



**PONNAIYAH RAMAJAYAM INSTITUTE OF  
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (PRIST)**

Declared as DEEMED-TO-BE-UNIVERSITY  
U/s 3 of UGC Act, 1956



**SCHOOL OF LAW.**

**BA.LL.B.(Hons.)**

5-year integrated course

[Regulation 2023]

[For the Candidates admitted from academic year 2023-24 onwards]



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# PROGRAM HANDBOOK

**B.ALL.B.(Hons.)**

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[Regulation2023]

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**SCHOOL OF LAW**  
**PONNAIYAH RAMAJAYAM INSTITUTE OF**  
**SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (PRIST)**

**B.ALL.B.(Hons.)**

(For The candidates admitted from academic year 2023-24 onwards)

**COURSE STRUCTURE**

Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C	Marks
<b>SEMESTER-I</b>						
23L5BAH1	General English	5	1	0	3	100
23L5BAH2	General Principles of Economics	5	1	0	5	100
23L5BAH3	General Principles of Sociology	5	1	0	5	100
23L5BAH4	Law and Society	5	1	0	6	100
23L5BAH5	Contract-I (General Principles)	5	1	0	6	100
	Total	25	5		25	
<b>SEMESTER-II</b>						
23L5BAH6	Legal English	5	1	0	3	100
23L5BAH7	Political and Constitutional History of India	5	1	0	5	100
23L5BAH8	Indian Sociology	5	1	0	5	100
23L5BAH9	Contracts-II (Specific Contracts)	5	1	0	6	100
23L5BAH10	Law of Torts (Including Consumer Protection Act)	5	1	0	6	100
	Total	25	5		25	
<b>SEMESTER-III</b>						
23L5BAH11	General Principles of Political Science	5	1	0	5	100
23L5BAH12	Law and Economics	5	1	0	5	100
23L5BAH13	Family Law-I (Hindu Law)	5	1	0	6	100
23L5BAH14	Constitutional Law-I	5	1	0	6	100
23L5BAH15	Family Law-II (Muslim Law and Christian Law)	5	1	0	6	100
	Total	25	5		28	

<b>SEMESTER-IV</b>						
23L5BAH16	Political Thought	5	1	0	5	100
23L5BAH17	Modern Government	5	1	0	5	100
23L5BAH18	Jurisprudence-I	5	1	0	6	100
23L5BAH19	Constitutional Law- II	5	1	0	6	100
23L5BAH20	Law Of Crimes (Indian Penal Code)	5	1	0	6	100
	Total	25	5		28	
<b>SEMESTER-V</b>						
23L5BAH21	Indian Public Administration	5	1	0	5	100
23L5BAH22	Indian Economics	5	1	0	5	100
23L5BAH23	Jurisprudence-II	5	1	0	6	100
23L5BAH24	Company Law-I	5	1	0	6	100
23L5BAH25	Property Law	5	1	0	6	100
	Total	25	5		28	

SEMESTER–VI						
23L5BAH26	Internal Relations	5	1	0	5	100
23L5BAH27	Public Policy Governance And Law	5	1	0	5	100
23L5BAH28	Law Of Taxation	5	1	0	6	100
23L5BAH29	Company Law–II	5	1	0	6	100
23L5BAH30	Labour Law-I	5	1	0	6	100
	Total	25	5		28	
SEMESTER–VII						
23L5BAH31	Public Interest Lawyering	5	1	0	6	100
23L5BAH32	Labour Law-II	5	1	0	6	100
23L5BAH33	Clinical Counsel–(Alternate Dispute Resolution and Legal Aid)	5	1	0	6	100
23L5BAH34	Women and Law	5	1	0	6	100
23L5BAH35	Public International Law-I	5	1	0	6	100
23L5BAH36	Legal Education and Research Methodology	5	1	0	6	100
	Total	25	5		30	
SEMESTER–VIII						
23L5BAH37	Public International Law–II	5	1	0	6	100
23L5BAH38	Human Rights and Practice	5	1	0	6	100
23L5BAH39	Administrative Law	5	1	0	6	100
23L5BAH40	Interpretation of Statutes	5	1	0	6	100
23L5BAH41	Clinical Course-II (Professional Ethics, Bar Bench Relation and Accounting System)	5	1	0	6	100
	Total	25	5		30	
SEMESTER –IX						
23L5BAH42	Law of Evidence	5	1	0	6	100
23L5BAH43	Criminal Procedure Code	5	1	0	6	100
23L5BAH44	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act	5	1	0	6	100
23L5BAH45	Clinical Course-III (Drafting, pleading and Conveyancing)	5	1	0	6	100
23L5BAH46	Land Laws	5	1	0	6	100
23L5BAH47	Intellectual property Law	5	1	0	6	100
	Total	30	6		36	
SEMESTER –X						
23L5BAH48	Environmental Law	5	1	0	6	100
23L5BAH49	Competition Law	5	1	0	6	100
23L5BAH50	Insurance Law	5	1	0	6	100
23L5BAH51	Criminology and Penology	5	1	0	6	100
23L5BAH52	Clinical Course –iv (Moot Court,pre-trial preparation internship )	5	1	0	6	100
	Total	30	6		36	
Total Credits of the Programme						294

## CREDIT DISTRIBUTION

Nature of the Course	Number Of Courses	Credits
Language	02	06
First Degree Major	12	60
Compulsory Law Course	20	120
Clinical Course	04	24
Other Law Subjects	14	84
Total	52	294

B.ALL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course) List  
of Courses offered for I-Semester

Course Code	Course Title
23L5BAH1	General English
23L5BAH2	General Principles of Economics
23L5BAH3	General Principles of Sociology
23L5BAH4	Law and Society
23L5BAH5	Contract-I (General Principles)

# B.ALL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## I-SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH1- General English

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals)

#### **Course objectives:**

1. Ability to be comfortable with English in use while reading or listening.
2. Ability to use receptive skills through reading and listening to acquire good exposure to language and literature.
3. Ability to write and speak good English in all situations.
4. Students should develop style in speech and writing and manipulate the tools of language for effective communication.
5. The course should provide exposure to the learners in Good Prose texts and Poems and expose the learners to value based ideas.
6. Students should enhance their language skills especially in the areas of grammar and pronunciation.

#### **Course outcomes :**

- CO1- Students can read and understand any text in English listening to the inputs given by the teacher in the classroom.
- CO2- Students imbibe the rules of language unconsciously and tune to deduce language structure and usage.
- CO3- Students write paragraphs, essays, and letters.
- CO4- Students decipher the mechanism of language and use it for success in competitive examinations and job related speaking and writing tasks.

#### **UnitI.**

1. Basis Sentence Patterns
2. Tenses

3. Transformation and Formations of Interrogative and Negative Sentences
4. Tag-Questions
5. Modal Auxiliaries
6. Word-formation

#### Unit II.

1. Passive Constructions
2. Narration: Direct and Indirect
3. Translation from Tamil to English and English to Tamil
4. Conditional Sentences, Gerunds and Infinitives.
5. Word Formation (Conditional)

#### Unit III.

1. Translation (Continued)
2. Determiners And Articles
3. Idioms and Phrases
4. Hints development.

#### Suggested Readings:

1. A Practical English Grammar. Thomson and Martinet
2. Webster's Spelling Dictionary
3. Living English Dr. R.P. Bhatnagar Rajul Bhargava
4. Current English Usage. R.H. Flavell and L.H. Flavell
5. Legal English .R.L. Jain
6. General English. Mr. Rastogi
7. General English. Mr. Tanwar



# B.ALL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## I - SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH2- General Principles of Economics

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.  
The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.  
40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals)

#### Course Objectives:

1. The course is designed to impart knowledge of the fundamental and technical concepts of economics.
2. It explains the basic theories of economics in critical thinking and problem solving, which enable the students to gain knowledge about the global economics environment.
3. The students are expected to learn cost-benefit analysis.

#### Course Outcomes:

CO1. Students will be able to gain skills to analyze and understand tools of Economics, both at micro and macro levels.

CO2. They would understand resource allocation patterns at the micro level and how to achieve economic balance at the macro level.

CO3. This course helps to acquaint students with basic concepts of economics and to apply economics reasoning to the problems of society.

CO4. This course also teaches some basic fundamental principles of economics and to expose students of Law to economics.

1. Economics as a Science and its relevance to law
2. Method, nature and scope, thoughts.
3. Free Enterprises, Planned Economy and Mixed Economics,
  - General Principles of Economics
    - (i) Demand and Supply.
    - (ii) Market Determination of Price Organization
    - (iii) Labour and wages.
    - (iv) Capital and Money
    - (v) Saving, Consumption, Investment International Comparisons of Developmental, Strategies and Experiences Theories of Economic Growth and Problems of Development.

- Control of Monopolies and Prevention of Economic Concentration.
- Banking and Fiscal Policy.

- (vi) Resource Mobilization and Fiscal Resource: Taxation
- (vii) The Role of Credit and Banking System: Rural Money Markets;
- (viii) International Financial Institutions;
- (ix) Technology and Economic Growth

TextPrescribed:

1. Samuelson : Economics

ReferenceBooks:

1. Alfred w.Stonier and D.C. Hague :A TextBook of Economic
2. C.T Kurian :Planning, Poverty And Social Transformation.
3. S.Ghatak :Rural Money Market in India.

## B.ALL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

### I-SEMESTER

#### 23L5BAH3-General Principles of Sociology

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been Assigned For Sessionals)

#### **Course Objectives:**

1. While giving an idea of the general principles of Sociology in the context of Indian society and its institutions, the course shall strive to reveal to the students the role of law as Social engineering.
2. The essential moorings of law in society will be identified and the limitations of law as an instrument of social change will be highlighted through illustrations and empirical studies.

#### **Course Outcome:**

CO1. Explain the structure of Indian social system

CO2. Understand the social institutions like marriage, family, kinship and other economic, Political and religious institutions.

CO3. Critically analyze the social stratifications like caste system, etc. and the role of law.

CO4. Find out various facets of social relations and contemporary trends in society

#### UNIT – I – Fundamentals of Sociology

Sociology as a Science-Scope Sociology-Branches of Sociology-Methods Of Sociology -  
Relation with other Social Sciences

#### UNIT–II–Basic Concepts in Sociology

Structure and Function-Social Institutions-Status and Role-Norms and Values- Social Group -  
Social Process

#### UNIT–III–Sociological Theories

Social thought of Auguste Comte– Herbert Spencer– Emile– Durkheim– Max Weber -  
Talcott Parson and Karl Marx

#### UNIT–IV–Social Institution

Family and Kinship– Marriage– Religion– Education– Work– Power

## UNIT – V - Social Inequality

A note on Meaning, Characteristics and Forms of Social Stratification– Functional Necessity of Social Stratification – Class System - Social Mobility.

## Unit-VI: Social Control

Meaning and Nature of Social Control - Means of Social Control - Agencies of Social Control

## Unit-VII: Social Change

Meaning Nature of Social Change - Theories and Factors of Social Change. Note: The above units must be taught in relation to fundamental social law wherever necessary.

## Books for Reference:

1. Gisbert, Opuscule : Fundamentals of sociology, Orient Longman Ltd., Third Edition (1978)
2. Davis, Kingsley: Human Society, The Macmillan Company, 1960.
3. Mamoria C.B.: Social Problems and Social Disorganisation in India
4. Desai A.R. : Introduction to Rural Sociology in India. The Society of Agricultural Economics, 1953.
5. Ginsberg, Morris: Studies in Sociology, London, Methuen, 1932.
6. Vidya Bhushana: An Introduction to Sociology, Sachdeva .R. Kitab Mahal (1999).



# B.ALL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## I-SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH4-LAW AND SOCIETY

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks and of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals)

#### **Course Objective:**

1. Students will gain knowledge of substantive and procedural laws, legal concepts, and the Indian legal system.
2. The program will equip students with the ability to analyze legal issues, identify problems, and apply legal principles to solve them.
3. Students will learn how to conduct legal research, interpret legal documents, and use legal information effectively.
4. The program will emphasize the importance of professional ethics, social responsibility, and integrity in the legal field.

#### **Course Outcome:**

CO1. Students will be able to interpret law and apply it to real-world scenarios, demonstrating a practical understanding of legal concepts.

CO2. Students will develop a comprehensive understanding of the Indian legal system, its structure, and its impact on society.

CO3. The program will expose students to diverse legal systems and international legal issues, encouraging a global understanding of law and its impact.

C04. Understanding as to how contemporary legal institutions operate, including the use of Possibilities.

#### Unit–I Sociological perspectives of Law

Sociology of Law – Sociological Theory of law – Law as a Product of Tradition and Culture – Law as a Social Institution – Law as a means of Social Control – Law in Continuance of Human Society.

#### Unit-II Law and Social Change India

Constitutional Objectives– Preamble and Directive Principles of State Politics –Role of Law towards Social

Change in India Role of Law Important Social Legislations in Personal Laws, Penal Laws, Labour Welfare Laws.

#### Unit-III Law and Caste System

Caste System among various Ethnic Groups – Emergence of the Concept of Social Justice – Constitutional Provisions towards Securing Social Justice to Backward Class – Trends of Change in the Indian Caste System.

#### Unit-IV Law and Family

Family – Its Structure and Functional Aspects – Marriage among Different Religious Groups – Religion and Social Custom as the basis of Family Law – Legislative Measures – Trends of Changes in the Institution Family and Marriage – Attempts towards Uniform Civil Code.

#### Unit-V Problems of the Weaker Sections

Social Position of Women in India – Constitutional and Other Legislative Measures to improve the Status of Women Crime Against Women – Offences Relating to Dowry, Domestic Violence, Sexual Harassment, Eve Teasing, Prostitution, Trafficking.

#### Suggested Readings:

Marc Galanter – Law And Society In Modern India

Tahir Mahmood – Religion, Law and Society

H.S. Bhatia – Society Law and Administration India

W.Friedman – Law In Changing Society

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**B.A LL.B.(Hons.) (Five Year Integrated Course)**  
**I-SEMESTER**  
**23L5BAH5-Contracts-I(General Principles)**

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

**Course objectives:**

1. The objective of this paper is to study in detail the evolution of contract legislation along with the role of equity courts played in the progression of Contract law.
2. To make students familiar with various principles of contract, impart information enunciated in the Indian Contract Act.
3. To provide complete knowledge to the students about formation, capacity and enforcement of agreements and contracts.
4. To expose students to the role of contract in the era of globalization and privatization to teach the students how to draft different legal contracts.

