

B.A.LL.B.

I. Semester

- 1.** English – I
- 2.** History – I
- 3.** Sociology – I
- 4.** Political Science -I
- 5.** Constitution Law – I

II. Semester

- 1.** English – II
- 2.** History – II
- 3.** Sociology - II
- 4.** Political Science -II
- 5.** Constitution Law –II

III. Semester

- 1.** English – III
- 2.** History of the court in India
- 3.** Political Science – III
- 4.** Economics - I
- 5.** Family (Hindu) Law– I

IV. Semester

- 1.** English – IV
- 2.** Political Science – IV
- 3.** Economics – II
- 4.** Computer Fundamental
- 5.** Family (Muslim) Law – II

V. Semester

- 1.** Political Science – V
- 2.** History of legislature and legal profession in India - I
- 3.** Torts, Motor Vehicle Act & Consumer Protection Act
- 4.** Criminal Law (IPC)
- 5.** Contract – I

First Internship -: for 3 weeks during vacation

VI. Semester

- 1.** Political Science – VI
- 2.** History of legislature and legal profession in India - II
- 3.** Contract - II (Muslim Law)

4. Public International Law
5. Environmental Law

Second Internship -: for 3 weeks during vacations

VII. Semester

1. Jurisprudence
2. Administrative Law
3. Property Law (Transfer of Property Act and Easement Act)
4. Company Law

Practical Papers:

5. Professional Ethics , Accountancy for Lawyer and Bar Bench Relations [*Written Exam : 60 Marks; Clinical Works Assessment : 30 ; Viva 10 Marks*)

Third Internship -: for 3 weeks during vacations

VIII. Semester

1. Civil Procedure Code
2. Criminal Procedure Code
3. Law of Evidence
4. Law Relating to Crime against Women
Or
Offences Against Child & Juvenile Offence

Practical Papers:

5. Alternative Dispute Resolution [*Written Exam : 60 Marks; Clinical Works Assessment : 30 ; Viva 10 Marks*)

Forth Internship -: for 4 weeks during vacations

IX. Semester

1. Labour and Industrial Law
2. Land Laws (U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reform Act; UP Urdan Land Ceiling Act)
Or
Cyber Law
3. Insurance Law
OR
Competition Law
4. International Environmental Law
Or
Intellectual Property Rights

Practical Papers:

5. Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing [*Written Exam : 60 Marks; Clinical Works Assessment : 30 ; Viva 10 Marks*)

Fifth Internship -: for 3 weeks during vacation

X. Semester

1. Principal of Taxation Law
2. Social Security & Social Welfare Laws
3. Interpretation of Statutes
Or
Banking Law
4. Media and law
Or
Human Rights: Law and Practice

Practical Papers:

5. Moot Court, Pre-Trial and Internship [*Moots : 30 Marks; Pre-Trial and Internship : 60 Marks ; Viva 10 Marks*)

Sixth Internship-: for 4 weeks during vacation

I. Semester

English – I

I- Grammar and Usage

- 1- Correct Use of Article
- 2- Prepositions (simple)
- 3- Tense and Concord
- 4- Transformation of sentences :
 1. Active – Passive ,Vice Versa
 2. Direct-Indirect, Vice Versa
 3. Negative – Affirmative
- 5- Questions tags and short responses
- 6- Simple, Compound and Complex Sentences
- 7- Conditional Sentences

II- Vocabulary

- 1- Legal Terms
 - i. ab initio
 - ii. ad valorem
 - iii. casus belli
 - iv. de facto
 - v. de jure
 - vi. Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea
 - vii. Bona fides
 - viii. non patitur ut bis idem exigatur
 - ix. Caveat emptor
 - x. qui ignorare non debuit quod jus ahenum emit
 - xi. Damnus sine injuria, esse potest
 - xii. Extra territorium jus dicenti impune non paretur
- 2- One word substitutions
- 3- Homonyms, Antonyms, Synonyms
- 4- Some common errors

III- Paragraph Writing (50-100 words)

History – I

I. Ancient India

Introduction

- a. Varna- Ashrama- Dharma
- b. Caste System- Evolution of classes and castes

Sanskaras:

- a. Meaning and Importance
- b. Different Sanskaras

Institutions:

- a. Marriage: Types of Marriage-Divorce-Widowhood-Prostitution.
- b. Position of the women in Ancient India- Education-Marriage –Divorce- Widowhood, Nigoga System, Anuloma and Pratiloma, Marriage – Women in Public Life –Women and proprietary rights.

Political Conditions Historical evolution of the State:

Origin of kingship- Coronation , Ceremony – Functions of the king- Development of the kingship in Ancient India.

Monarchy:

Growth of Monarchy with Special reference to Mauryas and Guptas- Maurayan Administration- Centralization- Guptas Administration- Decentralization.

REPUBLICS:

Meaning-Names of Republican States in Ancient India- The Republic of Lichchavis-Constitutional experiments or Organization and Function of the Republics.

VILLEGE ADMINISTRATION :

With special reference to Cholas.

JUDICIARY IN ANCIENT INDIA:

Organization and functions of king's court-Pridvivaka- Territorial or Mudrika Court –Popular Courts-OR DEALS, PUNISHMENTS.

FAMOUS LAW GIVERS OF ANCIENT INDIA:

Manu, Yaznavalkya, Kautilya, Skra, Kamandaka and Narada.

II. Medieval Period**RISE OF ISLAM:**

Main features of Islam – Influence of Islam on Ancient Indian Culture- Evolution of Synthetic culture.

BHAKTI MOVEMENT:

Origin, Upanishads, BhagvadGita, Alvars and Nayanars- Manifestation during Medieval Period – Shankara –Ramananda- Kabir-Meerabai-Nanak.
Position of Women in Medieval period.

Sociology-I

1. Introduction to Sociology: Definition and Scope, Relation of Sociology with History, Law and Criminology.
2. Primary Concepts- Society, Community, Groups, Institutions and Association ,Social Processes – Associative & Dissociative Processes, Socialization- Meaning and Theory of Social Control-Meaning Definition and Types, Law as an agency of social control, Status and Role, social Stratification- Meaning, Types and theories.
3. Study of Indian Society: Unity & Diversity in Indian Society India as a Plural Society . Family- Joint and Nuclear, Kinship, The changing pattern , Cast- Origin, structure and change Scheduled and Backward castes.

