL LIABILITIES

Cyber Crimes, introduction, kinds; Crimes Information Technology Act and Indian Penal Code, Tampering with computer source code, Case Laws Hacking , Case laws Identity Theft and cheating by Personation, case Laws Obscenity and Pornography, Voyeurism, case laws Cyber Stalking, case laws Cyber Terrorism (s.66F), case laws; Admissibility of Electronic Evidence. legal provisions and case laws.

2. JURISDICTION IN CYBERSPACE

No geographical boundaries, applicability of traditional rules of jurisdiction on internet, rules of private international law, personal jurisdiction on defendant (CPC), Criminal jurisdiction (CRPC) ; Extraterritorial Jurisdiction under IT Act.

UNIT V:

1. INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDERS LIABILITY

Definitions, Intermediary, cyber cafe.

Exemption from liability, due diligence, legal provisions and rules, Case Laws.

2. CYBER SECURITY

National Security, Interception, Blocking, Protected System, procedure of Blocking and Interception under the rules, and its interface with freedom of speech and privacy, right to be forgotten; Case Laws.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- Kamath, Nandan. (2012). Law Relating to Computers Internet & E-commerce - A Guide to Cyberlaws & The Information Technology Act, Rules, Regulations and Notifications along with Latest Case Laws (2012).
- Seth, Karnika. (2013).Computers Internet and New Technology Laws (2013).
- Viswanathan, Aparna. (2012).Cyber Law (Indian & International Perspectives on key

topics including Data Security, E-commerce, Cloud Computing and Cyber Crimes) (2012).

- Gupta, Apar. (2016). Commentary on Information Technology Act.
- Internet Law and Practice by International Contributors, West Thomson Reuters, South Asian Edition (2013).

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester–Tenth

Course Name –Law and Social Transformation in India

Paper – IV

Course Code- BL-CC-1004

Course Objective:

- Awareness of Indian approaches to social and economic problems in the context of law as a means of social control and change, and
- To examine how law and legal institutions can be used to combat social oppression and inequalities in Indian Society.

Course Outcomes:

- To enable the student to acquire comprehensive knowledge.
- Indian approaches to social and economic problems in the changing contemporary society.
- A spirit of inquiry to explore and exploit law and legal institutions as a means to achieve development within the framework of law.
- Endeavour is to make the students aware of the role the law.
- The Law has played and has to play in the contemporary Indian society.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Contents:

UNIT I:

Law and Social Transformation-

1. Law as an instrument of social change
2. Law as the product of tradition and culture. Criticism and evaluation.

UNITII:

Law and its Inter-relationships with Religion, Language, Community and Regionalism
Religion, language community and regionalism as divisive factors

Responses of law to-

1. Religion-Secularism as a solution to the problem.
2. Language-through constitutional guarantees
3. Community- through non-discrimination
4. Regionalism-through unity
5. Non-discrimination and protective discrimination(reservation)

UNIT III:

Gender Justice Women and the
Law -

1. Crimes against woman
2. Empowerment of woman:Constitutionalan to the rlegal provisions

3. Surrogacy

UNIT IV:

Third gender and law Children and the Law-

1. Child labour
2. Child abuse
3. Children and education

UNIT V:

1. Reform of court processes-Criminal law Plea bargaining; compounding and payment of compensation to victims, Prison reforms.
2. Alternative approaches to law
3. The jurisprudence of Sarvodaya-Gandhi, VinobaBhave; concept of gramanyayalayas

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- Oliver Mendelsohn, Law and Social Transformation in India (Oxford University Press, 2015)
- P. Ishwara Bhat, Law and social transformation in India (Eastern Book Co., 1st ed., 2009).
- Krishna Pal Malik and Dr. Kaushik C Raval, Law and Social Transformation in India (Allahabad Law agency, 2014).
- Durga Dass Basu, Commentary on The Constitution of India (Lexis Nexis, wadhwa, Nagpur, 2011).
- Flavia Agnes, Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women's Rights in India (Oxford University Press, 2001).
- Sunil Deshta and Kiran Deshta, Law and Menace of Child Labour (Armol Publications, Delhi, 2000)
- Marc Galanter (ed.), Law and Society in Modern India (Oxford Uni. Press, 1997).
- Robert Lingat, The Classical Law of India (Oxford Uni. Press, 1998).
- Upendra Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal System (Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 1982).

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:

Semester–Tenth

Course Name –Seminar-II

Paper – V

Course Code- BL-CC-1005

Conducting Seminar–II:

Objective:

- To build advanced-level research and presentation skills in law.
- To provide a platform for serious discourse on contemporary legal and socio-legal issues.

Topic Selection:

- Complex and contemporary legal themes such as:
- Independence of the Judiciary
- AI and Law
- LGBTQ+ Rights
- Cybercrime
- International Humanitarian Law

Procedure:

1. Research Proposal / Synopsis Submission:

Students submit a detailed research proposal (including objectives, hypothesis, methodology, etc.).