**Course Outcome:**

CO1. Students will have a broad understanding of the principles of the law of contract and be able to demonstrate their application to the essentials of formation, performance and discharge of contractual obligations in commercial situations.

CO2. Define and distinguish amongst the various processes involved in contract formation;

CO3. Identify the relevant legal issues that arise on a given set of facts in the area of contract law; C04. Select and apply a range of approaches to written communication, and apply the critical thinking required to bring about creative solutions to complex legal problems in the area of contract law;

C05. Formulate oral and written arguments in response to a given set of facts;

**Unit 1.Meaning:**

- (a) Elements and Characteristics of Contract.
- (b) Basis Of Contract
- (c) Classification of Contract, Including The Standard Form Contract.

**Unit 2.Proposal :**

- (a) Meaning, Elements and Characteristics Proposal, Distinction between



Proposal and Invitation of Proposal.

- (b) Acceptance: Meaning, Mode and Characteristics of Acceptance.'
- (c) Communication, Revocation & Termination of Proposal & Acceptance.

Unit 3. Consideration :

- (a) Meaning, Definition and Elements of Consideration.
- (b) Unlawful Consideration And Object.
- (c) Concept of stranger to contract exception to privity rule.
- (d) Exception To consideration.

Unit 4. Capacity To Contract:

- (a) Who cannot make Contract, Who is Minor and The Place Of Minor Under the law of Contract.
- (b) Person of unsound mind, nature of contract by person of Unsound Mind.
- (c) Person deprived of the capacity of contract.

Unit 5. Free Consent:

- (a) Meaning Of Consent And free Consent.
- (b) Factors rendering Consent not free and Validity Of Contract

Unit 6. Void Agreements:

- (a) Agreements Restraint Marriage: Freedom Of Trade And Right To Initiate legal proceedings.
- (b) Agreements Involving Uncertainty, wager and impossibility. Contingent Contract certain relations resembling those created by Contract (Quasi- Contract).

Unit 7. Performance of Contract:

- (a) Who Is Liable to perform, joint rights and joint liability and performance of reciprocal promises.
- (b) Time, Place and Manner of Performance.
- (c) Discharge From Liability To Perform The contract.

Unit 8. Breach of Contract:

- (a) Meaning and Kind
- (b) Remedies For Breach Of Contract-
- (c) Damages- Measure Of Damages and remoteness of damages;
- (d) Specific Performance and Contract and Injunction under Specific Relief Act.

Leading Cases:

Carlill V Carbolic Smoke Ball Co. (1883) 1 QB 256

Bhagwandas V Girdhari Lal & Co. AIR 1966 SC 543

Motilal Padampur Sugar Mill Co. Ltd. Vs State of UP AIR 1979 SC 621

Lalman Shukla V Gauri Dutt AIR (1913) 409

Mohori Bibi V Dhurmodas Ghosh (1903) I.A. 172

Suggested Readings:

D.F.Mulla: The Indian Contract Act (Student Edition)

T.R.Desai: The Indian Contract Act. Sale of Goods Act Partnership Act.

Atiyeh.S.: An Introduction to the Law of Contract.

P.R.Desai: Principles of Law of Contracts.

AvtarSingh: Law Of Contract

AvtarSingh: Law of Contract (Tamil/English)

I.C.Saxena, R.L.,Navalakha K.: LawofContract

Kapoor, S.K.:Law Of Contract

KailashRai: LawofContract- I



B.A LL.B.(Hons.) (Five Year Integrated Course)

(List of Courses offered for II-Semester)

CourseCode	CourseTitle
23L5BAH6	Legal English
23L5BAH7	Political and Constitutional HistoryofIndia
23L5BAH8	Indian Sociology
23L5BAH9	Contracts–II (Specific Contracts)
23L5BAH10	Law of Torts (Including Consumer Protection Act)

# B.A LL.B.(Hons.) (FiveYearIntegratedCourse)

## II-SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH6-LegalEnglish

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### **Course Objectives:**

1. Improve students' understanding and use of English grammar, vocabulary, and sentence structure in various legal contexts for Enhance Language Proficiency
2. Equip students with the ability to communicate effectively in both written and oral formats, including drafting legal documents and participating in courtroom settings.
3. Introduce and reinforce the use of specific legal terms and phrases, ensuring students can accurately interpret legal documents and engage in legal discussions.
4. Develop students' ability to present themselves professionally, interact effectively with clients and colleagues, and represent the legal profession with integrity.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

CO1. Effective Legal Communication skills were developed and Students will be able to communicate effectively in legal contexts, both in writing and verbally, adapting their language appropriately for different audiences and purposes.

CO2. Students will be able to draft various legal documents, such as pleadings, contracts, and legal briefs, with accuracy and clarity.

CO3. Students will demonstrate professionalism and ethical conduct in their interactions with clients and colleagues, upholding the standards of the legal profession.

CO4. Students will be able to analyze legal texts, identify key arguments, and draw valid conclusions based on legal principles.

CO5. Students will be able to demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of legal English, including vocabulary, grammar, and common legal structures.

UnitI. List Of Legal Terms Which are relevant for LLB. Students: Abet,

Abstain, Accomplice,

Act of God, Actionable Accused, Adjournment

Actionable Admission Affidavit ,Amendment,

Appeal, Acquittal ,Articles, Assent,

Attested, Adornment, Averment. Bai,l

Bailment , Citation,  
Clause, Coercion, Code,  
Cognizable, Confusion Compromise Consent  
,Conspiracy, Contempt, Contingent, Comorian ,.  
Conviction, Convention ,Corporate ,Custody,  
Damages , Decree ,Defamation, Defense,  
Escheat, Estoppels Eviction, Executive, Ex-parte  
  
Finding, Floating Charge, Forma Pauperis, Franchise,  
Fraud Frustration,  
Goodfaith,Guardian, Habeas Corpus, Hearse,  
Homicide, hypothecation Illegal, indent ,  
Inheritance,  
Bench, Bill of attainder,  
Billofrights, Blockade, Bonafide,  
By-laws,Capital Punishment, Charge, Chattels,  
Justiciable ,Legislation, Legitimacy, Liability,  
Liberty, Licence, Lieu ,Liquidation,  
Maintenance, Malafide, Malfeasance

Minor , Misfeasance, Mortgage, Murder,  
 Negligence , Negotiable  
 Notification,Nuisance,Novation Oath  
 ,Obscene, Offender,  
 Order, Ordinance, overrule Petition,  
 Plaintiff, Pledge,  
 Preamble, Pre-emption, Prescription,  
 Presumption, Privilege , Privity  
 Prize, Process, Promissory Note Proof ,  
 Proposal Prosecution, Remand ,Remedy,  
 Rent

## Unit II. List of Latin Maxims:

1. Ab initio (from the beginning)
2. Act ii personalism or persona (Personal Rights By Action Dies With the Person).
3. Actus curaenemineingravabit( courtshallprejudicenoone).
4. Action Facitreum nisimenssitrea(theactitselfdoesnotconstitute guilt unless done with intent).
5. Actus Reus(wrongful act).
6. Ad Interim(in the meantime)
7. Ad iudicium (for the suit).
8. Ad Valorem(according to the value). 9. Alibi(plea of being elsewhere)
9. Amicus Curiae( court).
10. Animus (intention).
11. Audi Alteram Partem (hear the other side).
12. Caveat Emptor(buyer beware).
13. Convictum tunc quod sit in sine sse).
14. Damnum Sine Injuria(damage without injury).
15. Defacto (in fact).
16. De jure(in law).
17. De Minimis Non curat lex( ).
18. Deceasi(a decree which takes effect after a specified period), delegated).
19. Doli Incapax(incapable of malice)

20. Doi iati mortis causa (gift by a person on the deathbed).
21. Ejusdem generis (of the same category).
22. Eminent Domain (the supreme right).
23. Ex officio (by virtue of an office).
24. Ex parte (noting the presence of the opposite party).
25. Ex post facto (by subsequent act).
26. Factum valet (the fact which cannot be altered).
27. Fait Accompli (an accomplished fact).
28. Ignorantia legis nemi excuset (ignorance of law is no excuse).
29. In Pari Materia (in an analogous case, cause or position)
30. Injuria Sine Damno (injury without damage).
31. Interest re publicae (it is in the interest of the republic that there should be an end of lawsuit).
32. intra vires().
33. Justitiam (The right of a third party)
34. Lis pendens (pending suit)
35. Mens Rea (a guilty mind)
36. Mesne Profits (the profits received by a person on wrongful possession).
37. Nemo dat quod non habet (no man can transfer better than he himself).
38. Neivck bis vni pro eadem causa (no man twice for the same cause).
39. Nemo in pacis iure seet (no one ought to be a judge in his own case)
40. Nolle prosequi (to be unwilling to prosecute).
41. Obiter Dicta (an opinion of laws not necessary to the decision)
42. Onus Probandi (the burden of proof)
43. Pacta Sunt servanda (pact must be respected).
44. Pendent lite (during litigation)
45. Per Capita (per head)
46. Per Incuriam (through inadvertence or carelessness).
47. Per stirpes (by stocks)
48. Plenum Dominium (full stocks)
49. Pro bono publico (for the public good)
50. Ratio Decidendi (grounds for decision, principles of the case).
51. Res gestae (connected facts forming the part of the same transaction).
52. Res Ipsa Loquitur (the thing speaks for itself)
53. Res Judicata (a matter already adjudicated upon).
54. Res nullius (an ownerless thing)



54. Status quo (existing position).
55. Sub Judice.
56. Sui Juris (one's own right).
57. Suo motu (of one's own accord)
58. Ubi jus ibi remedium (where there's a right, there's remedy)
59. Ultra Vires.
60. Volenti Non fit injuria (Risk taken Voluntarily is not actionable).

Unit III. LEARNING THE LAW.-Glanville Williams. Unit IV.

WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED.

Unit V. COMMUNICATION EXERCISE AND COMPOSITION.

Suggested Readings:

1. Glanville William: Learning The Law
2. Wren & Martin : English Grammar.
3. Ganga Sahay Sharma: Fundamentals of Legal Writing.
4. Tamil-English Legal glossary: Vidhi Sahitya Prakashan, New Delhi.
5. David Green: Contemporary English Grammar, structure and composition.
6. Ishfaq Abidi: Law and Language
7. Dr. Anirudh Prasad: Legal Language & Writing.
8. Dr. Surendra Yadav: Legal Language, Legal Writing Including Gen. Eng
9. Dr. R.L. Jain: Legal Language, Legal Writing Including Gen. Eng
10. Dr. G.S. Sharma: Legal Language, Legal Writing
11. Dr. B.L. Babel : : Legal Language, Legal Writing

# B.A LL.B.(Hons.) (Five Year Integrated Course)

## II-SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH7-Political and Constitutional History of India

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks and of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals)

#### **Course Objectives:**

1. Students will gain knowledge of the historical development of the Indian Constitution, including the philosophy behind it and the evolution of legal and political systems.
2. The course will cover key aspects of the Indian Constitution, such as fundamental rights, Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs), and the amendment process.
3. The course will introduce students to basic legal concepts, principles, and the workings of the Indian legal system.
4. Students will learn about the structure and functions of the Union and State governments, including the roles of different political institutions and the Election Commission.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

CO1. Students will be able to explain the historical context and development of India's political and legal systems.

CO2. Students will have a thorough understanding of the Constitution's provisions, including fundamental rights, DPSPs, and the amendment process.

CO3. Students will be able to analyze complex legal and political issues using their knowledge of the Constitution and legal principles.

CO4. Students will also develop critical thinking and analytical skills to interpret legal doctrines and apply constitutional principles in contemporary contexts.

#### **Unit -I The Charter of 1726**

The Legislative Authority of East India under the Charter of Queen Elizabeth 1600 - The Charter of 1726 – Changes under the Regulating Act, 1773 - Act of Settlement 1781 - Recognition of Powers of the Governor and Council to make regulation by the British Parliament.

#### **Unit-II The Charter Act of 1813**

The Charter Act of 1813 and the extension of the Legislative Power - The Charter Act of 1833 - Establishment of a Legislative Act - All India Charter in 1834 - The Government of India Act,

1858.

#### Unit-III The Indian Council Act, 1861

Council - Legislative Council and its Composition, Powers and Functions - Powers conferred on the Governor.

#### Unit-IV Government of India Act, 1909

Government of India Act, 1919 - Setting up a Bicameral System of legislature at the centre in the place of the Imperial Council consisting of One House.

#### Unit-V Government Of India Act, 1935

The Federal Assembly and the Council of States, Its Composition, Powers and Functions - Legislative Assemblies in the Provinces and the Power and Functions - India Independence Act, 1947.

#### Unit -VI Constitution of India

Framing of the Constitution of India - Role of Constituent Assembly.

#### Unit - VII Political Parties

National and Regional Parties.

#### Unit-VIII- Pressure Groups and Interest Groups.

#### Unit-IX -The Election Commission and Electoral Reforms

.

Unit-X-Major Issues in Indian Politics: (a)Caste (b)Religion (c)Languages  
(d)Region (e)Poverty -All eviation.

Books For Reference:

1. V.D.Kulshreshtha:LandMarks in Indian Legal and Constitutional History.
2. M.P.Jain: Outlines Of Indian Legal History, N.M. Tripathi, Bombay-2.
3. S.K.Puri: Indian Legal and Constitutional History.
4. C.P.Bhambri :The Indian State -FiftyYears.
5. R.L.Hardgrave: Indian-Government and Politics In A DevelopingNation.

# B.A LL.B.(Hons.) (Five Year Integrated Course)

## II-SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH8– Indian Sociology

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been Assigned For Sessionals)

#### **Course Objectives:**

1. Understand the cultural and ethnic diversities of India, including languages, religious beliefs, cultural patterns, and caste systems.
2. Gain a comprehensive, integrated, and empirically based profile of Indian society, including its basic institutions like caste, class, kinship, marriage, and religion.
3. Understand the changes in social structure, cultural values, and institutions in India, and the theoretical frameworks surrounding social change.
4. Understand how legal structures emerge within the socio-economic-political contexts of India, focusing on the principles and philosophies governing these structures.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

CO1. Exploration Sociology, its definition and its relation with law.

CO2. Develop socio cultural consciousness with the help of Culture Relativism, Racism, Ethnicity and Ethnocentrism.

CO3. Understanding of social changes with the help of Modernization and Post Modernization & Liberalization and Globalization.

CO4. What is social control and how media, law, custom and public opinion affects and drives social control.