Political Science –I

1. **Political Science: Meaning**, Definition, Scope, Importance and its Nature – Is it really a Science.
2. **Relation with other subjects:** Relation with law, Religion, Ethics, Economics, and Sociology.
3. **State:** Meaning, Definition of the State and Nation and distinction between State and Nation. State and Association and State and Society.
4. **Elements of State:** Population, Territory, Government and Population and International Recognitions.
5. **Theories of the Origin of state:**
 - A. i. Theory of the Divine Origin of state;
ii. Patriarchal and Matriarchal Theory;
iii. Force Theory;
 - B. Contract Theory of the Origin of state; Ideas of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau on the nature of man; State of nature; Contract and Sovereignty;
 - C. Theory of Evolution as the Origin of State.

6. **Sovereignty:** Meaning, Characteristics, Kinds; Austin's theory of Sovereignty and its criticism of Jurists, Pluralists and internationalists. Distinction between Sovereignty and Power, Power and Authority, Authority and Legitimacy, Bases of Coercive power of State.
7. **Law:** Meaning, Nature, Kinds, Sources and Law and Morality.
8. **Liberty:** Meaning, Types and safeguards of liberty.
9. **Equality:** Meaning, Contents, Liberty and Equality.
10. **Rights:** Meaning, kinds and various theories of Rights.
11. **Political Obligations:** Meaning and grounds of Political Obligations, Can law be resisted ?

Constitutional Law – I

- 1- Salient features of Indian Constitution
- 2- Nature of Indian Constitution
- 3- Presidential and Parliamentary Form of Government
- 4- Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties
- 5- Directive Principles of State Policy; Relationship with Fundamental Rights.
- 6- Amendment

II. Semester

English - II

I. Grammar and Usage

- 1- Transformation of Sentences: Simple-Compound –Complex, Vise Versa, Exclamatory-Assertive.
- 2- Conjunctions (Simple Conjunctions and Co – relative Conjunctions)
- 3- Phrasal Verbs

II. Comprehension

- 1- Reading comprehension – Word meaning – using them in sentences, Precis Writing (60-100words), Short Questions-Answers
- 2- Legal Terms (Common Words)
 - i. compos mentis
 - ii. Fait accompli
 - iii. Impasse
 - iv. Infra dignitum
 - v. Modus operandi
 - a. Ignorantia legis neminem excusat
 - b. In judicio non creditur nisi juratis
 - c. In pari causa possessor potior haberi debet
 - d. Judicium redditur in invitum
 - e. Matrimonia debent esse libera

History- II

I. Medieval Period

1. **DELHI SULTANATE:** Administration- Theocratic-Central Administration.
2. **Judiciary During Delhi Sultana:** Organization of the Judiciary- Hindu and Muslim code- Punishment.
3. **MUGHALS:** Administration – Central and Munsabdari System- Religious Policy of Akbar
4. **Judiciary under Mughals**

II. Modern India

1. Advent of Europeans – Establishment of British Rule in India 1740-1764 – Carnatic Wars Battle of Plassey and Battle of Buxar.
2. British Rule upto 1857.
3. Impact of the British Rule-Administration- Law – Judiciary.
4. Economic Impact of the British Rule- Drain Theory.
5. Socio-Religious Reform Movements of the 19th Century- Social Legislation.
6. **FREEDOM STRUGGLE**
 - i. Factors for the birth of Indian Nationalism
 - ii. First Phase of the Freedom Struggle-1885-1916.
 - iii. Second phase of the Freedom Struggle-1916-1935.
 - iv. **SOME GREAT MEN OF INDIA:** Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Lala Lajpat Rai, Subhash Chandra Bose, Gandhi, Aurobindo, Bhagat Singh, Laxmi Bai of Jhansi.

Sociology- II

1. Social Change- Concept and Factors, Modes of Social Change Evolution Progress, Development, Process of Social Change Sensitization, Westernization, Urbanization, Industrialization, Social Mobility among Scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes Changing Status of Women in India, Women and Law.

2. Social Deviance and Deviant behavior, causes of Deviance Social and Legal concept of crime, factors and theories of crime Juvenile Delinquency- causes and treatment, white collar crimes, organized and Professional crimes, Prostitution Alcoholism and drug addiction.

Political Science - II

1. Forms of Government- Aristotle's classification –modern Classification-Democracy and Dictatorship, Unitary and Federal, Parliamentary and Presidential Forms with their respective features, Strength and Weaknesses.
2. Constitution: contents and essentials-Types-Written and Unwritten, Flexible and Rigid with their respective features, merits and demerits.
3. Theory of Separation of Power – Meaning, Application to Modern Governments with special reference of U.S.A., U.K. and India – Evaluation.
4. Legislature Functions – Functions- Arguments for and against biomerism.
5. Executive Functions- Civil Service, Reasons for the growth of executive authority.
6. Judiciary: Functions: Judicial Review, Judicial Activism, Independence of Judiciary, Judiciary its relation with legislature and Executive.
7. Representation – Duty of a representative – arguments for and against universal suffrage, single vs. multi member constituencies – Representation of minorities.

Constitutional Law -II

- 1- Executive-Union and State
- 2- Legislature-Union and State
- 3- Judiciary- Supreme Court and High Courts
- 4- Public Interest Litigation
- 5- Centre-State Relations: Legislative, Administrative and Financial Relations
- 6- Freedom of Trade, commerce and Intercourse
- 7- Civil services
- 8- Election Commission

III – Semester

English- III

Legal Maxims

- a. mutatis mutandis
- b. obiter dictum
- c. pari passu
- d. raison d'etre
- e. Tour de force
- f. Nemo dat quod non habet
- g. Nemo ejusdem tenementi simul potest esse heres et dominus
- h. Nosciture a sociis
- i. Pacta sunt servanda
- j. jus cogens

2. **Important Latin and English affix (prefix or suffix).** For Example: illegal; adjournment; unconstitutional, unlawful, adjudication etc.

3. **Meaning, Context and Use of English words** commonly used in legal language. (Ten words to be attempted in examination out of 13 words given in the question paper):

- a) Alibi
- b) Arbitration
- c) Bail
- d) Bench Secretary
- e) Caveat
- f) Counter Affidavit
- g) Mutation
- h) Notice
- i) Plea Bargaining
- j) Probate
- k) Power of Attorney
- l) Remand
- m) Solicitor
- n) Stay Application
- o) Will

4. **Words often misused and confused** (for example: idol & ideal; cheque & check; weak & week; altar & alter etc.).

5. **Composition** (Topics Concerning Legal System, Environment, Social issues and Political issues) 250-300 words

6. **Letter Writings** (Formal, Legal Correspondence)

History of Courts in India

1. Administration of Justice and Development of Courts and Judicial Institutions from 1601 to 1773 in the Presidency Towns.
2. Adalat System under Warren Hastings plan of 1772, 1774 and reorganization in 1780. Progress of Adalat System under Sir John Shore.

