

LL.B.

I. Semester

1. Contract – I
2. Torts, Motor Vehicle Act and Consumer Protection Act
3. Constitutional Law – I
4. Family Law – I (Hindu Law)
5. Criminal Law (IPC)

II. Semester

1. Contract –II
 2. Constitutional Law – II
 3. Family Law – II (Muslim Law)
 4. Public International Law
 5. Environmental Law
- First Internship :** for 15 days during vacations

III. Semester

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

Practical Paper

5. Professional Ethics and Professional, Accounting System [*Written Exam : 60 Marks; Clinical Works Assessment : 30 ; Viva 10 Marks*)

Second Internship -: for 15 days during vacations

IV. 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 Paper:

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

Third Internship -: for 20 days during vacations

V. Semester

1. Labour and Industrial Law
2. Land Laws (U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reform Act; UP Urban Land Ceiling Act)

3. Insurance Law
4. International Environmental Law

Or

Intellectual Property Rights

Practical Paper:

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

Fourth Internship -: for 30 days during vacation

VI. Semester

1. Principles of Taxation Law
2. Social Security & Social Welfare Laws
3. Interpretation of Statutes
4. Media and law

Or

Human Rights: Law and Practice

Practical Paper:

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

Fifth Internship -: for 10 days during vacation

I. Semester

Contract – I

PART-A

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

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-Tresspass 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.

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

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: Dissolution, cruelty, Adultery- 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, Succession to property of a Hindu Male and Female interstate under the provision of Hindu 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- Separate property and coparcenary property.
- 9.2 Karta of the joint Family- his position, powers privileges and obligations.
- 9.3 Partition and Re-union.

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.

II. Semester

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.

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

Family Law – II

- 1- Sources of Muslim Law.
- 2- Schools of Muslim Law.
- 3- Nikah- formalities-Capacity- option of Puberty- Prohibited degrees.

- 4- Dower (Mehar) 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.

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 Act, 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.

III - 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

1. Nature and kinds of a Company.
2. Formation of a company Registration and Incorporation.
3. Memorandum of association – various clauses, alteration therein- Doctrine of Ultra vires.

4. Articles of association- Binding force, alteration- its relation with Memorandum of Association- Doctrine of Indoor Management.
5. Prospectus- Issue, contents- Liability for misstatement.
6. Promoters- Position, duties and liabilities.
7. Shares- General principles of allotment- share certificate its objects and effects- Transfer of shares.
8. Directors –Position- Appointment- qualification- vocation of office- powers and duties.
9. General Meeting of Shareholders- kinds, Procedure- voting.
10. Protection of Minority rights.
11. Winding up- Types- by Court- Reasons- Grounds- who can apply- procedure, powers of liquidator- Voluntary winding up by share holders and creditors- winding up subject to supervision of court.

Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System

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.

IV 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
Doctrine 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.

V - 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.

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.

VI- 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 prepatata toires 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

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-

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- 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 Convents 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.