#### Unit - I : Basic Development of Indian Society

A Note on Development and Characteristics of Indian Society with Special Reference to Unity in Diversity.

#### Unit- II: Major Social Institutions

1. Village Communities
2. Joint Family

#### Unit-III: Backward Class

The Scheduled Castes, The Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes– Their Problems - Governmental Measures for Advancement of Backward Classes.

#### Unit- IV: Women and Society

A Note on the Status And Problem Of India's Women –The Changes in the Status of Women in India.

#### Unit-V:Trends of Social Change India

A Brief Note on Areas and Dimensions of Social Change in India.

#### Unit - VI: Social Problems in India

A Brief Note on Poverty, Unemployment, Overpopulation, Beggary, Dowry, Prostitution, Crime & Juvenile Delinquency.

#### Unit-VII: Indian Culture

A Brief Note on its Values and Development.

Notes: The above units must be taught relation fundamentals of Law wherever necessary.

#### Books For Reference:

1. Gisbert, Pascal: Fundamentals of Sociology, Orient Longman Ltd.,Third Edition (1978)
2. Davis,Kingsley: Human Society,The Macmillan Company, 1960.
3. Mamoria C.B.: Social Problems and Social Disorganization India.
4. DesaiA.R.:Introduction to Rural Sociology India.The Society of Agricultural Economics, 1953.
5. Ginsberg,Morris: Studies in Sociology, London, Methuen,1932.
6. VidyaBhushana: Introduction Sociology, Kitabi Sachdeva DR.Mahal (1999).
7. KuppaswamyB. : Social Change India.
8. Srinivas MN. :Social Change In ModerIndia.
9. SrinivasM.N.: Caste in ModernIndia.
10. Shankar Rao C.N.:Sociology, S.Chand Co.Ltd., New Delhi(1997)
11. Oomen T.K .&: Sociology for Law Students, Venugopal .N.Eastern Book Company (1988)
12. Iyer, Krishna: Law and the People -People's Publishing House.
13. Aubert.: Sociology of Law, Penguin Books Ltd., England (1975).
14. Roger Cotterrell: The Sociology of Law: An Introduction, Second Edition.



# B.A LL.B.(Hons.) (Five Year Integrated Course)

## II-SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH9–Contracts-II (Specific - Contracts)

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### **Course Objectives:**

1. Providing an understanding of agreements, its enforceability to take the shape of a contract and various provisions affecting its enforceability.
2. To discuss and learn about the fundamental principles and legal provisions underlying these special forms of contract as incorporated under the Indian Contract Act, 1872 and the Sale of Goods Act, 1930.
3. To learn the limits of the freedom of the parties within the prescriptions of law in relation to the special forms of contract and consequently better appreciate the impact on the classical theory of freedom of contract.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

CO1: Students would be able to understand the agreements, its enforceability to take the shape of a contract and various provisions affecting its enforceability.

CO2: They will learn about the fundamental principles and legal provisions underlying these special forms of contract as incorporated under the Indian Contract Act, 1872 and the Sale of Goods Act, 1930.

CO3: They will also learn the limits of the freedom of the parties within the prescriptions of law in relation to the special forms of contract and thus appreciate the impact on the classical theory of freedom of contract.

#### UNIT–1. Contract of Indemnity and Guarantee:

- (a) Meaning, Distinction Between Indemnity And Guarantee And Kind Of guarantees.
- (b) Right Of Indemnity Holder.
- (c) Rights of the surety, extent of liability of the surety.
- (d) Discharge Of liability the surety.

#### UNIT–2.Contract of Bailment and Pledge:

- (a) Meaning and kinds of contract of Bailment - Bailment Without consideration
- (b) Rights And Duties Of Bailee And bailor.
- (c) Termination Of Contract of Bailment.



- (d) Position Of the finder of goods under law.
- (e) Contract Of Pledge-meaning and definition.Pledge By  
Unauthorized persons.
- (f) Rights And Duties Of Pawner And Pawnee

UNIT –3. Contract of Agency:

- (a) Definition, kinds and modes of creation Agency.
- (b) Relations between the Principal and agent. ThePrincipal and third party and The agent and third party.
- (c) Determination of agent'sAuthority:  
By The Acts of parties and by operation of Law. Irrevocable Authority.

#### UNIT–4. Contract of Partnership:

- (a) Meaning Definition, formation and the characteristics of contract of partnership.
- (b) Distinction between:
  - (I) Co-ownership and partnership
  - (ii) Joint Hindu Family Firm And partnership ; and
  - (iii) Company And partnership
  - (iv) Position of Minor
- (d) Relation Interest partners and relation of partners with third parties.  
Registration Of Partnership Firm
- (e) Dissolution Of Partnership and firm.

#### UNIT–5. Sale of Goods Act

Definition Sale –distinction between sale and agreement to sell– Definition of Goods  
-kind of goods-Conditions And warranty–Sale By Non owners.

#### Leading Cases:

1. National Bank of India Ltd. Sohanlal, AIR 1962 Punj.534.
2. Amrit Lal Goverdhan Lal and State Bank of Travancore, AIR 1960 SC 1432.
3. Patnaik Co. V State of Orissa, AIR 1965 S.C. 1655.
4. State of Gujarat V Memon Mohd. AIR 1967 SC

1885.

#### Suggested Readings:

1. Atiyah PS.: An Introduction To The Law Of contract.
2. Pollock: Principles Of The Law Of Contract.
3. Dr.R.L.Rathi: Law Of Contract (Tamil)
4. V.G.Ramachandran :The law of Contract in India.
5. V.G.Ramachandran: Law Of Agency.
6. Desai S.T.:The law of partnership between India and Pakistan.
7. Avtar Singh: Law Of Contract (English Tamil)
8. Avtar Singh: Law Of Partnership (English Tamil)
9. Kapoor N. D. Mercantile Law.
10. Ram Singh: Law Of Contract (Tamil)

# B.A LL.B.(Hons.) (Five Year Integrated Course)

## II-SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH10– Law of Torts (Including Consumer Protection Act.)

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### **Course Objectives:**

1. Defining torts, identifying essential conditions for liability, and distinguishing them from other wrongs like crimes and breach of contract.
2. Delving into the development of tort law, analyzing concepts like *damnum sine injuria* (damage without legal wrong) and *injuria sine* (legal wrong without damage).
3. Examining various types of torts against individuals and property, including negligence, nuisance, defamation, and nervous shock.
4. Analyzing the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, understanding the concept of a "consumer," and identifying remedies for consumer disputes.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

CO1. To understand the importance of tort law for general understanding of legal principles

CO2. To analyse various doctrines, principles under tort law

CO3. To analyse and interpret various judicial decisions

CO4. To analyse and interpret consumer protection laws and judicial decisions

CO5. To analyse and interpret motor vehicle legislations and decisions

UNIT–1. Definition, nature, scope, objects and elements of Tort, Maxims, Extinction or Discharge of Tortious Liability, Joint Tort -Feasors.

UNIT–2. General Defences Tortious Liability. Vicarious Liability Doctrine of common employment, State Liability. Absolute or Strict Liability.

UNIT –3. Remedies, Kinds and measure of damages, Remoteness of damages. UNIT–

4. Tort against person and property including Negligence. Nuisance, nervous shock. interference with contract or business, intimidation, conspiracy, deceit or fraud, malicious prosecution, defamation.

UNIT–5. Consumer protection Act, 1986. Definitions, Consumer Protection Councils, Consumer Dispute Redressal agencies- Establishments, Jurisdiction Procedure and orders.

LeadingCases:

1. Ushaben V. Bhagyalaxmi Chitra Mandir.AIR 1970 GUJ.18.
2. Municipal Corpn. of Delhi V. Subhagwanti.AIR 1966 SC 1750.
3. Rylands V. Fletcher(1869)IR330.
4. Dipal Girish Bhai v/s United Insurance Company,2004 AIR,S.C.W.1864.

Suggested Readings:

1. Winfield: Law of Torts.
2. Rarnaswamilyar: Law of Torts.
3. B.S.Saba: Law of Torts.
- 4Dr.J.N.Pandey: Law of Torts.(Tamil/English)
- 5.Dr.M.N.Shukla: Principal of Tort
- 6.Dr,R.K.Bangiya : Law of Torts.
- 7.Avtar Singh: Law ofConsumerProtection

B.A LL.B. (Hons.) (Five Year Integrated Course)

(List of Courses offered for III-Semester)

CourseCode	CourseTitle
23L5BAH11	General Principles of Political Science
23L5BAH12	Lawand Economics
23L5BAH13	Family Law–I (Hindu Law)
23L5BAH14	Constitutional Law–I
23L5BAH15	Family bLaw-II (Muslim Law and Christian Law)

# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## III-SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH11– General Principles Political Science

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals)

#### **Course Objectives:**

1. To equip students with knowledge of various political theories, ideologies, and concepts relevant to law.
2. To enable students to analyze the structures, processes, and functions of different political systems.
3. To establish the relationship between political science and law, highlighting how political ideas shape legal systems and practices.
4. To foster critical thinking skills in analyzing political issues, arguments, and phenomena.
5. To provide an understanding of major political ideologies and their impact on legal systems and societal norms.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

CO1.Students will be able to apply political theories and concepts to understand legal issues and analyze legal arguments.

CO2.Students will be able to describe and analyze the basic structures and processes of political systems, including their functions and roles.

CO3.Students will be able to engage in conceptual analysis and interpretation of political ideas, arguments, and phenomena.

CO4.Students will be able to critically analyze and resolve political arguments, information, and theories.

CO5.Students will have a deeper understanding of how political systems and ideologies influence the development and application of legal principles.

Unit-I Nature and Significance of Political Theory. Unit - II

Power and Authority

Unit-III State: Origin and Development

Unit - IV State: Dominant Perspectives

Unit - V Sovereignty

Unit-VI Citizenship, Rights and Liberty

Unit - VII Equality and Justice

Unit-VIII Democracy

Unit-IX Development and Welfare State

Unit- X Theories of Social Change Books

Reference:

1. R. Dahl, Modern Political Analysis, Englewood Cliffs N.J. Prentice Hall, 1963.
2. D. Easton, The Political System: An Inquiry into the State of Political Science, New York, Wiley, 1953.
2. Political Theory and The Modern State, Cambridge, Polity Press, 1989.
3. H.J. Laski, Grammar of Politics, London, Allen and Unwin, 1948.
4. H.D. Lasswell and A. Kaplan, Power Society: A Framework for Political Inquiry, New Haven C.T., Yale University Press, 1952.
5. R.M. MacIver, The Modern State, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1926.
6. B. Macpherson, Democratic Theory : Essays in Retrieval, Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1977.
7. Citizenship and National Identities, Cambridge, Polity Press, 2000.
8. The State: Its Nature, Development and Prospects, Cambridge, Polity Press, 1990.
9. S. Ramaswamy, Political Theory: Ideas and Concepts, Delhi, Macmillan, 2002.
10. H. Sabine: What Is Political Theory, Journal Of Politics, 1939, 1(1), pp. 1-16.

11. S.P.Verma ,Modern Political Theory, New Delhi, Vikas,1983.
12. S.Wasby, Political Science: The Discipline and Its Dimensions, Calcutta Scientific Book Agency, 1970.



# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## III-SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH12– Law and Economics

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals)

#### **Course Objectives:**

1. The program provides a foundation in law, economics, political science, and sociology, fostering a holistic understanding of legal issues.
2. The program emphasizes the practical application of legal principles and rules to solve real-world problems, including those with economic dimensions.
3. Students gain an understanding of the organization of legal institutions, the hierarchy of courts, and the processes of lawmaking and enforcement.
4. The program fosters an understanding of ethical and social responsibility issues in the legal profession, ensuring graduates uphold the highest standards of integrity.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

CO1. Understand and explain basic economic concepts like efficiency, externalities, market failure, and incentives in the legal context.

CO2. Apply economic reasoning to analyze the structure and function of legal rules.

CO3. Evaluate the efficiency and fairness of laws and legal processes using economic tools.

CO4. Critically assess the impact of different legal rules on resource allocation and social welfare.

CO5. Interpret and compare different schools of thought within Law and Economics.

#### Unit-I Economics as basis for Social Welfare and Social Justice

Preamble of the Constitution - Fundamental Rights – Directive Principles of State Policy-

Welfare Criterion– Welfare Maximization Principles- Population Policies– Human

Development Index - Health Education - Legal Provisions - Poverty - Unemployment -

Measures -Statutory Provisions.

#### Unit-II National Income and Indian Economic Planning

National Income - Growth - Distribution - Inequalities - Planning Objectives - Strategies -

Basic Needs Approach - With respect to the last two Five Year Plans– Centre State Financial

Relations - Statutory Provisions - NDC.

### Unit- III Resource Administration and Economic

Development National Resource - Land Administration and Distribution – Land Reforms - Inter State Water Dispute - Forest Administration – Mineral Resources and Mineral Policy - Economic Development and Environmental Protection – Agriculture Development - Agriculture Credit - Marketing Finance.

### Unit-IV Industrial Development and Labour Relations

Large Scale Industries Contributions - Problems and Challenges - Small Scale Industries - Problems – Measures Industrial Policy Resolutions - Prevention of Concentration Economic Power- Industrial Dispute- Causes–Settlement Social Security Schemes - Trade Union Problem – Statutory Provisions - National Wage Policy - National Commission on Labour - Unorganized Sector and Umbrella Legislation.

### Unit-V Trade And Financial System

Composition of India's Foreign Trade - Direction - Balanced Payment – EXIM Policy- Special Economic Zone- WTO Implications- Financial System- Indian Financial System - FERA - FEMA Banking Systems - Banking Regulation Act - Prevention of Laundering - Banking Sector Reforms - SEBI - NBFCs - Budget .

Books for Reference:

1. Ruddar Datt AND K.P.M. Sundaram- Indian Economy
2. Gunnar Myrdal- Poverty of Nations
3. A.N.Agarwal - Indian Economy Problems of Development Planning
4. C.T.Kurien -Planning, Povertyand SocialTransformation
5. Prof.R.P. Anand- Salient Documents in International Law
6. V.Y.Gupta - Working of Stock Exchange in India
7. B.P.Tyagi - Public Finance

# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## III-SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH13 - Family Law-I (Hindu Law)

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### Course Objectives:

1. To introduce students to the sources, schools, and evolution of Hindu Law in India.
2. To provide a comprehensive understanding of the key principles governing marriage, divorce, adoption, guardianship, and inheritance under Hindu Law.
3. To familiarize students with major statutes like the Hindu Marriage Act, Hindu Succession Act, Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, and Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act.
4. To critically analyze the interplay between traditional Hindu customs and modern legislative reforms.
5. To develop the ability to interpret, apply, and critique Hindu personal law in contemporary legal practice.