3. High Courts – Indian High Courts Act Under 1861, High Courts under Govt. of India Act 1911, 1915 and 1935. Federal Court 1935 High Courts under Indian Constitution.

4. Privy Council- Judicial Committee of Privy Council as a Court of Appeal and its Jurisdiction to hear appeal from India Reorganization of privy Council and abolition of jurisdiction to hear appeal from India.

5. Supreme Court- Supreme Courts at Presidency towns – Provision regarding Supreme Court under Regulating Act, Act of Settlement and Supreme Court under Constitution of India.

Political Science- III

1. **Plato-** Views on Justice, Ideal state, Education and Communism.
2. **Aristotle-** Views on Nature of state , Slavery, Property and Revolution and Constitution.
3. **Bodin-** Sovereignty Law and Government and Political Contribution.
4. **Machiavelli-** Views on Morality, Human Nature, Religion and Ideal Ruler-His Importance as first modern political thinker.
5. **Hobbes-** Views on State of Nature, Social Contract and Sovereignty.
6. **Locke-** Views on state of Nature, Social Contract and Sovereignty.
7. **Rousseau-** Views on state of Nature, Social Contract and Sovereignty.
8. **Bentham J.-** View on Utilitarianism and Hedonistic Calculus, Bentham as Law reformer.
9. **J.S. Mill-** View on Liberty and Representative Government.

Economics - I

A Micro Economics

Definition, Nature and scope; economics as a Science and its relevance to Law .Economics as a basis of social welfare and social justice. Micro and Macro Economics. Economics systems: Capitalistic economy, Socialistic economy and mixed economy.

Theory of Consumer Behavior-Marginal Utility analysis- Indifference curve analysis characteristics; price effect, income effect and substitution effect. Concepts of Demand and Supply;Law of Demand, Price elasticity of demand; Measurement of price elasticity.

Theory of Production- Production Function:Laws of Returns to scale.

Theory of Market- Concept of cost-Fixed ,Variable, Average, Marginal and Total cost. Concept of Opportunity cost. Market structure with features. Determination of output and price under perfect competition, monopoly and monopolistic Competition.

Theory of Distribution: Rent (Ricardian and Modern), Modern theory of wages, Interest- theory of Liquidity preference, Profit- Risk bearing theory.

B. Economic Growth and Development

1-Underdeveloped / Developing Economy.

2-Definition and determinants of Economic Development.

3-Stages of Economic Development (W.W.Rotow)

4-Choice of Technology –Labour Vs. Capital Intensive

5-Strategies of development- Balanced Vs. Unbalanced

6- International Financial Institutions :Objectives and functions of IMF, IDA and ADB.

Family Law – I

- 1- Application and sources of Hindu Law.
- 2- Hindu Marriage Act 1955, Marriage, Formation of Marriage, Concepts Prohibited degrees and classification of marriage.
- 3- Matrimonial Remedies- A. Non Judicial resolution of marital conflicts problems. B. Judicial resolution of marital conflicts problems Nullity of Marriage, Option of Puberty, Restitution of conjugal rights. Judicial separation, Divorce: Dissertation, cruelty, Adultry- a ground for matrimonial relief, Divorce by mutual consent under Special Marriage Act 1954, Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
- 4- Maintenance: maintenance of neglected wives, divorced wives, minor children, disabled children and parents who are unable to support themselves under the code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
- 5- Adoption and filiation technique.
- 6- Minority and Guardianship.
- 7- Hindu Succession Act, 1956, Seccession to property of a Hindu Male and Female interstate under the provision of Hindi Succession Act, 1956. Disqualifications relating to succession.
- 8- Hindu religious and charitable endowments.
- 9- Joint Hindu Family: Mitakshara Joint Family.
 - 9.1 Property under Mitakshara Law- Seprate property and coparcenary property.
 - 9.2 Karta of the joint Family- his position, powers privileges and obligations.
 - 9.3 Partition and Re-union.

IV - Semester

English- IV

1.Comprehension of Legal Texts (derived from statutes) word-meanings, Question-answers.

- a) A posterior
- b) A propos
- c) Sine qua non
- d) Impromptu
- e) Locus standi
- f) Res ipsa loquitur
- g) Res judicata pro veritate accipitur
- h) Summun jus, summa injuria
- i) Ubi jus, ibi remedium
- j) Volenti non fit injuria

2. Full forms of abbreviations of some legal reports and journals, viz.

- a) A.C.
- b) A.I.R.
- c) A.L.J.
- d) All.E.R.
- e) A.T.C.
- f) Bom.L.R.
- g) C.C.J.
- h) Ch.D.
- i) C.P.J.
- j) Cr.L.R.
- k) I.T.R.
- l) Harv.L.Rev.,
- m) J.I.L.I.B.Rev.,
- n) LabI.C.,
- o) L.L.J.,
- p) M.L.J.,
- q) L.Q.R.,
- r) M.L.R.,
- s) Q.B.,
- t) S.C.C.,
- u) S.C.R.,
- v) S.L.J.,
- w) S.T.C,
- x) Yale L.J.

1. **Meaning, context and use of English words** commonly used in legal language.
(Ten words to be attempted in examination out of 13 words given in the question paper):

- a) Adjournment
- b) Adjudication
- c) Appeal
- d) Court
- e) Tribunal
- f) Sale Deed

- g) Complaint
- h) First Information Report (FIR)
- i) Charge Sheet
- j) Case Diary
- k) Order
- l) Decree
- m) Amendment
- n) Plaint
- o) Written Statement

4. **Composition Skill** (Essay writing on topics of Legal interest) 250-300 words. For example- Judicial Review; Child Labour in India; Law relating to Prisoners and under trials etc.

5. **Translation of legal text** from Hindi to English and Vice –Versa (Hindi-English, English-Hindi)

Political Science- IV

- 1. Hegel
- 2. Thomas H. Green
- 3. Karl Marx
- 4. Harold J. Laski
- 5. Mahatma Gandhi & Sarvodaya
- 6. Utilitarianism
- 7. Individualism
- 8. Idealism
- 9. Anarchism
- 10. Socialism
- 11. Communism

Economics- II

A. Micro-Economics

- 1. Concepts of National Income, Significance of National Income.
- 2. Unemployment : Concept and Types, Concepts of full Employment.
- 3. Inflation- Types, Causes, effects and control, Concepts of Deflation, Reflation, Disinflation and Stagflation.
- 4. Monetary Policy : Objectives and Instruments. Functions of Reserve Bank of India.
- 5. Fiscal Policy : Objectives and Instruments- Taxation: Principles and Kinds of Taxes
Public Expenditure- Reasons for rapid growth Public Debt- Internal and external debt.
Methods of redemption. Deficit financing – Types of budget deficit.