2. Guided Research:

Faculty mentors guide the students on research.

Students are taught how to use library and e-resources effectively.

3. Seminar Paper Submission:

A full-fledged research paper of 2000–3000 words is submitted.

Must include proper footnotes and bibliography.

4. Presentation with Q&A:

Students deliver a 10–15-minute presentation.

Encourage questions from both peers and faculty to build a peer-review culture.

5. Evaluation Parameters:

Depth and originality of research

Quality of presentation

Relevance and appropriateness of references

Clarity of argument and discussion

Technical formatting (font, spacing, citation style)

Course Wise Content Details for B.A.LL.B. 5 Year Integrated Law Programme:
Semester–Tenth
Course Name – Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bar Bench Relations (Practical Paper – IV)
Paper – VI
Course Code- BL-CC-1006

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- The foundations of professional ethics, professional conduct, and professional manners for lawyers are introduced.
- Familiarize the students with the legal provisions, guidelines, and judicial decisions on the subject of professional conduct for lawyers and contempt of court.
- A thorough understanding of the fiduciary relationship with clients, as well as client management tips.
- To comprehend the current practises involved in the relationship between the Bar and the Bench and to acquaint them with the opinions of the Bar Council of India on professional misconduct.
- To instil a thorough understanding of the various professional responsibilities of responsible lawyers, judges, and other legal personnel, etc.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** Evaluate the key themes in professional ethics to provide them with an understanding of moral decision making in the legal profession.
- **CO2:** Take appropriate decisions when faced with any professional dilemma.
- **CO3:** Recall and apply the principles of professional ethics in their professional life.
- **CO4:** Interview and counsel clients in a professional manner.
- **CO5:** Professional ethics has been designed as a practical component in the field of law to imbue students with high ethical values that form the foundation of the profession.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations
- Practical & Tutorials

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

1. Legal Profession – Historical perspective, Role of a lawyer in Independent India.
2. Concept and necessity of Professional Ethics, Code of conduct, All India Bar.
3. Norms of Professional Ethics regarding the client and general public – Lawyer's ten commandments,

4. Duty to the client, Duty to opponent, Duty to public, Duty to self, Duty to render legal aid, restrictions on the engagement of other employment's.

UNIT – II:

1. Professional Ethics and Etiquettes – Fee Structures, Refusal of briefs, Power of compromise, Retainers, Negligence,
2. General Rules of Professional etiquettes to be observed in court, Brief - Stealing, under - cutting, not to used touting.

UNIT – III:

1. Fundamentals of Double Entry – I - Object of Account keeping, Essentials of a proper record, Personal Accounts, Books of Accounts - Ledgers, Cash Books, Bill Book, Purchase Book, Journal, Bank Reconciliation Statement, Trial Balance, Balance Sheet.
2. Fundamentals of Double Entry – II - Capital and Revenue, Income and Expenditure, Receipts and Payments Accounts; Bills of Exchange, Promissory notes and cheque, Partnership Accounts, Single entry system, Depreciation and Reserves, Solicitor's Account.

UNIT – IV:

1. Duties of Advocate to Judge and Court – Rules of the Bar Council of India framed under Sec. 49 (C) of the Act.
2. Control of Professional Misconduct by Bar Council of India and State – Function of the Bar Council,
3. Disciplinary Committee - Power in conducting inquiry, When a State Bar Council can initiate action against an Advocate? And for What?
4. Limitation of time of inquiry and its consequences, Costs, Review of orders, withdrawal of proceedings.

UNIT – V:

1. Appeals to the Bar Council of India, and to the Supreme Court – 7 major judgments of the Supreme Court on the contempt proceeding.
2. Disciplinary proceeding against the lawyer for the violation of ethics rules – Rules relating to the Disciplinary Proceedings and Review,
3. Complaint and Inquiry under Sec. 35,36, and 36B of the Advocates Act., selected Decisions (opinions) of the Disciplinary Committee of Bar Council of India.

Some Important Cases- Supreme Court Bar Association v. Union of India, AIR 1998 SC 1895, Hikmat Ali Khan v. Ishwar Prasad Arya, AIR 1997 SC 864, V.C. Rangadurai v. D. Gopalan, AIR 1979 SC 281, T.V. Choudhary v. State (Delhi), 1974 CrLJ 612, Bar Council of Maharashtra v. M.V. Dabholkar, AIR 1976 SC 242, P.D. Khandekar v. Bar Council of Maharashtra, AIR 1984 SC 110, Noor Mohammed v. Jethanand, AIR 1959 MP 103.

VIVA-VOCE: 40 Marks

Suggested Reading –

- Krishnamurthy Iyer - Advocacy.
- The Contempt Law and Practice
- Upendra Baxi– “The Pathology of the Indian Legal Profession”. 13 Indian Bar Review 1986 P-455.