#### Course Outcomes:

CO1.Explain the historical development and sources of Hindu Law.

CO2.Interpret key legal concepts such as marriage, restitution of conjugal rights, divorce, adoption, and succession under Hindu Law.

CO3.Analyze important case laws and statutory provisions relating to Hindu personal law.

CO4.Evaluate the impact of social changes and judicial interpretations on Hindu family law.

CO5.Critically examine the role of Hindu Law in promoting or hindering social justice, especially with respect to gender and caste issues.

UNIT –1. Hindu Law : Sources, School and application, Coparcenary. Joint *family* property and self acquired property. Karta & his power and obligation. Religious and Charitable Endowments -Essentials of an endowment, kinds.Shebait and Mahant.

UNIT –2. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955: Condition of Hindu Marriage its ceremonies and registration .Void and voidable marriages. Restitution of conjugal rights. Judicial separation, legitimacy of children, void-voidable marriages. Divorce, alternative relief in divorce, proceedings of divorce by mutual consent. One year bar to divorce, divorce persons when may marry again, Jurisdiction and procedure.

UNIT –3. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956-Succession to the property of a Hindu Male. Succession to interest in coparcenary property, property of Hindu females. Succession to the property of Hindu females. General rules and disqualifications of Succession Escheat.

UNIT –4. The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956: Requisites of valid adoption. Succession to take an adoption. Effect of adoption, persons who may be adopted, other conditions for a valid adoption. Effect of Adoption: Miscellaneous provisions of adoptions. Maintenance.

UNIT –5. The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956: Natural guardians and their powers. Testamentary guardians and their powers. De-facto guardian, general provisions of guardianship.

UNIT –6. Partition Under Hindu Law: Meaning property for partition, persons entitled to sue for partition and allotment of shares, partition, how affected. Determination of shares. Reopening of partition. Re-union. Debts-Doctrine pious obligation

LeadingCases:

1. Shastri Yajna Purusha shiVA. MuldasAIR 1966 SC 11153
2. Hanuman Prasad, V. Musammat Babooee Munraj Koonwarra(1856)6M.1.A.305.
3. Bipin Chandra V .PrabhavatiAIR1957S.C. 176.
4. Dr.N.G.Dastane V. Sucheta Dastane AIR 1975 S.C.1534.
5. Dharmendra KumarV.Usha KumarAIR1977S.C. 2218.

Suggested Readings:

1. Mulla: Principles of Hindu Law.
- 2 Raghvachariar :Hindu Law-Principles and precedents.
3. Paras Diwan:Hindu Law.
4. Tahir Mahmood:HinduLaw.
5. Dr.ParshDiwan: Modern Hindu Law (Tamil/English)
6. Dr.U.P.D.Kesari:HinduLaw.
7. Dr.R.R.Morya :HinduLaw.

# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## III-SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH14- Constitutional Law-I

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### **Course Objectives:**

1. To know about the historical setting to the framing of India's Constitution and understand its salient features. To get an insight into its Preamble, rules relating to Citizenship etc.
2. To know about the concept and nature of fundamental rights, the concept of state and Law
3. To know the import of India as a secular state and the scope of religious freedom under the Constitution. To know the guarantees against exploitation and their scope
4. To understand the Constitutional remedies for enforcement of fundamental rights and the Court's power of judicial review
5. To know the concept of DPSPs and Fundamental duties; their need in the Constitution and to understand their inter-relationship with FRs

#### **Course Outcomes:**

CO1.Students should be able to explain the structure and composition of the Indian Constitution and its emergence.

CO2.Students should be able to interpret and analyze the various provisions of the Constitution in relation to judicial pronouncements.

CO3.Students should be able to apply constitutional principles to understand and analyze legal issues and situations.

CO4.Students should be able to undertake legal research on constitutional topics and write clearly and persuasively.

CO5.Students should develop critical thinking skills to analyze arguments, information, and theories related to constitutional law.

CO6.Students should be able to understand the role of the judiciary in upholding the Constitution and the concept of judicial activism.

#### UNIT-I.

Nature and Salient Features of Constitution Preamble

The Union and its Territory Citizenship

State(Art.12)

## UNIT –II.

Fundamental Rights– To Whom Available Judicial

Review (Art. 13)

Right to Equality(Art. 14-18) Right To

Freedom(Art.19-22)

## UNIT–III.

Right Against Exploitation (Art.23and24) Freedom of

Religion (Art. 25-28)

Cultural and Educational Rights (Art.29and30) Directive

Principles of State Policy

## UNIT–IV.

Fundamental Duties Union

Judiciary State Judiciary

Writ Jurisdiction of Higher Courts Including Judicial Activism In India



Leading Cases:

1. Minerva Mills V. Union of India, AIR 1978 SC,1789.
2. Maneka Gandhi V. Union of India.AIR 1978 SC 597.
3. Kesavananda Bharati V.State of Kerala AIR 1973 SC 1476

Suggested Reading:

1. H.M.Seervai: Constitutional Law Of India
2. M.P.Jain: Indian Constitution Law
3. D.D.Basu: Introduction of Constitution
4. J.N.Pandey: Constitutional Law Of India
5. KailashRai: The Constitutional Law of India
6. Dr.Upadhyay: The Constitutional Law Of India

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# B.A LL.B.(Hons.) (FiveYearIntegratedCourse)

## III-SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH15-FamilyLaw-II-(MuslimLawandChristian Law)

(TheTheoryPaper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### **Course Objectives:**

1. The Course also imparts details about Uniform Civil Code and its applicability.
2. The object of this course t is to deal with legal incidence of joint family system, evolution of marriage and family, essentials of marriage.
3. The course examines in detail fundamental concepts dealing with joint family, coparcenary, partition, intestate succession as well as the law relating to gifts, wills and inheritance.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

CO1.Students studying family law learn about concepts like Succession, Inheritance

CO2.Family law examines and compares personal laws

CO3.Students will gain skills of thinking, analysis, written and verbal presentation of ideas of argument

CO4.Describe historical and social contexts that have influenced the modern definition and regulation of families.

CO5.To critically evaluate the application of Uniform Civil Code and its application in Indian scenario.

CO6.Explain the constitution and functions of Family Courts in India.

UNIT –1.Mohammedan Law : Origin development sources, schools.Application, interpretation and conversion.

UNIT –2. Marriage : Nature of marriage, essential of marriage Khyar-ul-bulug Iddat. Khilwat Us- ,Matrimonialstipulations,kinds of marriage and effects of marriage.

UNIT –3. Mahr: Meaning, nature, kinds, Objects and subject matter. Wife's right on nonpayment of dower. Dissolution of marriage : Talaq, ha, Zihar Mahr: Meaning, nature, kinds. object and subject matter. Matter. Wife's right on non-payment of dower. Dissolution of marriage : Talaq, ha, Zihar, Talaq-Tafweez, Mubarat, Khula, Lien, Fashk,Section 2 of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939. Legal effects of divorce.

UNIT –4. Pre-emption, Meaning, nature and classification of Haq shufa (Pre-emption) Right of preemption when conflict of law, subject matter and formalities of pre-emption, legal effects of Pre-exemption. Devices for evading preemption.

UNIT –5. Gift Hiba: Meaning and requisites of gift (Hiba): Gift of Musha, Conditional and future gifts. Life estate, Life interest, I-Hiba-bil-iwaz, Hiba-ba- shart-ulawaj.

UNIT –6. Will (Vasiyat): Competency of testator and legatee, valid subject of will, Testamentary limitations, formalities of a will and abatement of legacy.

UNIT –7. Legitimacy and acknowledgment : Legitimacy and legitimation, presumption of legitimacy under Muslim law and section 112 of the Indian Evidence Act, conditions of a valid acknowledgment.

UNIT –8. Maintenance : Persons entitled to maintenance, Principles of maintenance, The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986.

UNIT–9. Death Bed Transactions: Meaning and effect of Marz-ul-maut.

UNIT –10. Wakf: Meaning, essential and kind. Beneficiaries of wakf. The Wakf validating Act, 1913. Formalities for creation wakf, wakf of Musha, Muslim religious institutions and officers. Administration of Wakfs, Mutawalli.

UNIT –11. .The Christian Marriage ACT 1872 –dealing with Intestate succession of Christian – Charitable Endowment

Leading Cases:

1. Mama Bibi V. Chaudhary Vakil Ahmed (1923) 52 LA 145.
2. Habibur Rahman. Altaf Ni (1921) 48 LA 114.
3. Moonshee Buzul-ul-Rahem V. Luteefun Nissa, (1861) 3 MIA 379.
4. Abdul Fatah V. Russomo Choudhary (1894) 22 LA 76.
5. Mohd. Abmad Khan V. Shah Bano Begum, AIR 1985 S.C. 945.

Suggested Readings:

1. Fyzee: Mohammedan Law.
2. Mulla: Principles of Mohammedan Law.
3. Verma R.: Islamic Law.
4. Aquil Ahmed: Mohammedan Law. (English Tamil)
5. Amir Ali: Mohammedan Law.
6. K.P. Sharma: Mohammedan Law. (English Tamil)
7. Amir Ali: Outline of Mohammedan Law. 8-
- Hfizur Rahman : Mohammedan Law.

B.A LL.B. (Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

(List of Courses offered for IV-Semester)

CourseCode	CourseTitle
23L5BAH16	Political Thought
23L5BAH17	Modern Government
23L5BAH18	Jurisprudence-I
23L5BAH19	Constitutional Law- II
23L5BAH20	Law Of Crimes(Indian Penal Code)

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## IV-SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH16– Political Thought

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.  
The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.  
40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals)

#### Course Objectives:

1. To gain a thorough understanding of various political ideologies, including liberalism, socialism, communism, and other relevant theories.
2. To develop the ability to critically analyze political arguments, interpret historical events, and evaluate the impact of political systems and institutions.
3. To explore the historical development of political thought, from ancient times to contemporary periods, and understand the evolution of key concepts.
4. To bridge the gap between theoretical concepts and real-world political phenomena, including the legal system.

#### Course Outcomes:

CO1.To be able to critically analyze political systems, institutions, and ideologies, and apply theoretical frameworks to real-world issues.

CO2.To understand the functions and structures of government, political behavior, and the role of various actors in shaping political processes.

CO3.To develop an understanding of democratic principles, civic responsibilities, and the role of law in a democratic society.

CO4.To understand the intersection of political thought and legal systems, including constitutionalism, international law, and human rights.

#### Unit-I Nature of Political Thought

Political Thought and Political Philosophy - History of Western Political Thought - History of Indian Political Thought – Importance of Study of Political Thought.

Unit-II Main Currents of Ancient Western Political Thought – Plato - Aristotle.

Unit - III Main Currents of Medieval Western Political Thought - Natural Law Natural Right - Liberalism - Socialism - Marxism.

Unit - IV Modern Western Political Thought - Herald J. Laski - Jeremy Bentham.

Unit-V Main Currents of Indian Political Thought - Sources Features of Ancient Indian Political Thought - Political Ideas of Kautilya - Manu.

Unit-VI Classical Hindu Concept of State - Classical Islamic Concept of State.

Unit-VII Gandhian Political Thought - Neo - Gandhian Political Thought Sarvodaya in Indian Political Thought.

Books For Reference:

1. Dr.S.R.Myneni, -PoliticalScience
2. R.P.Sharma-PoliticalThoughtSterlingPublishers, New Delhi-29
3. Shivlal-IndianPoliticalThoughtElectionArchives,NewDelhi-27
4. Ghosal-AHistoryof Indian(OxfordPublication)PoliticalIdea
5. C.F.Strong-ModernPolitical Contribution
6. M.N.Agarwal,-PrincipleofPoliticalR.C.Chand&Co.,ScienceNew Delhi-2

# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## IV-SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH17–Modern Government

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 marks have been assigned for sessionals)

#### **Course Objectives:**

1. Students will gain a grasp of key political concepts like state, government, law, and sovereignty, and how they function within a modern context.
2. The course will equip students with the tools to analyze different political systems, including their structures, processes, and functions.
3. Students will learn about the legal foundations of modern governance, including constitutional law, administrative law, and international law.
4. The course encourages students to develop critical thinking and analytical skills to evaluate political arguments and policies.
5. Students will learn to understand the interplay between political, social, and economic forces in shaping modern governance.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

CO1. Students will be able to apply their knowledge of political and legal concepts to analyze real-world political issues and problems.

CO2. Students will be able to communicate their understanding of political and legal issues clearly and effectively, both orally and in writing.

CO3. Students will develop research skills to investigate legal and political questions, using appropriate methodologies.

CO4. Students will be able to collaborate effectively with others on legal and political issues, demonstrating teamwork and problem-solving skills.

CO5. Students will be able to identify, evaluate, and resolve ethical dilemmas in both legal and political contexts.

Unit–I- Abrief History Of Various Forms Government- Evolution of Modern Government.

Unit–II- American Federation - President - Congress – Supreme Court - Judicial Review - Political Parties and Pressure Groups.



Unit – III - Constitution of French Fifth Republic - Its Nature – President - Cabinet - Parliament - Judiciary - Administrative Law – Local Governments - Political Parties. Unit– IV-Constitution of Switzerland - Nature of Swiss Federation - Federal Council Federal Legislature-Federal Tribunal-Referendum- Initiative- Recall.

Unit–V- Constitution of U.K.-Sources - Conventions - Queen Cabinet- Parliament - Rule of Law - Political Parties.

#### Books For Reference:

1. Bob walKER.:MajorContemporaryConstitutionalSystems-Sterling Publication, New Delhi.
2. JohariJ.C.:ModernMajorPoliticalSystemsSterlingPublications,New Delhi.
3. A.Deol:Comparative Government And PoliticsSterlingPublishers,NewDelhi.

# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## IV-SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH18 - Jurisprudence-I

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks and of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### **Course Objectives:**

1. Define what law is, its various functions, and how it relates to justice and morality.
2. Familiarize students with historical, analytical, sociological, and critical legal theories.
3. Encourage students to analyze legal problems using jurisprudential principles and to evaluate the effectiveness of different legal approaches.
4. Explore the social, political, and economic contexts of law and how it influences legal development.
5. Equip students with the tools and skills to conduct legal research and write legal arguments.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

CO1.Students will be able to explain what law is, its functions, and its relation to morality and justice.