B. Indian Economy

- 1. Structure and features of Indian Economy, Trends of National and Per Capita Income. Savings and Capital formation in India . Census 2001 main demographic features, Population Policy. Problem of Unemployed and poverty in India. A brief review of employment generation , Poverty alleviation programmes.
- 2. Importance of agriculture in Indian economy, Green revolution, land reforms, agricultural finance and credit. Problems of agricultural labour.
- 3. Role of Public, Private and small scale industries in Indian economy; Industrial Policy Resolution(with special reference to Industrial Policy of 1991) Industrial sickness, sources of Industrial finance.
- 4. Centre-State financial relations-Major recommendations of eleventh Finance Commission.
- 5. Trade Unionism, Industrial disputes, Social Security and Labour welfare in India.

6. India's Foreign Trade : Structure, Trend and Pattern.
7. A brief review of Planning in India : Objectives, Priorities Strategies and Plan performance. Study of IXth and Xth Five-year plans.
8. New Economic Policy- Liberation and Globalization.

Computer Fundamental

Definition of Electronic Computer, History, Generations , Classification of Computers

Computer Hardware

CPU, RAM/ROM, Mother Board, Various I/O Devices, Peripherals , Storage Media, Printer

Operating System

Type, Function, Windows Operating System (Windows , Linux)

Computer Software

Definition, Types, Windows Explorer

Computer Applications

M S Word, M S Excel, M S Power Point, M S Outlook

Computer Network

Concepts, Hardware Requirement, Types, Protocols, Topologies

Internet

Concepts, Hardware Requirement, Internet Connection, World Wide Web
Web Browsers, Net Browsing , Search Engines, E-Mail., Download, Attachments

Utility Software

Anti Virus Programme
File Compressing Software

Family Law – II

1. Sources of Muslim Law.
2. Schools of Muslim Law.
3. Nikah- formalities-Capacity- option of Puberty- Prohibited degrees.
4. Dower (Mehtar) Kinds- Widow's Right of retention.
5. Divorce – kinds-Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act 1939.
6. Maintenance of Divorced Muslim Women under the Muslim women(Protection of Rights of Divorce)Act, 1986.
7. Waqf- Incidents, Appointment and Powers of Mutawali.
8. Gift(Hiba)- Essentials-Revocation.
9. Will
10. Parantage, Legitimacy.
11. Need of a Uniform of Civil Code.
12. Connotations of the Directives contained in Art.44 of the Constitution.
13. Religious pluralism and its implications.
14. An appraisal of the Bar Council of India's proposal of the optional Uniform Civil Code.

V – Semester

Political Science- V

Comparative Study of the World Constitutions of U.K. & U.S.A.- Part-I

1. Constitution of U.K.

General Features
Rule of Law
Sovereignty of Parliament
Conventions
King and Crown
Prime Minister and Cabinet
Parliament and Organization and Power and Functions.

2. Constitution of U.S.A.

General features
Federalism
Judicial Review
Amendment
Congress- Organization
Powers and Functions
Parliament and Organization and Power and Functions.

II. Comparative Study

- 1- Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives and British House of Commons.
- 2- American President and British Prime Minister
- 3- Committee of system in U.S. House of Representative and British House of Commons.
- 4- U.S. Supreme Court with Swiss Federal Tribunal and House of Lords.

History of Legislature and Legal Profession in India-I

1. **Introduction** - Indian System of Administration
2. **Legislations during British India:** Regulating Act of 1773, Pitt's India Act of 1784, Charter Act of 1813, Charter Act of 1833 and Charter Act of 1853.
3. Government of India Act of 1858
4. The Indian councils Act of 1861
5. The Indian councils Act, 1892
6. Indian councils Act, 1909 (Morley – Minto Reforms)
7. The Government of India Act, 1919 (Montagu – Chelmsford Reforms)
8. Government of India Act, 1935
9. The Indian Independence Act, 1947

Torts, Motor Vehicle Act & Consumer Protection Act

Law of Torts:

- 1- Definition, Nature, Scope & Objective of Law of Torts; Tort distinguished from Crime, Breach of Contract etc.

- 2- Justification in Tort; *Volenti non fit injuria*, Act of God and Inevitable Accident, Statutory authorization
- 3- Vicarious Liability
- 4- Tort against person and personal relations: Assault, Battery, False Imprisonment, Defamation, Malicious prosecution, Nervous shock.
- 5- Remoteness of damages.
- 6- Trespass to land
- 7- Nuisance
- 8- Negligence
- 9- Strict Liability and Absolute Liability

Consumer Protection Act, 1986:

- 1- Definitions, Consumer, Consumer Disputes, Defective, Deficiency, Goods, Service, Complainant, Complaint.
- 2- Dispute Redressal Agencies, District Forum, State and National Commission their constitution, functions and justification.
- 3- Appeals, limitation period and finality of order.

Motor Vehicles Act, 198:

- 1- Compulsory Insurance
- 2- Nature and extent of Insurer's liability.

Criminal Law (I.P.C.)

1. Concept of Crime, distinction between Crime and Tort.
2. Elements of Criminal Liability- Mens rea, Trends to fix liability without mens rea in certain socio economic offences.
3. Stages of a Crime.
4. Group liability: Common intention- Abetment- Unlawful Assembly, Criminal Conspiracy- rioting- common object.
5. Factors negating guilty intention- mistake of Fact, Necessity, Minority, Insanity and Intoxication, Private defense- Justification and limits.
6. Specific offences against human body- Hurt and Grievous hurt wrongful restrained wrongful confinement, kidnapping and abduction, culpable homicide, Murder, Exceptions to Sec.300.
7. Offences against women- Insult to the of modesty of a women, Assault and use of Criminal force with intent to outrage modesty of women, Causing miscarriage by force without women's consent, Buying a minor for purpose of prostitution, Rape, custodial, marital, cruelty by husband or relatives of husband sec.498A.
8. Offences against property- Theft, Extortion, Robbery and Dacoit, criminal misappropriation Criminal breach of trust.

Contract – I

PART-A

- 2- Agreement and contract- definitions, elements and kinds.
- 3- Proposal and acceptance- various forms, essential elements, communication and revocation –proposal and invitation for proposal-tenders.
- 4- Capacity to contract.
- 5- Consideration.
- 6- Free Consent- Need and definition-Factors vitiating free consent.
 - a. Coercion
 - b. Undue Influence
 - c. Misrepresentation
 - d. Fraud
 - e. Mistake
- 7- Legality of Objects void agreements- Unlawful consideration and Objects.
- 8- Discharge of a contract- Various modes- Time essence of Contract Doctrine of Frustration : grounds and effects.
- 9- Quasi contracts or certain relations resembling those created by contracts.
- 10- Remedies in contractual relations- Damages.
- 11- Recovering possession of property .
- 12- Specific performance of contracts.
- 13- Declaratory degree.
- 14- Preventive Relief- Injunction.
- 15- Ratification, Rescission and cancellation of instruments.

VI - Semester

Political Science- VI

1- Constitution of France

General Features
President
Prime Minister
Cabinet
Senate
House of Representative
Administrative Council

2- Constitution of Switzerland

General Feature
Federal Council
Federal Assembly
Judicial System
Direct Democracy
Amendment

3- Constitution of China

Salient Features
The Constitution of 1982- Concept of Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens
The National People's Congress (Legislature)
The President of the Republic (Executive)
The Judicial System. (Judiciary)
The Communist Party of China

History of Legislature and Legal Profession in India –II

1. Legal Profession in Pre British India – Role, Training and Function.
2. Law practitioners in Mayor's Courts established under the charter of 1726.
3. Organization of legal profession under the charter 1774.
4. Legal Profession in Company's Court.
5. Legal Practitioners Act, 1879. Provisions of enrolment of advocates, vakils and attorneys.
6. High Court Act 1861. Provisions of enrolment of an advocate.
7. Report of the Indian Bar Committee 1923 and 1951.
8. The Indian Bar Council Act, 1926.
9. The Advocate Act, 1961.

Contract –II

- A. Indemnity and guarantee.
- B. Bailment and Pledge.
- C. Agency.
- D. Formation of Contract of Sale; Agreement of Sale and Hire- purchase agreements.
- E. Conditions and warranties.
- F. Transfer of property in goods and transfer of title of Buyer.
- G. Rights of unpaid seller.

- H. Partnership- Nature & Definition, Incoming and Outgoing partners.
- I. Relation of one partner to another .
- J. Relation of partner to Third parties.
- K. Dissolution of Partnership firm.
- L. Registration and effects of non registration of firms.

Public International Law

- 1- Definition and Concept of International Law
- 2- Sources of International Law
- 3- Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law
- 4- Subjects of International Law.
- 5- Treaties
- 6- Definition and Theories of Recognition.
- 7- Settlement of International Disputes.
- 8- Extradition and Asylum
- 9- Genocide
- 10- International Organization-United Nations; Constitution & functions of General Assembly, Security Council, Economic & Social Council and International Court of Justice.
- 11- Law of the Sea

Environment Law

1- Environmental Pollution Problem :

Causes of Environmental pollution, Natural and man made pollution hazards- Climatic changes, Green House effects, Global warming, Risk to Sea levels, Depletion of genetic resources.

2- Legal Controls- The water (Pollution & Control of Pollution Ac,1974) :

The Air (Prevention and control of pollutions Act, 1986, 1986) Constitutional provisions made vide 42nd Amendment regarding protection and safeguarding of pollution: Tortious liability for pollution – Principle of Strict Liability: Judicial decisions, State Pollutions Board – its meaning and functions.

3- International Controls of Environmental pollution, Stockholm conference on Human Environment, 1972.

International institutions for the protection of Environmental pollution: UN Environmental programme and role of other UN agencies: Inter governmental Institution, Organization and non –governmental organizations, Economic aspect of the Environment protection. UN conference on Development and Environment June, 1992 and Prode Janero Brazil.

4- Indian Forest Act 1980

5- The wild Life Protection Act 1972

6- The Environment Protection 1986

7- The Forest Conservation Act 1980

VII - Semester

Jurisprudence

LEGAL THEORY

1. The need to study legal theory.
2. The relationship of legal theory to the development of just society.
3. Use of the term : Legal Theory, Jurisprudence, concept of Law; the need to understand the differences between theory, concept etc.
4. Administration of Justice –Administration of Criminal Justice and Theories of punishment.
5. An introductory study of Analytical, Historical, Sociological, Realist and Natural Law school, Pure Theory of Law. .
6. Sources of Law- Custom, Precedent and Legislation...

CONCEPT OF LAW

7. Legal Personality.
8. Rights and Duties
9. Ownership and Possession.
10. Liability.

Administrative Law

- 1- Meaning and Scope of administrative law, Development and History of Administrative Law.
- 2- Some Constitutional Doctrines : Rule of Law, Separation of Power.
- 3- Delegated legislation – Need and Development , Nature of delegated, Power of legislature to delegated, Control of Delegated Legislation – Judicial and Parliamentary control. Publication of Delegated Legislation, Consultation with affected interest: Exclusion of Judicial review.
- 4- Methods of Judicial control of administrative functions, Extra –Ordinary Remedies, Equitable Remedies, Statutory Appeals.
- 5- Meaning and Principles of Natural Justice.
- 6- Administrative Discretion.
- 7- Statutory inquiries including those under the commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.
- 8- Special Tribunals – Growth and importance including the tribunals established under the administrative Tribunals Act, 1985; Role of Administrative Tribunals and Their future.
- 9- Governmental Liability in contract and tort.
- 10- Public Corporations.
- 11- Redressal of citizen's Grievances- Central Vigilance Commission and the Institutions of Lokpal and Lok Ayukta.

LEADING CASES

- 1- Hiranath V. Rajendra Medical College, AIR 1973 SC 1260.

- 2- A.K.Kripak V.Union of India, AIR 1970 SC150.
- 3- Maneka Gandhi V. Union of India, AIR1978 SC597.
- 4- Kasturi Lal V. State of U.P., AIR 1965 SC 1039.

Property Law (Transfer of Property Act and Easement Act)

PART-A

- 1- Definitions of transfer of property, Immovable property, attached to earth, actionable claim, notice.
 - a. Interest which can and cannot be transferred.
- 2- Restricted Transfers-
 - a. Transfer for benefit of unborn person.
 - b. Rule against perpetuity
- 3- Vested and contingent interests;
 - a. conditional Transfers
- 4- Doctrine of election;
 - a. Transfer by qualified owners
- 5- Doctrine of lis-pendens
 - a. Fraudulent transfers
 - b. Doctrine of part-performance
- 6- Sale
- 7- Mortgage- Definition, kinds; rights and liabilities of Mortgager and Mortgagee, Redemption, Charge.
- 8- Lease- Definitions; how made; rights and liabilities of lessor and lessee.
- 9- Gift

PART-B

- 1- Easement, Nature, Definition and Kinds.
- 2- Creation and extinction of Easements.
- 3- License- its nature and kinds.