CO2.Students will be able to identify and analyze the major schools of legal thought.

CO3.Students will be able to apply jurisprudential principles to real-world legal problems.

CO4.Students will be able to critically evaluate different legal theories and their implications for legal practice.

CO5.Students will be able to demonstrate an understanding of the role of law in society.

#### UNIT-I: Introduction

Nature and scope of Jurisprudence  
Need for study of Jurisprudence

Linkage between Jurisprudence and other sciences

#### UNIT -II: Schools of Jurisprudence Natural

Law with Indian Perspective

Analytical Positivism, Pure Theory, Legal Realism  
Historical Jurisprudence

#### UNIT-III: School of Jurisprudence -II Sociological

Jurisprudence with Indian Perspective  
Administration of

## Justice Civil And Criminal Justice System

### UNIT–IV: Sources of Law Custom

#### Legislation Precedent

#### Suggested Readings:

1. Bodenheimer-Jurisprudence-ThePhilosophy&Methodof Law(1996)
2. R.W.M.Dias-Jurisprudence(1994)
3. Fitzgerald-SalmondonJurisprudence(1999),
4. DhyaniSN-Jurisprudence-AStudyof Indian LegalTheory(1985)
5. Dr.N.V.Paranjape:Jurisprudence
6. Dr.AnirudhPrasad:Jurisprudence

# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## IV-SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH19 - Constitutional Law-II

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.  
The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.  
40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### **Course Objectives:**

1. Students will gain a comprehensive understanding of the division of legislative powers between the Union and the states, including the constraints on states regarding inter-state commerce and trade.
2. Students will explore the functions of the Parliament, the Executive, the Judiciary, and the Election Commission, focusing on the principle of separation of powers.
3. Students will learn about the powers of the Union executive to impose emergencies and President's rule, and the implications for governance.
4. Students will understand the process of amending the Constitution and the significance of landmark amendments.
5. Students will be familiarized with leading case laws related to constitutional issues and their impact on legal interpretation.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

CO1.Students will be able to critically analyze and interpret constitutional provisions, including those related to federalism, separation of powers, and emergency provisions.

CO2.Students will be able to apply their knowledge of constitutional law to real-world legal problems and situations.

CO3.Students will develop critical thinking skills to analyze and evaluate different perspectives on constitutional issues.

CO4.Students will have a deeper understanding of the functions and powers of various constitutional institutions, including the Parliament, Executive, and Judiciary.

CO5.Students will be able to explain the federal structure of the Indian Constitution and its implications for governance.

#### **UNIT–I.**

Union Legislature including the Speaker State

Legislature

Privileges of Legislature and Anti Defection Law

## UNIT –II.

Union      Executive      State

Executive

Legislative Relations between Union and States Administrative

Relations between Union and States Constitution Powers and

Functions

## UNIT–III

Liability of State in torts and Contracts

Emergency provisions

Election Commission

Constitution Powers and Functions.

## UNIT–IV.

Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Inter-Course

Services under the Union and the States including Public Service Commission Constitutional

Provisions Relating to Tribunals and Administrative Tribunals Amendments of the Constitution

including the Doctrine of Basic Structure.

Leading Cases:

1. UnionofIndia.V.Tulsidas,AIR 1985 SC 1416.
2. KedarSinghV.UnionofIndia,AIR1989SC653.

### Suggested Readings

1. H.M.Seervai:Constitutional Law Of India
2. M.P.Jain:IndianConstitution Law
3. D.D.Basu:IntroductionofConstitution
4. J.N.Pandey:ConstitutionalLawof India(Tamil English)
5. KailashRai:TheConstitutionalLawofIndia

# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## IV-SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH20- Law Crimes (IPC)

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### **Course Objectives:**

1. Criminal elements in society cannot be completely ruled out but they can be controlled and punished through criminal legislation.
2. In India, Indian Penal Code, 1860 is the substantive law which primarily concerns the crimes in the society.
3. The main objective of this Course is to give an overview of all the offences and punishments with the help of various provisions and recent amendments in Criminal Law.

#### **Course Outcomes**

CO1.To understand the crimes in the society and various types of crimes.

CO2.To understand the historical development of criminal laws in India.

CO3.To analyse and interpret various offences and punishments.

CO4.To analyse and interpret various judicial decisions of High Courts and Supreme Court.

CO5.To analyse the applicability of recent amendments in criminal law.

#### **UNIT–I.Introduction To Substantive Criminal Law**

- a. Extended and Operation of IPC
- b. Definition Of Crime
- c. Fundamental Elements of Crime
- d. Stages in Commission of Crime
- e. Intention, Preparation, attempt

#### **UNIT–II General Explanations and Exceptions**

- a. Definitions
- b. Constructive joint liability
- c. Mistake
- d. Judicial and Executive acts
- e. Accident
- f. Necessity
- g. Infancy
- h. Insanity
- i. Intoxication
- j. Consent

- k. Good faith
- l. Private Defence

### UNIT–III: Abetment and Criminal Conspiracy

### UNIT–IV: Specific offenses:

Offence Against – Public – Humanbody – Property - administration of Justice Offence  
Relating to marriage – religion – defamation – criminal intimidation.

### Leading Cases:

- 1. BarendraKumarGhosh v.KingEmperor– AIR1925 P.
- 2. Basdevv.StatofPepsu–AIR1956SC 488
- 3. DelhiJudicialServiceAssociation,TisHazariCourtv.StateofGujratAIR1991 SC 2176
- 4. MNaughton'sCase–(1843)4StTr(NS)847
- 5. Rupan Deol Bajaj v.KPS Gill–AIR 1996 SC 309
- 6. MahaboobShah v. KingEmperor– AIR 1945 pc 118
- 7. KeharSinghv.State(DelhiAdministrator) –AIR1988SC 1883

### Suggested Readings

- 1. Ratanlal&Dhirajlal –TheIndianPenalCode
- 2. H.S.Gour–Penal Law India3.
- 3. T.Bth Acharya:IndianPenalCode(English/Tamil)4.RajaRam Yadav: Indian Penal Code(Tamil)
- 4. N.V.Paranjape:IndianPenalCode(English/Tamil)





B.A LL.B. (Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)  
(List of Courses offered for V- Semester)

CourseCode	Course Title
23L5BAH21	Indian Public Administration
23L5BAH22	Indian Economics
23L5BAH23	Jurisprudence–II
23L5BAH24	Company Law–I
23L5BAH25	Property Law

**B.A LL.B.(Hons.) (FiveYearIntegratedCourse)**

**V-SEMESTER**

**23L5BAH21–IndianPublicAdministration**

(TheTheoryPaper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals)

**Course objectives:**

1. To familiarize students with the meaning, nature, and scope of public administration, its evolution, and its relation to other disciplines.
2. To provide knowledge about the Indian administrative structure, constitutional framework, and the roles of various government bodies.
3. To introduce students to the concepts, objectives, and impact of public policy on legal and social practices.
4. To enable students to critically analyze public administration practices, policies, and legal frameworks.
5. To provide a foundational understanding of the state, government, and their functions.

**Course outcomes:**

CO1.To demonstrate knowledge of fundamentals of public administration.

CO2.Able to apply social scientific reasoning and theories to the analysis of a wide range of politico-administrative issues and problems.

CO3.A systematic understanding of Indian Administration is required for analyzing an aspect of Indian governing parameters

CO4.Public Administration is an integral part of the governmental system and its better understanding will be helpful for the students to analyze the Functions and working of the governmental agencies in a systematic manner.

CO5.Exhibit an awareness and concern for their roles as citizens in a liberal democracy.

**Unit -I:**

Meaning, nature and scope of Public Administration in a State - Public and Private Administration

- Evolution of Public Administration in developed and developing countries - Theories of organization - Bureaucratic theory - Classical theory - Human relations theory.

#### Unit -II:

Chief Executive - Functions of Chief Executive - Departments as Fundamental Units of Administration- Location Authority- Public Enterprises/ Corporations Units of Administration - Growth of Public Enterprises / Corporations in India -Independent Regulatory Commissions - Growth of Regulatory Commissions in India - Impact of Globalization on Administration - TRAI, IDRA, ERA, SEBI, etc. -Autonomy Accountability Department, Public Enterprises and IRC's.

#### Unit-III:

Principles of Organization - Hierarchy - Span of Control – Unity of Command Centralized and Decentralized Administration - Structure of Organization Decentralized Administration - 73rd and 74th Amendment to the Constitution - Planning under 73rd & 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments.

#### Unit-IV:

Management issues - Participative Management - Planning - Planning Commission - NDC - Co-ordination - Delegation - Audit and Accountability - O&M.

#### Unit-V:

Contemporary challenges of Public Administration - Right to Information - National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme -Disaster Management - Protection of Human Rights - Boards and Commissions.

#### Books For Reference:

1. Amreshwar Avasthi Shriram Maheshwari-Public Administration
2. S.R.Maheswari-Indian Administration.
3. A.Avasthi and A.P.Avasthi- Indian Administration.
4. B.B.Misra-Indian Administration.
5. P.Sharma-Public Administration in India.
6. Ramesh K.Arora and Rajni Goyal -Indian Public Administration



# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## V-SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH22 – Indian Economics

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been Assigned for Sessionals)

#### **Course objectives:**

1. To provide a foundational understanding of the Indian economy, including its structure, policy regimes.
2. To familiarize students with key economic concepts, theories, and their application in the Indian context.
3. To explore the relationship between law and economics, particularly within the context of Indian legal frameworks and regulations.
4. To develop students' analytical and critical thinking skills to evaluate economic issues and policies within a legal framework.
5. To prepare students for legal careers that may require an understanding of economic principles and their application in the legal field.

#### **Course outcomes:**

CO1.Students will demonstrate a solid understanding of the key economic concepts, theories, and policies relevant to the Indian economy.

CO2.Students will be able to apply economic principles and theories to analyze real-world economic problems and policy issues within the legal context.

CO3.Students will be able to critically evaluate economic models, policies, and their potential impact on the legal framework.

CO4.Students will be able to apply their knowledge of Indian economics to legal situations and issues, such as those related to business law, intellectual property, or public policy.

CO5.Students will be equipped with the knowledge and skills to pursue legal careers in areas where an understanding of economics is valuable, such as corporate law, public policy, or international law.

#### **Unit - I : Introduction**

1. India as a Typical Underdeveloped Economy.

2. Concepts of Growth And Development.
3. Economic and Non-Economic Factors Affecting Growth.
4. India's Mixed Economy: Role of Public Sector, Private Sector and Joint Sector.

#### Unit-II: National Income India - Poverty Unemployment and Population Problems

1. National Income of India: Trends Growth-Measurement- Inequalities Of Income and Wealth.
2. Poverty: Concepts- Measurement- Poverty Eradication Programmes.
3. Unemployment: Concept -Employment Generation Schemes.
4. Population: Nature And Magnitude Of the Problem–Population Policy.

#### Unit-III:Agriculture

1. Salient Features of Indian Agriculture
2. Land Reforms
3. Green Revolution
4. Agricultural Marketing
5. Agricultural Credit
6. Integrator development

#### Unit - IV: Industry

1. Role of Industry In Economic Development.
2. Industrial Policy of the Government of India since Independence

### 3. Small Scale and Cottage Industries: Role and Government

#### Policy

#### Unit-V: Labour

1. Problem of Agricultural Labour and Industrial Labour Trade Unions.
2. Trade Unions.
3. Industrial Relations -Labour Legislation.
4. Social Security Schemes.

#### Unit-VI: Planning India

1. Basic Objectives and Achievements of Planning in India. (NITI - Aayog)
2. Strategy of Planning- Priorities between Agriculture and Industry- Choice Of Technology.
  1. Basic Needs Approach.
  2. Deficit Financing.
  3. Export And Import Policies.
  4. Role of External Assistance in India's Economic Development.
  5. Role of Planning in the Post-Reform Period.

#### Unit-VII: Concentration of Economic Power : Regulations

1. Regulations of Private Sector (Controls, Licence and Quotas)
2. Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Regulations.
3. Pricing Policies.

#### Unit-VIII: New Economic Policy

1. Economic Reforms Since 1991 - Liberalization –Privatization - Devaluation.
2. Second Generation Reforms.

#### Books for Reference:

1. Rudrar Datta and : Indian Economy K.P.M. Sundharam
2. Alak Ghosh: Indian Economy
3. A.N. Agarwal: Indian Economy
4. Dhingra: Indian Economy
5. Sankaran 'S.: Indian Economy
6. W. Arthur Lewis : The Theory of Economic Growth



7. Nurkse: Problems of Capital Formation in Under-Developed Countries.
8. P.K. Chaudhri : The India Economy: Poverty and Development.
9. C.T. Kurien: Planning, Poverty and Social Transformation.
10. M. Lipton : Why Poor People Stay Poor? Urban Bias in Development.
11. Mahbub Ul Haq: The Poverty Curtain: Choices for the Third World.
12. P.C. Joshi : Land Reforms in India
13. Gunnar Myrdal: Asian Drama
14. Michael P. Todaro : Economic Development in the Third World.
15. Government of India: Materials on Five Year Plans

# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## V- SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH23- Jurisprudence-II

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### **Course objectives:**

1. The main objective of this course is to acquaint students with the complexities of laws and equip them with the means of solving them using sound jurisprudential principles.
2. The course aims to develop the legal analysis and reasoning among the students.
3. Students should be able to assess the ethical implications of legal rules and their impact on society.
4. Students should be able to use their understanding of jurisprudence to analyze legal cases and advise on legal matters.

#### **Course outcomes:**

CO1.To understand the meaning of the jurisprudence and legal theory.

CO2.To explain the genesis of the law through various Jurisprudential schools of law.

CO3.To analyse various jurisprudential concepts, their interrelation and application of laws.

CO4.To analyse the application of the jurisprudential rules to the modern contemporary Society.

CO5.To analyse the emergence of modern trends in jurisprudence.