Company Law

(As per 2013 Amendment)

- 1- **Nature & Kinds** of a Company. **Formation of a company:** Registration and Incorporation.
- 2- **Memorandum of association:** Various clauses; Alteration therein and Doctrine of Ultra vires. **Articles of association:** Binding force; Alteration- its relation with memorandum of association; Doctrine of Indoor Management.

- 3- **Prospectus:** Issue of prospectus; Matters to be stated; Liability for misstatement.
- 4- **Promoters:** Position; Duties and Liabilities.
- 5- **Shares and Debentures:** General principles of allotment- Share Certificate its objects and effects; Transfer of shares. Shareholder Democracy- Class action suits. **General Meeting of Shareholders:** Kinds, Procedure- voting.
- 6- **Directors:** Position; Appointment; Qualification; vocation of office- powers and duties.
- 7- Protection of Minority rights.
- 8- Corporate Social Responsibility.(Section 135)
- 9- **Regulators:** National Company Law Tribunal and Appellate Tribunal (Section 407-414) - Composition, Qualification, Selection Procedure, Tenure, Salary and Conditions of service of the members.
- 10- **Winding up:** Modes- By the Tribunal and Voluntary winding up.

Professional Ethics , Accountancy for Lawyer and Bar Bench Relations

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

1. Bar against soliciting work-

- 1.1 Under cutting: An unethical practice.
- 1.2 Brief- stealing
- 1.3 Lawyers not to advertise.
- 1.4 Not to touting
- 1.5 Fee structures- Black money and High fees
- 1.6 Accountability to the client
- 1.7 Self regulation / Legal regulation
- 1.8 Collusion with opposite party.

2. Social Profile of the Legal Profession-

- 2.1 Professional opportunities- Upward mobility
- 2.2 How far have underprivileged group such as SC/ST advanced in the Profession.
- 2.3 Position of women lawyers career opportunities and Handicaps.

3. Professional Misconduct and Control-

- 3.1 Advocates Act, 1961.
- 3.2 Function of the Bar- Councils
- 3.3 Disciplinary Committees- Tribunals
- 3.4 Appeals to the Supreme Court etc
- 3.5 Contempt Proceedings against lawyers

4. Types and Classes of Lawyers-

- 4.1 Advocate on record; Advocate on Roll
- 4.2 Touts (Para Professionals)
- 4.3 Bare foot lawyers

4.4 Senior Junior Relationship

5. Lawyers in Court-

5.1 How to address the Court

5.2 Attitude towards opponent counsel

5.3 Duty to cite all relevant authorities

5.4 Arguments should be precise and brief

5.5 Selective use of precedents.

6. Bar-Bench Relationship.

VIII Semester

Civil Procedure Code & Limitation Act

PART- A

1. Nature of Civil suit.
2. Courts and their jurisdiction.
3. Essentials of a suit.
4. Res judicata
5. Place of suing
6. Parties and cause of action.
7. First step in suit- Institution of suit, summons to defendant, written statement.
8. Documents and witnesses.
9. Hearing and disposal.
10. Execution of Degrees.
11. Appeals
12. Reference, Review and Revision.
13. Inherent powers of the Court

PART- B

1. Period of limitation for suits, appeals and applications
2. Computation of Period of limitation.
3. Acknowledgement as a ground.
4. Acquisition of ownership by possession.

Criminal Procedure Code

1. Constitution of Criminal Courts & their jurisdiction and powers.
2. Arrest of persons and rights of Arrested persons.
3. Information to the police and their powers to investigate.
4. Security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour .
5. Maintenance of public order and tranquility.
6. Preventive actions of the police.
7. Cognizance of offences by the Magistrate and Court of Sessions.
8. Complaints to Magistrates and commencement of proceedings before Magistrates.
9. The Charge.
10. Trials of cases-Sessions Trial, Warrant Trial, Summons Trial, Summery Trial.
11. Provisions as to Bail and Bonds.
12. Appeals, reference and revision.

Law of Evidence

1. Central conception of Law of evidence: Facts: Sec.3 Definition distinction (relevant facts/facts in issue, evidence: Oral and documentary, Presumption, Proving and Disproving.)
2. Facts: Relevancy
Doctrines of Res gestae (Secs. 6, 7, 8 and 10)
The problems of Relevance of otherwise irrelevant facts.
3. Admissions and Confessions.
4. Dying Declaration.
5. Relevance of Judgments
 - 5.1 General Principles
 - 5.2 Admissibility of judgments in civil and criminal matters.
6. Expert- Testimony
7. oral and Documentary Evidence
8. Witness, Examination and Cross Examination.
9. Burden of Proof.
10. Estoppels.

Law Relating to Crime against Women

- 1- Sexual Offences against women
 - Rape
 - Molestation
 - Eve-teasing
 - Prostitution
- 2- Prevention of Immoral Traffic
 - Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1956
- 3- Prevention of Dowry
 - Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
 - Provisions under the IPC
- 4- Prevention of Domestic Violence-
 - Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- 5- Sexual Harassment at Work Place
 - Guidelines by Supreme Court in Vishkha's Case
- 6- Custodial violence And Rights of Women
- 7- Role of National Commission for Women
- 8- Prevention of Female Foeticide
- 9- Termination of Medical Pregnancy Act
- 10- Role of NGOs

Or

Offences against Child and Juvenile Offence

- 1- Special status of Child in constitutions of India Articles 15(3), 24, 45, 21-A
- 2- Special status of child under International legal order.
- 3- Minimum Age Convention
- 4- Child Rights Convention
- 5- U.N. Declaration of the Rights of the Right of Child
- 6- Criminal Liability of Child: Juvenile Justice(Care and protection of children)Act,2000
- 7- Offences against children-Kidnapping, Sexual abuse, Physical abuse, juvenile prostitution, Internet Crimes
- 8- Restriction on Child Marriage Act
- 9- Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act
- 10- Young Person Harmful Publication,Act,1956

Recommended Readings:

- 1-Crime Against children by Bharat Singh
- 2-Crime Against children by Rajendra Gaganani
- 3- Crime Against Children by Arunima Baruah
- 4- Offences Against children by K.Kumar and Puran Rani

Alternative Dispute Resolution

This paper has three components viz. theory, practical and viva. The theory paper will of 60 marks and the practical and viva will be of 30 marks and 10 marks respectively. Three practicals of 10 marks each shall be conducted by the department. It will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submission and 5 marks for oral presentation (advocacy).

A .Theory Paper

Maximum-60 Marks

- 1- Arbitration: aim and objects, nature and scope
- 2- Arbitration agreement
- 3- Power to refer parties to arbitration
- 4- Interim Measures
- 5- Composition of Arbitral Tribunal
- 6- Jurisdiction of Arbitral Proceedings.
- 7- Conduct of Arbitral Proceedings.
- 8- Making of Arbitral Award
- 9- Recourse against arbitral Award
- 10- Conciliation, Nature, Scope and Settlement
- 11- Negotiation, Lok Adalats

B- Practical Exercise:

Maximum 40 marks

These practical shall be conducted through simulation and case studies in the following areas of ADR-

- 1- Negotiation skills to be learned with simulated program.
- 2- Conciliation skills
- 3- Arbitration Law and Practice including International arbitration and arbitration rules.

IX - Semester

Labour and Industrial Laws

1- Industrial Disputes Act 1947

Definitions ; Authorities and the Act, Reference of Disputes to Board or Tribunals; Strike & Lock out ; Lay off and Retrenchment.

2-Workmen's Compensation Act 1923 –

Introduction, Definitions, Liabilities of Employer, workmen's Compensation Commissioners

3-Employees' State Insurance Act-1948-

Object & Definitions, Benefits, adjudication of disputes and claims, Employees Insurance Court.

4-Trade Union Act, 1926-

Definitions, Registration of trade union; Rights, Liabilities and immunities of registered trade unions, Funds of Trade Unions.

5. Minimum wages Act, 1948-

Concept of minimum wage, fair wage & living wage; Fixation and revision of minimum wage; Determination of wages and claims.

6.Factories Act 1948

Definition/Health, Safety and welfare Provision / Working Hours/ Employment of Young Persons/ Annual Leave with wages/ Penalties

Land Laws (U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act:UP Urban Land Ceiling Act)

PART-A

U.P. ZAMINDARI ABLITION AND LAND REFORMS ACT, 1950

1. Aims and Objects of the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act.
2. Definitions.
3. Acquisitions of interest of Intermediaries and its consequences.
4. Compensation and Rehabilitation Grant.
5. Mines and Minerals.

6. Gaon Sabha and Land Management Committee, Gaon Panchayat their constitution, powers and functions, Gaon fund, Consolidated Gaon fund, Panel Lawyers.
7. Classes of land Tenure Holders and their rights.
8. Abandonments, Surrender, Extinction of lease.
9. Ejectment- ejectment from lands of Public Utility, Ejectment of Tress Passers, Ejectment of Tenure holders and Procedure.
10. Succession.
11. Allotment of Land and Declaratory suit.
12. Collection of Land Revenue, Recovery of arrears, Procedure for recovery of arrears, settlement.

U.P. LAND REVENUE ACT, 1901

1. Mutation Proceedings.
2. Boundary marks and Boundary disputes.
3. Procedure of Revenue courts and powers of Revenue officers.
4. Appeal, Reference, Revision and Review.

PART-B

THE U.P. IMPOSITION OF CEILING ON LAND HOLDINGS ACT, 1960

1. Definitions- Ceiling Area, Family, Grove land, Holding Irrigated Land, Unirrigated land, Surplus land, tenure- holder, Prescribed Authority.
2. Imposition of Ceiling on land holdings, Exemption and Acquisition of surplus land-
 - a- Imposition of Ceiling and exemption of certain land from the imposition of ceiling.
 - b- Determination of Surplus land-
 - i) Where no objection is filed.
 - ii) Where objection is filed.
 - iii) Acquisition of surplus land.
 - iv) Disposal of property left on surplus land.
3. Determination and payment of compensation.
4. Disposal and settlement of surplus land.

Insurance Law

1. Life Insurance contracts- Their nature and Characteristics, parties to the contract and their rights and duties. Conditions and terms of policy and effects of non- compliance thereof. Assignment, claims and surrenders, re-Insurance, Impact of suicide on Life Insurance contracts.

2. Legal position of nominee, rights and liabilities of nominee.
3. Premium rates and bonus.
4. Powers and functions of Life Insurance Corporation.
5. Basic principles of Life Insurance contracts.
6. The contract of marine Insurance and its conditions.

International Environmental Law

1-Global Environmental Concerns-

- Climate Change
- Depletion of Ozone Layer
- Acid Rain
- Deforestation

2-Established norms of International Environmental Law-

- Inter-generational Equity
- Polluter Pays Principle
- Doctrine of Public Trust
- Precautionary Principles
- Sustainable Development

3- U.N. Conference on Human Environment, 1972

- i. Principles
- ii. Declaration

4- U.N. Conference on Environment and Development, 1992

- i. Rio- declaration
- ii. Principles
- iii. Agenda-21

5- Convention on Climate Change, 1992

6- Forestry Principles, 1992

7- Bio- diversity Protocol, 1992

8- U.N. Commission on Sustainable Development, 1993.

9- Kyoto Protocol, 1997

- i. Bali Declaration

10- World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2002.

OR

Intellectual Property Rights

1. Introduction: Basic Concept of IPR; Nature, Commercial exploitation of IP; Enforcement of Right and remedies against infringement , International Charter of IP.
2. Patents: Introduction
 - a- Obtaining of patent
 - b- Specification
 - c- Right and obligation of the Patents and transfer of patent rights
 - d- Infringement of Patents and remedies
3. Industrial Designs:
 - a- Rights conferred by designs-Infringement of copyright in a design
 - b- Remedies against infringement.
4. Trade Marks:
 - a- Property in trade mark and registration of trade marks
 - b- Infringement and Remedies
5. Copyright:
 - a.) Introduction: Scope, nature, subject matter of copyright
 - b.) Authors and ownership of copyright
 - c.) Rights conferred by copyrights
 - d.) Infringement of copyright
 - e.) Remedies against infringement of copyright
6. Geographical Indications
7. Biological diversity Act, 2007- Salient features

Drafting, Pleading & Conveyancing

PART-A

PLEADINGS

1. General object and function of pleadings.
2. Rules of pleading.
3. Particulars of pleading.
4. Alternative and Inconsistent pleading.
5. Essential requisite of Complaint and written statement.

PART-B

CONVEYANCING

Drafting of the following-
Civil-

2. Complaint
3. written Statement
4. Interlocutory Application

5. Original Petition
6. Affidavit
7. Execution Petition
8. memorandum of Appeal and revision
8. Petition under Art. 226 and 32 of the constitution

Criminal-

1. Complaints
2. Criminal Misc. Petition
3. Bail Application
4. Memorandum of Appeal and Revision.

PART-C

DRAFTING OF THE FOLLOWING

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

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

The student shall be required to draft 15 Exercise each from Part B and Part C as and when assigned by the Head of the department of law.