#### UNIT–I. State, Sovereignty and Law

Nature and functions of a State and its relationship with law  
Nature and development of Sovereignty

Nature and Kinds of law and theories of justice

#### UNIT–II. Law and Legislation Law and

Morality

Law and Religion

Law and Social Change

UNIT–III. Concepts of Law Rights

and Duties Personality

Possession, Ownership and Property

UNIT–IV. Principles of Liability Liability

and Negligence Absolute Liability

Immunity

Suggested Readings:

1. Bodenheimer-Jurisprudence-ThePhilosophy&Methodof Law(1996)
2. R.W.M.Dias-Jurisprudence(1994)IndianReprint-AdithyaBooks,Delhi
3. Fitzgerald-SalmondonJurisprudence(1999),Tripathi,Bombay
4. DhyaniSN-Jurisprudence-AStudyof Indian LegalTheory(1985)
5. Dr.N.V.Paranjape-Jurisprudence
6. Dr.AnirudhPrasad-Jurisprudence

# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## V-SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH24- Company Law-I (Companies Act 2013)

(The Theory Paper 60 marks and of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### **Course objectives:**

1. Analyze the salient features of the Act and their application to business activities.
2. Analyze the role of companies in regulating business: Understand how companies contribute to economic development and the role of governance in their operations.
3. Deduce the procedure for winding up a company: Explain the various modes of winding up and their implications.
4. Integrate the knowledge of company law with business principles: Apply legal knowledge to analyze and solve business-related legal issues.

#### **Course outcomes:**

CO1: be able to explore the important definitions and nature of a company.

CO2: be able to understand the process of registration & incorporation and the basic documents of the company.

CO3: be able to examine foundational principles such as doctrine of ultra-vires, indoor management, etc. and prospectus of company.

CO4: be able to demonstrate a sound and generally accurate knowledge and understanding of the law and its context in relation to most areas of law which have been studied.

UNIT I. Formation, Registration and Incorporation of Company Meaning of Corporation

Nature and kinds of company Promoters: Position, duties and liabilities

Mode And Consequences Of Incorporation

Uses and abuses of the corporate form, lifting corporate veil Theory of Corporate personality

UNIT II. Memorandum of Association, alteration and the doctrine of ultra vires Articles of Association, binding nature, alteration, relation with memorandum of Association, Doctrine of Constructive Notice and Indoor Management- exceptions

UNIT III. Capital Formation of Regulation

Prospectus: Issues, contents, kinds, liabilities for misstatement, statement in lieu of prospectus  
The nature and classification of company securities Shares and general principles of allotment  
Statutory share certificate, its objects and effects Transfer of shares, restriction of transfer, relationship between transferor and transferee, issue of share at premium, role of public finance institutions Share Capital, reduction of share capital Conversion of loans debentures into capital  
Duties of court to protect interests of creditors and shareholders.

UNIT IV. Corporate Administrative Directors:

Kinds, Powers and Duties

Role of nominee Directors, Managing Director and other managerial personnel.

Suggested Readings:

1. L.C.B.Gower,PrinciplesofModernCompanyLaw,1997
2. A.Ramaiya,GuidetotheCompaniesAct,1998 Wadhwa
3. Palmer,Palmer'sCompanyLaw,1987Stevens,London
4. AvtarSingh,IndianCompanyLaw,EasternBookCo.
5. R.K.Bangia,CompanyLaw
6. Dr.N.V.Paranjape,CompanyLaw.

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# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## V-SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH25- Property Law

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.  
The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.  
40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### **Course objectives:**

1. Property is an important jurisprudential concept which has various facades.
2. The object of this subject is to explore those various concepts by dealing with various principles laid down in Transfer of Property Act, 1882 with a contemporary analysis.
3. The subject would also deal with several other laws concerned with Real Estate, Trusts, Easements, Land Acquisition.

#### **Course outcomes:**

1. To analyze the basic principles of property law through jurisprudential theories
2. To explain about the basic principles and doctrines of Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
3. To understand the various modes of transferring a property and get accustomed to the drafting of various deed such as sale deed, mortgage deed,
4. To demonstrate and Understand the essentials of lease, gift, actionable claims and draft deeds
5. To recognize contemporary legal developments in areas like real estates, land acquisitions etc.

#### UNIT I. Concept of Property and General Principles Relating to Transfer of Property

Concept of property: distinction between moveable and immovable Property,

Definition Clause: Immovable Property, Attestation, Notice, Actionable claim

Definition to transfer of property (Sec.5) Transfer And Non-transfer property (Sec.10-

12) Transfer to an unborn person and rule against perpetuity (Sec.13,14) Vested and

Contingent interest (Sec.19 & 21)

Rule of Election (Sec.35)

#### UNIT-II. General Principles Governing Transfer of Immovable Property Transfer by

ostensible owner Rule of Offending the Grant By Estoppel Rule of Lis pendens

Fraudulent Transfer Rule of part performance Vested And Contingent Interest Conditional transfer

### UNIT-III Specific Transfers

1. Sale(54-57)
2. Mortgage and charge(58-104)
3. Leases Of Immovable Property(Ss105-117)
4. Exchanges (Ss 118-121)
5. Gifts (Ss122-129)
6. Transfer Of Actionable claims(Ss 130-137)

### UNITIV.TheIndianEasementsAct1882

1. Easements (Ss 1-51)
2. Licenses(Ss52-64)

### Suggested Readings:

1. SarathiV.P.LawofTransferofProperty
2. ShahS.M.Principlesofthe LawofTransfer
3. Mulla on TransferofPropertyAct
4. Lahiri.MA.Transfer of Property Act
5. MitraB.B.Transferof PropertyAct
6. ShuklaS.N. Transfer of PropertyAct
7. GuptaR.R.Transfer ofPropertyAct

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B.A LL.B. (Hons)(Five Year IntegratedCourse)  
(List of Courses offered for VI-Semester)

CourseCode	CourseTitle
23L5BAH26	Internal Relations
23L5BAH27	Public Policy Governance And Law
23L5BAH28	Law Of Taxation
23L5BAH29	Company Law–II
23L5BAH30	Labour Law-I

# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## VI-SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH26– International Relations

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals)

#### **Course objectives:**

1. Students will gain a thorough understanding of the legal principles and processes governing internal relations, including constitutional law, administrative law, and human rights.
2. Students will be equipped to analyze and critically evaluate political issues, social dynamics, and legal challenges within the country.
3. Students will develop the ability to analyze legal arguments, interpret political ideas, and formulate reasoned judgments.
4. Students will learn to apply ethical principles and understand the responsibilities of citizens and legal professionals in a democratic society.
5. Students will develop an appreciation for the diverse social and cultural contexts within the nation, including issues of gender, equality, and social justice.

#### **Course outcomes:**

CO1.Students will be able to apply their knowledge of constitutional law, administrative law, and human rights to real-world situations and legal problems.

CO2.Students will be able to analyze political processes, institutions, and social issues, and identify potential legal solutions.

CO3.Students will understand the complexities of social interactions, including race, caste, class, and other forms of social stratification.

CO4.Students will be able to conduct legal research, analyze case studies, and prepare legal documents.

CO5.Students will be able to contribute to the nation's development by promoting social justice, upholding the rule of law, and fostering a more inclusive and equitable society.

#### **Unit-I Introduction To International Relations**

1. Nature, Scope And Importance of International Relations.
2. Approaches the study of International Relations.

3. International Relations as an Art And Science.
4. Nature Of International Society.
5. International Actors and Level of Analy.

#### Unit - II Concepts in International Relations

1. Political Realism and Neo-Realism.
2. Political Idealism.
3. National Interest.
4. National Power.
5. Balance of Power.

#### Unit- III Evolution of International Relations till the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

1. Emergence Of National States- Alliances and Counter Alliances.
2. War And Peace- Causes and Consequences of the First World War.
3. League Of Nations.
4. Emergence of Fascism and Nazism.
5. Cold War, Bi-Polar World and Non- Aligned Movement.

#### Unit - IV International Dynamics

1. United Nations Organisation.
2. Collective Security
3. International Ethics -World Public Opinion.
4. International Terrorism and Threat To World Peace – Peace Movements and Constructivism.
5. International Law and New International Economic Order.

## Unit-V India's Foreign Policy in the 21st Century

1. Decline of Soviet Russia- Development of Unipolar World.
2. National Interest And India's Role in the UNO.
3. Economic Nationalism and Economic Internationalism.
4. India's Diplomatic Relation with South Asian Countries.
5. India's Diplomatic Relation with US and European Countries.
6. India's Diplomatic Relation with Russia and China.

## Books For Reference:

1. Palmer and Perkins-International Relations
2. Hans Morgenthau-Politics Among Nations
3. Quincy Wright -Study of International Relations
4. D.W. Bowel-International Institutions
5. Mahendra Kumar- Theoretical Aspects of International Politics
6. J.C. Johari-International Relations and Politics: Theoretical Perspectives
7. J. Rosenau-International Politics and Foreign Policy
8. Coulombis-Introduction To International Relations: Power And Justice
9. J.E. Dougherty And-Contending Theories of Pfaltzgraff Jr. R.L. International Relations
10. K. Booth and S. Smith -International Relations Theory Today

## B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

### VI-SEMESTER

#### 23L5BAH27-Public Policy Governance and Law

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals)

#### **Course Objectives:**

1. This includes grasping concepts like policy analysis, policy formulation, and policy implementation.
2. Students learn to identify and assess the roles of various actors in the governance process, including government, civil society, and private sector.
3. This involves understanding laws, regulations, and legal processes that impact public policy.
4. Students learn to evaluate policy proposals, identify their potential impacts, and assess their effectiveness.
5. This includes recognizing how policies can address social problems, promote economic growth, and improve citizen well-being.
6. This includes understanding how policies are made, implemented, and evaluated, as well as the challenges they face.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

- CO1.Students can dissect policy problems, identify stakeholders, and assess potential solutions.
- CO2.This includes the ability to evaluate policy proposals, assess their impact, and recommend improvements.
- CO3.Students can identify and assess the role of different actors in the policy process, and the importance of good governance.
- CO4.Students can apply legal knowledge to understand and analyze public policy issues.
- CO5.This includes the ability to formulate policy proposals, design implementation strategies, and evaluate policy outcomes.

### **UnitI-Theories and Process of Public Policy Making.**

- (a) Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Policy – Theories and Models of Policy Making.
- (b) Perspectives of Policy Making – Process Institutions of Policy Making.
- (c) Concept and Techniques of Policy Implementation and Policy Evaluation.

### **UnitII- Introduction to Governance; Definitions, Issues and Controversies.**

- (a) Reinventing Government – Reforming Institutions– The State Market and Public Domain.
- (b) State Governance–Originand types of State– Democratic State and Democratic Administration – Governance as Government

### **Unit III- Techniques Governance.**

- a) Rule of Law and Human Rights– Accountability– Participation– Representation.
- b) Techniques of Governance– Openness and Transparency.
- c) Citizen Charter –Social Audit.

### **UnitIV- Legal Foundations.**

- a) Fundamentals of Administrative Law – Relationship Between Law and Administration.
- b) Governance As Execution of Law –Values and Context of Legal and Administrative Process –Constitution.
- c) Rule of Law and Administrative Law French, British And German Contexts.

### **Unit-V- Law and Governance.**

- a) Concepts relating to administrative law – Rule of Law – Doctrine of Separation of Powers.
- b) Principles of Checks and Balances– Doctrine of Ultra - vires – Delegated Legislation – Principles of Natural Justice, Administrative Adjudication.
- c) Review Of Administrative Acts And Redress Of grievances – Vigilance and Control

- d) Quasi-Judicial Governance; Administrative Tribunals , National Water Tribunal, National Green Tribunal.

#### **Unit– VI- Engaged Policy and Governance.**

- a) Participatory Governance – Democracy and Development –Political Regimes – Political Participation and Social Inclusion.
- b) Innovations and Pitfalls in Participatory Governance – Government Transparency in Policy Decisions.
- c) Engaging the Community at Grassroots – Level Issues in Engagement and Participation.  
Case Studies a) Grameen Bank in Bangladesh b) Participatory Budgeting, Brazil

#### **Referred Books:**

1. CUP. Bevir, Mark(2009), Key Concepts in Governance, Sage, London.
2. Bevir, Mark, ed. (2010) The Sage Handbook of Governance. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications. Bovaird, Tony and ElkeLöffler, eds. (2009) Public Management and Governance Second Edition. London: Routledge.
3. Farazmand, Ali and Jack Pinkowski, eds. (2006) Handbook of Globalization, Governance, and Public Administration. London: CRC/Taylor & Francis.
4. Hajer, Maarten, and HendrikWagenaar (2003) —Introduction. In Deliberative Policy Analysis: Understanding Governance in the Network Society, ed. Maarten A. Hajer and HendrikWagenaar. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
5. Kjaer,A(2004) Governance.Cambridge, UK:PolityPress.



# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## VI -SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH28-Law Of Taxation

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### **Course objectives:**

1. To understand and analyze the principles of taxation;
2. To critically examine the tax law and related tax policies;
3. To understand the nuances of the tax assessment procedure;
4. To hone students' skills in tax litigations through their exposure to tax disputes/case analysis.

#### **Course outcomes:**

CO1. This paper aims to acquaint the students with basic principles of taxation.

CO2. It highlights the important principles of computation of income.

CO3. It provides important tenets of calculation of income of natural and legal persons.

CO4. It also prescribes powers and functions of various authorities under Income Tax Act.

CO5. It provides the important features of the Goods and Services Tax Act.

#### **Unit-I-General Principles of Taxation**

- (a) Definition- Concept- Purpose of Taxation-Nature and Characteristics of Taxation- Distinction between tax, fee and fine-Mutual relationship between Tax laws and Finance Act (Amended Act) –Canons of Taxation- Kinds of Taxes- Progressive- Proportional Regressive Regressive- Eminent Domain-Principle- Theory And Basis of Taxation-Scope and Limitations of Taxation- Inherent limitations-Requisites of a Valid tax. (b) Double taxation- Sec-90 and Sec.91 of the I.T. Act.- Importance of OECD guidelines in International Taxation- Black money – Causes and Effect.

#### **Unit– II - Constitutionalism and taxing powers:**

- a) Constitutional Taxing Powers - Constitutional Amendment 101- Amendment of Art.246A- Amendment of Art.248A- Art.249 and Art.250– Art.243H-Art. 243Z- Art.250 - Art.268-Art.269- Art.269A – Amendment of Art.270-271- Art.286 - Amendment of Seventh Schedule- Art.366- Art.368- Amendment of Sixth Schedule and Seventh

schedule-Constitutional amendment 101- Art. 279 A- GST Council- Constitutional Limitations.- Significance of Union Territory Goods and Services Act, 2017-Significance of the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act,2017.

- b) Historical Development of Tax on supply of Goods and services -Exemptions to the levy of Goods and Services Tax to petroleum products- alcoholic liquor for human consumption Powers of the GST Council to regulate these goods by notification.- Present status of Central Sales Tax Act,1957 and Central Excise Act Customs Act and Tamil Nadu Value Added Tax Act 2006.

### **Unit-III DirectTaxation:**

IncomeTax Act, 1961.

Preliminary concepts; Income, Agricultural Income, Casual Income, person – Assessee Residential Status- Previous yearAssessment year – General Charging Section- and SpecificCharging Section- Income- Received- Arising– Accrual- Scope and Total Income – Exempted Income : Tax Liability Under Specific Heads i) Income

from Salaries ii) Income from House Property iii) Income from Business or Profession iv) Income from Capital Gains. V) Income from other sources : Clubbing of Income: Income of the persons in assessee's total Income – Treatment of Losses- Set off and carry forward of losses-Procedure for assessment- Deduction allowed in certain cases- Chapter VI A Deductions- Assessment of Special Class of Assessee.

#### **Unit–IV Indirect Taxation:**

- a) The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2017- Customs tariff- Central excise – Central Sales Tax- Miscellaneous – Schedule.
- b) Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017– Definition clauses- Administration- Levy and Collection of Tax- Time and Value of Supply -Input Tax Credit -Registration -Tax Invoice credit and debit notes. -Accounts and records- Returns- Payment of Tax- Refunds Assessment- Audit- Inspection- Search Seizure and Arrest- Demands and Recovery- Liability to pay in certain cases- Advance –Appeals and Revision- Offences and Penalties
- c) Tamil Nadu Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017- Definition commencement- Officers under the Act- Powers and functions- Levy And collection of Taxes- Chap III-XI scope of supply- Tax liability on composite and mixed supplies- Levian Collection- Composition Levy Power To grant exemption from tax. Time And value of supply- input credit tax- Registration-Tax invoice – debit and credit notes- Accounts and Records- Returns- Payment of Tax – Refunds- Assessment – Audit- Inspection –Search- Seizure and Arrest- Demands and Recovery- Liability to pay in certain cases- Chap XII - XIX- Advance Ruling-Appeals and Revision- Offence and Penalties –Transitional Provisions- Miscellaneous Provisions -Schedules.
- d) Integrated Goods Services Tax and Rules of States and Union : Collection and Levy of Integrated General Services Tax- Determination of Nature of Supply - Cross Utilization of credit- Utilization of IGST credit. Inter- state supply and Intra- state supply- Location of supply- Place of supply of goods and services or both. Refund of integrated tax to International tourist.- Zero rated supply- Apportionment of tax and settlement of funds- Miscellaneous Provisions.

#### **UNIT-V**

Customs Act -1962 with amendments -Role of customs in international trade important terms and definitions– Assessable value Baggage – Bill of entry Dutiable goods Duty Exporter – Foreign going vessel – Aircraft goods – import – import Manifest – Importer – Prohibited goods – Shipping bill – Store – Bill of lading – export manifest –Letter of Credit –Kind Of Duties– Basics Auxiliary- Basics Levy –Ad Valorem– Specific Duties– Prohibition Export And import of goods and

provisions regarding notified specified goods – Import Of goods - Free import and restricted imports – Type of import – import of cargo, import of personal baggage, import of stores..

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### **Statutory Materials, Relevant acts with Amendments:**

(Note: Student stop repair answer for illustrative problems)

Bare Acts of all statutory materials.

1. Background Material on GST Acts and Draft Rules 2017.
2. Black Money (undisclosed foreign income and assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015.
3. Mohammed Rafi-Indirect Taxation.
4. Manoharan- Income Tax Act
5. Singhanni Guide To Income Tax Act.
6. Bhagwati Prasad Income Tax Law and Practice
7. N.A. Palkhivala -Income Tax.
8. Sukumar Bhattacharya- Income Tax Law Practice
9. Wolters Kluwer -Step by Step guide to GST
10. Wolters Kluwer - GST Acts, Rules and Forms.
11. Sita Raman and Company- GST Law and Practice.
12. Bharat- Straten of Tax And Compensation CES
13. Bharat-Central GST Laws
14. Bharat- GST Ready reckoner .
15. V.Nagarajan- Indirect Taxes
16. D.P.Mittal- India double Taxation Agreement.

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# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## VI -SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH29-Company Law-II

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### **Course objectives:**

1. Students will gain in-depth knowledge of legal concepts, principles, and regulations governing companies, including company management, financial reporting, and legal remedies.
2. Students will learn to interpret and apply relevant laws, rules, and regulations issued by regulatory bodies, understanding their impact on company operations.
3. Students will be equipped with the ability to conduct research, gather information, and analyze case laws to address legal issues in company law.
4. Students will be able to apply their knowledge to real-world scenarios, including legal drafting, contract interpretation, and dispute resolution.

#### **Course outcomes:**

CO1.Students will be able to apply legal principles and provisions related to company law in various contexts, such as corporate governance, financial reporting, and shareholder rights.

CO2.Students will understand the legal implications of company decisions and actions, including financial stability, ethical practices, and potential consequences of unethical behavior.

CO3.Students will be able to critically analyze legal issues, evaluate evidence, and formulate well-reasoned arguments in company law cases.

CO4.Students will be able to communicate legal information clearly and concisely, both orally and in writing, including legal briefs, reports, and arguments.

CO5.Students will understand the importance of regulatory compliance and be able to identify and address potential compliance issues in company operations.

#### **UNIT I.**

Dividends- Payments - Capitalization - profit; Audit Account. Debentures, Kinds, shareholders and debenture holders, remedies of debenture holders. Borrowing powers and effect of unauthorized borrowings, charges and mortgages, Loans To other companies, Instruments, contracts by companies.

## UNITII.

Insider Trading Meeting: Kinds And Procedure The Balance Of powers within companies - Majority control and minority protection,

## UNITIII.

Winding Up of Companies Kinds, Consequences And Reasons Winding Role of the Court Liability of past members Payment of liabilities Reconstruction And Amalgamation

## UNITIV.

Law and Multinational Companies, International norms for control, FEMA 1999- Controls joint ventures, Investment in India-Repatriation of project, Collaboration agreements for technology transfer-Prevention Oppression Andpowersofcourtand central government Emerging trends in Corporate social responsibility, legal liability of company-civil, criminal, tortuous and environmental.

Suggested Readings:

1. L.C.B.Gower,PrinciplesofModern CompanyLaw,1997
2. A.Ramaiya,GuidetotheCompaniesAct,1998 Wadhwa
3. Palmer,Palmer'sCompanyLaw,1987Stevens,London
4. AvtarSingh,IndianCompanyLaw,EasternBookCo.
5. R.K.Bangia,CompanyLaw
6. Dr.N.V.Paranjape,CompanyLaw

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# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## VI -SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH30-Labour Law-I

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### **Course objectives:**

1. In this course the students are to be acquainted with the industrial relation framework. Further, the importance of the maintenance of industrial peace and efforts to reduce the incidence of strikes and lockouts are to be emphasized.
2. The main objective is to critically examine the provisions in the Trade Unions Act, 1926;
3. In this course, students shall also acquaint themselves with legal frame-work relating to social security and welfare.
4. The concept of social security, its importance and also Constitutional basis for the same are introduced.
5. The objective is also to understand the provisions of the Employees Compensation Act, 1923, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Factories Act, 1948.

#### **Course outcomes:**

CO1. Study the Indian labour laws which are considered to be very highly regulated and rigid as compared to those of other countries in the world.

CO2. The students will also establish a legal system that facilitates productive individual and collective employment relationships, and therefore a productive economy.

CO3. It serves as an important vehicle for students who opt for a corporate career because they can achieve harmonious industrial relations based on workplace democracy.

UNIT 1. Trade Unions Act, 1926 Main Features and the following:-

- . History Of Trade Unionism in India
- . Development of Trade Union Law in India
- . Right to Trade Union as part of fundamental right to freedom of association under the Indian Constitution.



## Definition of Trade Union and Trade Dispute

- .Distinction between Trade Dispute and Individual Dispute.
- .Registration of Trade Unions
- .Rights and Liabilities of Registered Trade Unions
- .Recognition of Trade Unions
- .Collective Bargaining and Trade Disputes

## UNIT2. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947–Main Features And The Following:-

- .Definition of Employer, Industry, Lay off, Lockout, Retrenchment, Strike, Unfair Labour Practice and workman.
- .Authorities, Procedure, Powers & duties of Authorities.
- .Reference of Disputes to Boards, Courts, Tribunals.
- .Strikes And Lockouts
- .Layoff And Retrenchment
- .Unfair Labour Practices
- . Penalties

UNIT3. The Minimum Wages Act,1948–Main Features And The Following:-

- .Concept Of Wages –Minimum wages, fair wages, living wages.
- .Definitions – Employer, Wages, Employee, Wage Structure
- .Fixation Minimum Rates wages, Working hours and
- Determination of wages & claims etc.

UNIT4. The Factories Act, 1948 -Main features and the following:-

- .Definitions – Manufacturing Process, Worker, Factory And Occupation
- .Provisions relating to Health.
- .Provisions relating to Safety.
- .Provisions relating to Hazardous Processes.
- .Provisions relating to welfare.
- . Penalties.

Suggested Readings:

1. John Bowers & Simon HoneyBall, Text Book on Labour Law (1996) Blackstone, London
2. K.M.Pillai, Labour and Industrial Laws
3. V.G.Goswami, Labour and Industrial Laws, 1999
4. Dr.S.K.Puri, Labour and Industrial Laws (New Ed.)
- 5 D.D.Seth, Commentaries on Industrial Disputes Act, 1998

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B.A LL.B. (Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

(List of Courses offered for VII-Semester)

Course Code	Course Title
23L5BAH31	Public Interest Lawyering
23L5BAH32	Labour Law-II
23L5BAH33	Clinical Counsel–(Alternate Dispute Resolution And Legal Aid)
23L5BAH34	Women And Law
23L5BAH35	PublicInternational Law-I
23L5BAH36	Legal Education and Research Methodology

# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## VII -SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH31- Public Interest Lawyering

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### **Course Objectives:**

1. Students will learn the concept of Public Interest Litigation (PIL), its origins, and its role in ensuring access to justice for marginalized groups.
2. Students will gain a thorough understanding of relevant legal frameworks, constitutional rights, and court procedures related to public interest lawyering.
3. Students will learn how to identify appropriate legal avenues, strategize litigation, and present compelling cases in court.
4. Students will develop skills in advocacy, public awareness campaigns, and legal education to empower communities.
5. Students will be introduced to the ethical considerations of public interest lawyering, including conflicts of interest and maintaining client confidentiality.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

CO1.Students will be able to identify social problems and injustices that are suitable for legal intervention.

CO2.Students will be able to develop and implement effective litigation strategies to address public interest issues.

CO3.Students will be able to advocate for social change, educate communities about their rights, and empower marginalized groups.

CO4.Students will be able to navigate the ethical challenges of public interest lawyering and uphold high ethical standards.

CO5.Students will be able to use their legal skills to contribute to social justice and the well-being of society.

- I. Meaning, Nature, Scope and object of public interest Litigation (PIL). PIL against the state and other public bodies. Difference between Public interest litigation and Private

interest litigation; Meaning of Social action litigation, Concept of Locus Standi.

## II. Legal Aid under the-

1. Constitution;
2. Code Of Criminal Procedure;
3. Code Of Civil procedure

The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, Legal Aid and Law School, Legal Aid and voluntary organization, Legal Aid and legal profession; District Legal Aid Committee

## III. Lok Adalats -

Its Jurisdiction, Working and Powers under the Legal Service Authority Act, 1987.

## IV. Writing of PIL Petitions Writings of Applications for Legal Aid

### Leading Cases:

1. Bandhua Mukti Morcha V/s. Union of India (1984) 3 SCC 161
2. Olga Tellis V/s. Bombay Municipal Corporation (1985) 3 SCC 545
3. Sheela Barse V/s. State of Maharashtra, AIR 1988

Suggested Readings:

1. P.N.Bhagwati:Legal AidasaHumanRight
2. SujanSingh:LegalAid-HumanRightofEquality
3. Sunil Deshta:LokAdalatsin India-Genesis And Functioning
4. L.M.Singhvi:LawandPovertyCasesand Material
5. AwadhPrasad: Lok Adalat
6. S.S.Sharma: LegalAssistancetoPoor
7. P.N.Bajpayee:LegalAid&the BarCouncil

# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## VII -SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH32-Labour Law- II

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### **Course objectives:**

1. In this course, students are to be acquainted with legal frame-work relating to social security and welfare. It is necessary to know the concept of social security, its importance and also Constitutional basis for the same.
2. The importance of ensuring health, safety and welfare of the workmen and social assistance and social insurance schemes under various legislations are to be emphasized.
3. The legislations are to be studied with a view to acquaint the students regarding various rights and benefits available to the workmen there under, objectives underlying these legislations, judicial interpretations and effectiveness of these legislations in the changing times.

#### **Course outcomes:**

CO1. Identify general concepts in labour laws like industrial applications of laws, industrial Jurisprudence, modern industrial laws and their relations.

CO2. Classify industrial laws in general, particular and historical and legal bases.

CO3. Summarize international regime for protection of industrial laws

CO4. Summarize the important provision wages legislations in reference to minimum wages act, Payment of bonus Act, Factories Act, Equal Remuneration Act, Maternity Benefit Act.

#### **UNIT I.**

The Remunerative Aspects – Wages – Concepts of wages - Minimum, Fair, Living Wages - Wage and Industrial Policies - Whitley Commission Recommendations - Provisions of Payment of Wages Act 1936 - Timely payment of wages - Authorised deductions – Claims - Minimum Wages Act 1948 - Definitions - Types of wages - Minimum rates of wages - Procedure for fixing and revising Minimum Wages – Claims - Remedy.

#### **UNIT II.**

Bonus – concept - Right to claim Bonus – Full Bench formula - Bonus Commission - Payment of Bonus Act 1965 - Application – Computation of gross profit, available, allocable surplus - Eligibility of Bonus - Disqualification of Bonus - set on – set off of allocable surplus- Minimum and Maximum Bonus-Recovery of Bonus.