VIVA- VOCE EXAMINATION

To test the understanding of legal practice in relation to drafting of pleading and conveyancing.

X- Semester

Principles of Taxation Law

PART- A

THE INCOME TAX ACT, 1961-

Definitions- Agricultural Income, Assesses, Dividend Income, Person, Charitable Purpose, Assessment Year, Previous Year.

Income which does not form part of total Income.

Heads of Income- Salaries, Income from House Property, Profit and gains from business and Professions, Capital gains, Income from other sources, Income from other persons to be included in Assesses Total Income.

Double Taxation Relief.

Income Tax Authorities: their constitution powers and functions.

Procedure of Assessment: Regular assessment of escaped income.

Assessment Firms, Self Assessment and Best Judgment Assessment Deduction of Tax at source, advance payment of Tax

Appeal, Revision and Reference.

Penalties and Prosecutions.

PART-B

THE U.P. TRADE TAX ACT, 1948-

1. Definitions- Dealers, Goods, Purchase, Price, Sale, Turnover, Turnover of Purchase.
2. Liability to Tax, Single Point Taxation, Rate and Point of Tax in respect of Goods of special importance, Liability to Tax Business is discontinued.
3. Assessment and Payment of Tax, Registration of Dealers.
4. Appeals, Revision and Reference.

Social Security & Social Welfare Laws

1- Child Labour(Prohibition and Regulation)Act, 1986

- Object
- Definitions
- Prohibition of employment of children in certain occupation
- Regulations of conditions of work of children
- Penalties

2- Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970

- Object
- Definition
- Registration of establishment employing contract labour
- Licensing of contractors
- Welfare and health of contract labour
- Penalties and Procedure

3- Equal Remuneration, Act, 1976

4- Maternity Benefit Act, 1961

5- Factories Act, 1948

- Preliminary
- The inspecting staff
- Health, Safety and Welfare provisions
- Working hours
- Employment of Young persons
- Annual leave with wages
- Penalties

Interpretation of Statutes

1. Basic principles of Interpretation-
Statute, parts of statutes, Intention of Legislature, Meaning of Interpretation and Construction, purpose of Interpretation.
2. Guiding rules of Interpretation-
 - a) Literal Rule
 - b) Golden Rule
 - c) Mischief Rule (Rule in Heydon's case)
3. rules relating to meaning of General words-
 - a) Noscitur a sociis
 - b) Ejusden Generis
 - c) Reddendo Singula Singulis.
4. Intrinsic Aids to Construction-
 - a) Preamble
 - b) Title
 - c) Headings
 - d) Marginal Notes
 - e) Punctuation
 - f) Illustrations
 - g) Proviso
 - h) Exceptions
 - i) Definitions
 - j) Interpretation Clause
5. Extrinsic Aids to Construction-
 - a) Dictionaries

- b) Travause prepatatoires or surrounding circumstances.
 - c) Historical development
 - d) Statutes in peri- meteria
 - e) Effect of usage and practice
 - f) Stare-dicisis
6. Modification of words to suit intention of legislature-
Mandatory and Directory provisions.
7. Construction of Penal and Beneficial statutes
- a) Distinction between penal and remedial statutes.
 - b) Liberal Construction of Remedial statutes.
 - c) Mens-rea in statutory offences
8. Construction of taxing statutes-
Strict interpretation of taxing statutes

OR

Banking Law

The nature and development of Banking

Banks, Banking Business, meaning of customer, types of accounts, Banker as Borrower

Contract between Banker and customer their rights and duties.

Banking instruments: Bank notes, Bankers drafts, deposit receipts, letters of credit, Indemnities, travelers cheques.

The Banking companies Act, 1949: Extent and application: Business of banking companies; control and management by Reserve Bank.

The Banking Regulation Act, 1949

Media and Law

- 1- Concept and Nature
 - Development of Media Laws
 - Importance of Media
- 2- Constitutional Guarantee
- 3- Mass Media and Legislature

- Meaning of parliamentary privileges
- Origin, development of parliamentary privileges
- Position in India

4- Mass Media and the Court

:Concept of Court

- Under the Constitution
- Under the Act of 1971

5- Mass Media and the Individual

- Law of defamation
- Law of privacy

6- Press Council and its composition

- power and function of the press council
- composition of Board and Advisory panel
- codification of the film

7- Regulation of Cable, TV Network (the cable television)

Network (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2000)

- Registration of cable TV
- Seizure and confiscation of equipments
- Miscellaneous

8-Journalistic Privileges

- Journalistic Ethics
- Advertising codes
- Court Room Reporting
- Crime coverage

Statutory Readings-

-
- 1- Constitution of India, 1950
 - 2- Indian Penal code, 1860
 - 3- The Cinematography Act, 1923
 - 4- The official secret Act, 1923
 - 5- Indecent Representation of Women Act, 1986
 - 6- The Press Council Act, 1978
 - 7- The Press and Regulation of Books Act 1867
 - Contempt of Court Act, 1971

OR

Human Rights : Law and Practice

- 1- Concept of Human Rights
- 2- Origin and Development of Human Right
- 3- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- 4- International Covenants on Human Rights.
 - International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights.
 - International Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- 5- International Covenants on Inhuman Acts- Genocide, Apartheid, Torture, Slavery and Slave Trade, Forced and Compulsory labour, Traffic in Persons and Prostitution, Racial Discrimination
- 6- Vulnerable groups and Human Rights, Women's Children, Migrant workers, Refugees, Older Persons, Disabled person.
- 7- International Conferences on Human Rights.
- 8- Regional Conventions on Human Rights.
- 9- International Humanitarian Laws.
- 10- Human Rights and Terrorism
- 11- International Conventions and the Indian Constitution.
- 12- Human Rights Commission in India. Human Rights Act, 1993.

Moot Court, Pre -Trial and Internship

PART-A

MOOT COURT

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

PART- B

OBSERVANCE OF TRIL

Every student will attend the court proceedings at least for 20 working days. The students shall be required to visit the court in the prescribed uniform. They will maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance of different days in the Court assignment. This scheme will carry 30 marks.

PART-C

PRE- TRIAL PREPARATION-

Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the lawyers office/ legal Aid Office and record the proceeding 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 filing the suit/ petition. This will be recorded the diary which will carry 15 marks.

PART- D

VIVA- VOCE EXAMINSYION

This paper will on all the above three aspects. This will carry 10marks.