### UNIT III.

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

### UNIT IV.

Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952 – Contributions - Schemes under the Act - Benefits. The Maternity Benefit Act 1961 - Definitions- Application - Benefits. The Payment of Gratuity Act 1972 – Definitions – application - Payment of gratuity - eligibility – forfeiture – Nomination - Controlling authorities



Suggested Readings:

1. S.N.Misra,*LabourandIndustrialLaws*,Centrallawpublication-22<sup>nd</sup> edition.2006.
2. N.G.Goswami,*LabourandIndustrialLaws*,CentralLawAgency.
3. Khan Khan,*LabourLaw*-AsiaLawhouse,Hyderabad
4. K.D.Srivastava,*PaymentofBonusAct*,EasternBook Company
5. K.D.Srivastava,*PaymentofWagesAct*
6. K.D.Srivastava,*IndustrialEmployment(StandingOrders)Act 1947*
7. S.C.Srivastava,*TreatiseonSocialSecurity*
8. JidwitesukumarSingh,*LabourEconomics*,Deep&Deep,NewDelhi
9. V.J.Rao,*FactoriesLaw*
10. G.S.Sharma:LabourLaws

# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## VII -SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH33-Clinical Course-I

(Alternate Dispute Resolution and LegalAid)

#### EvaluationScheme:

i. 3InternalTest(each 15 marks)	-45marks
ii. 3 case study(written submission)	-45marks
iii. VivaVoce Examination	-10markets
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TOTAL	=100 marks
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#### Course objectives:

1. Today alternative disputes resolution systems have become more relevant than before both at local, national and international levels. Certain disputes, by nature, are fit to be resolved through specific methods of resolution.
2. Each of these dispute resolution systems involves different styles of planning and execution.
3. The skills involved are also different as well as preparation.
4. This course trains the students in ADRs.
5. The course teacher shall administer simulation exercises for each of the methods.

#### Course outcomes:

CO1. Familiarize with the modalities and techniques of resolution of conflict which is a Necessary component in the endeavors of developing expertise in juridical exercise.

CO2. To understand and analyze the traditional justice delivery system through adjudication along with an alternative mode of dispute resolution in the common law countries.

CO3. To approach the processes of arbitration, conciliation and mediation in areas where the traditional judicial system had its sway in the past and in the new areas of conflicts that demand resolution by alternative methods.

#### UNITI. The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996

- Definitions
- Form of Arbitration Agreement
- Constituents of Arbitration Agreement
- Composition of Arbitral Tribunal

- Removal of arbitrator
- Termination of Mandate and substitution of Arbitration
- Setting Aside Of arbitral award
- Enforcement Of award.

## UNIT II. The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996

- Scope Of Conciliation
- Appointment Of Conciliators
- Role of Conciliator
- Settlement agreement
- Status And Effect of settlement agreement
- Confidentiality
- Termination of Conciliation Proceedings
- Resort arbitral or Judicial proceedings
- Difference Between Conciliation And Mediation
- Distinction between Mediation and Arbitration

### UNIT III. Alternative Means of Settlement of Disputes

- Merits of ADR
- Demerits of ADR
- Negotiation
- Essential Ingredients of Negotiation
- Sources of Negotiation
- Kinds Of Approaches To Negotiation
- Obstructions to Negotiation

### UNIT IV. Lok- Adalats & Legal Aid

- Concept of Lok-Adalat
- Establishment of Lok-Adalats
- Jurisdiction of Lok-Adalats
- Powers of the Lok-Adalats
- Award Of The Lok-Adalats
- Legal Aid under Constitution of India, 1950
- Free Legal Services under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987

### Suggested Readings:

1. Dr. Avtar Singh, Law of Arbitration & Conciliation
  2. S. C. Tripathi, Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
  3. Dr. N. V. Paranjape, Arbitration Alternative Dispute Resolution
  4. Dr. S. S. Mishra, Law of Arbitration & Conciliation in India
  5. N. V. Paranjape, Public Interest Litigation, Legal Aid & Services, Lok Adalats & Para- Legal Services.
  6. S. S. Mishra, Legal Services, Public Interest Litigation and Para-Legal Services
  7. Dr. Anupam Kulwal, An Introduction to ADR - A text book for Indian Law Students, Centre Law Publication (2011).
- The Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996 (Bare Act)
  - The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (Bare Act)

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# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## VII -SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH34- Women And Law

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### **Course objectives:**

1. Students will gain a comprehensive understanding of laws related to women's rights, including constitutional provisions, penal code, and special legislation.
2. Students will develop the ability to analyze complex legal problems related to women's rights, such as domestic violence, sexual harassment, and discrimination.
3. The course aims to foster a critical understanding of gender inequality and its impact on women's lives, encouraging students to advocate for gender equality.
4. Students will learn about the legal remedies available to women in various situations, including court cases, legal aid, and social support services.
5. The course will explore the role of statutory bodies and organizations in protecting women's rights and promoting their well-being.

#### **Course outcomes:**

CO1.Students will be able to apply legal principles and precedents to cases involving women's rights.

CO2.Students will demonstrate proficiency in legal research, legal writing, and effective communication of legal issues.

CO3.Students will develop the skills to advocate for women's rights and to represent clients in cases involving women's rights.

CO4.Students will develop a comprehensive understanding of the social, political, and economic factors influencing women's rights.

CO5.Students will be able to critically analyze and evaluate laws and policies related to women's rights, identifying areas for reform and improvement.

#### **UNIT I. Constitutional Rights:**

Equality Of Women–Art14-15 equality in public employment Art16 Constitutional

Directives to the States – Art 39 and 39 A

Fundamental Duty.

UNITII. Women Right under Criminal Law. Indian Penal Code. - Sec. 493-498, 498 A Criminal Procedure Code. - Sec 125 to 128 Indian Evidence Act 1872 -Sec112, 113A, 113 B, 114A, 122

UNIT III. Social Welfare Legislation Dowry Prohibition Act1961-Sec1to8  
Indecent, Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act 1986 Sec 1 to 6  
Equal Remuneration Act 1976 Sec 4 and 5  
Maternity Benefit Act1961 Sec4 to 12

UNITIV. Protection Women Under National Legal framework- National Commission for Women Act 1990 Protection Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005

Sec 3.DefinitionSec 4 to10 Power Duties Protection officers Sec 18 to 22 – Relief

UNITV. Rights of Women under International Law (Human Rights)

Suggested Readings:

1. Prof.NomitaAggarwal, WomenandLaw
2. Dr.Manjula Batra, WomenandLaw
3. G.P.Reddy, WomenandLaw

# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## VII -SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH35-Public International Law-I

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### **Course objectives:**

1. This includes understanding the sources of international law (treaties, customs, general principles), the concept of state sovereignty, and the structure of the international legal system.
2. This includes concepts like recognition, extradition, and the law of the sea.
3. This involves exploring the role of international organizations, conflict resolution, and the impact of globalization on the international legal order.
4. This includes introducing basic human rights institutions and the intersection of international and national human rights laws.

#### **Course outcomes:**

CO1. This includes demonstrating an understanding of the sources of international law, state sovereignty, and the role of international organizations.

CO2. This includes understanding the process of treaty making, treaty interpretation, and the role of international courts.

CO3. This includes developing the ability to communicate effectively in an international context and negotiate solutions to international legal problems.

CO4. This includes developing the skills to locate, analyze, and synthesize legal information in the international arena.

CO5. This includes developing the ability to analyze the legal implications of international events and propose solutions.

#### **UNIT I.**

Definition and nature, General and Regional rules of International Law, Distinction between public International Law and Private International Law, Hugo Grotius, Is International Law true Law? Sanctions observance of International Law, Sources Of International Law (Article 38,

Statute of the International Court of Justice), Relationship between international law and municipal law(Monism, Dualism, British, American and Indian Practice), Subject of international law, Individual as subject of international law characteristics of a State in International Law, Micro States, Sovereignty of States,

## UNITII.

Recognition Definition of State Recognition, Recognition of Government, Theories Of Recognition, Recognition DeJureand De Facto, TheDutyto Recognize, Legal Effect of Recognition, Withdrawal of Recognition, Retroactive effect of Recognition. States Succession :Definition and Kinds of Succession consequences of state succession, Succession in respect of International Organisation . Intervention Definition and its Prohibition, Grounds of Intervention. Intervention by invitation. State Jurisdiction Territorial Jurisdiction and its limitations. State Responsibility: Kinds of State Responsibility, Consequences of State Responsibility.

## UNITIII.

State Territory: Concept, modes of acquisition, International Rivers Air Space Various Theories, Aerial Navigation (Five freedom of Air), Outer Space Treaty, 1967 Maritime Belt, Contiguous Zone, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone, The High Seas, Landlocked States, International Tribunal..



#### UNITIV.

Extradition: Definition, Purpose of Extradition, Legal Duty, Extradition of Political Offenders, Doctrine of Double Criminality, Rule Specialty Asylum: Meaning, Right of Asylum, Types of Asylum Diplomatic Agents: Who are Diplomatic Agents? Classification Heads of Mission, Function of Diplomatic Agents, The basis of Immunities and Privileges, Privileges and Immunities, Waiver of Immunity, Termination of Diplomatic Mission. Consuls: Classification, function, privileges and Immunities. International Treaties: Meaning, kind formation, Pacta Sunt Servanda, Rebus Sic Stantibus, Jus Cogens, Reservations and Termination.

#### Suggested Readings:

1. Starke, Introduction To International Law
2. Rebecca Wallace, International Law
3. Brownlie, Principles of International Law
4. S.K. Kapoor, Public International Law
5. M.P. Tandon, Public International Law, ALA
6. K.C. Joshi, International Law

# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## VII -SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH36-Legal Education and Research Methodology

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks and of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### **Course objectives:**

1. Students will develop an analytical approach to understanding the nature of law, its development, and the legal system.
2. Students will learn the fundamentals of substantive and procedural law, including criminal and civil justice.
3. Students will learn how to conduct legal research, analyze legal documents, and write legal briefs and other documents.
4. Students will improve their oral and written communication skills, including legal reasoning and advocacy.
5. Students will develop ethical reasoning and professional behavior in the context of legal practice.

#### **Course outcomes:**

CO1.Students will be able to explain what law is, legal concepts, and principles, and legal methods and processes.

CO2.Students will develop the ability to read, comprehend, and write in legal language.

CO3.Students will be able to communicate effectively both orally and in writing in the legal context, including drafting pleadings and presenting arguments.

CO4.Students will be able to analyze legal situations, identify legal issues, and apply appropriate legal reasoning and methodology.

CO5.Students will be able to recognize, evaluate, and resolve ethical dilemmas in legal practice.

#### **UNIT I.**

- 1.Objective of Legal Education.
2. Lecture Method of Teaching – Merits and demerits
3. The Problem method
4. Discussion Methods and its suitability at graduate level teaching

5. The Seminar Method Of Teaching
6. Examination System And Problems In Evaluation – external and internal assessment
7. Student Participation In Law School Programmes, Organization Of Seminars, publication of journals and assessment of teachers
8. Clinical Legal Education–legal aid, legal literacy, legal

#### UNIT II.1. Socio-Legal Research

2. Doctrinal And Non-doctrinal
3. Relevance Of Empirical research
4. Introduction And Deduction
5. Identification Of Problem Of Research–what is a research problem
6. Survey Of Available Literature And Bibliographical research
7. Legislative materials including subordinate legislation, notification and policy Statements

#### UNIT III.

1. Decisional materials including foreign Decision; methods of discovering the rule of the case‘ tracing the history of important cases and ensuring that these have not been overruled; discovering judicial conflict in the area pertaining to the research problem and the reason
2. Juristic writings a survey of Juristic Literature relevant to selected problem in India and foreign periodicals
3. Compilation of list of reports for special studies conducted relevant to the problem.
4. Formulation of the Research Problem
5. Devising Tools And Techniques For Collection Of Data: Methodology

2. Methods For The Collection of statutory juristic literature
3. Use Of Historical And comparative research materials
4. Use Of Observation Studies
5. Use Of questionnaires/interview
6. Use Of case studies
7. Sampling procedures design of sample, types of sampling to be adopted
8. Use Of scaling techniques

#### UNITIV.

1. Computerized Research—A Study of legal research programme such as Lexis and West law coding
2. Classification and Tabulation data—use of cards for data collection Rules for tabulations Explanation of tabulated data
3. Analysis Of Data

#### Suggested Readings:-

1. HighBrayal,NegelDuneanandRichardCrimes: ClinicalLegalEducation: ActiveLearning your Law School,(1988),BlackstonePressLtd.,London
2. S.K.Agarwal(ed.):LegalEducationin India(1973),Tripathi,Bombay
3. N.R.Madhava Menon(ed.):AHandbookofClinicalLegalEducation,(1998) Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
4. M.O.Price,H.BitnerandBysieqiez:EffectiveLegalResearch (1978)
5. PaulineV.Young:ScientificSocialSurveyandResearch(1962)
6. William.J.GradeandPaulK.Hatt.:Methods Social Research,McGrawHill Book Company, London
7. H.M.Hyman: InterviewinginSocialResearch(1965)
8. ErwinC.:Surrency, B.FieldJ.Crea:AGuidetoLegalResearch

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B.A LL.B. (Hons.) (Five Year Integrated Course)

(List of Courses offered for VIII-Semester)

Course Code	Course Title
23L5BAH37	Public International Law –II
23L5BAH38	Human Rights and Practice
23L5BAH39	Administrative Law
23L5BAH40	Interpretation of Statutes
23L5BAH41	Clinical Course-II(Professional Ethics, Bar Bench Relation and Accounting System)

**B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)**

**VIII -SEMESTER**

**23L5BAH37-PublicInternational Law-II**

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

**Course objectives:**

1. To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the principles, theories, and practices of international law, equipping them with the skills to analyze and address complex global legal issues.
2. Developing a solid foundation in the core principles of international law, understanding the role of international organizations, and exploring the impact of international law on contemporary global challenges.
3. It explores concepts like State, Recognition and Jurisdiction of States in International Law.
4. Special attention is paid to the belief and notion of State Responsibility and topical issues in International Law.

**Course outcomes:**

CO1. To develop a basic understanding of the basic concepts of International Law and its complex nature.

CO2. Critically apply the notions related to recognition and jurisdiction of State in International Law.

CO3. Examine the international framework with respect to certain current issues in international law like extradition and asylum and advice on the same.

CO4. Evaluate and suggest measures in cases of international conflict and analyse the difference in various international laws.

CO5. Critically examine the operation and application of International Law in practical contexts and suggest remedies.

**UNIT I.**

International Organizations :Definition, the condition which should exist for their development, Their Legal Personality, capacity to enter into international treaties,, Privilege and Immunities,

League of Nations: Principal Organs, Its weaknesses, Mandate System.

## UNIT II.

United Nations: Establishment, Preamble, Purpose & Principles of UN, Membership, suspension, expulsion and withdrawal Principal Organs Of The UN, Amendment To the Charter.

## UNIT III.

Settlement of International disputes, Pacific and compulsive, War: Definition, Non-war armed conflict, Declaration, Legal Regulation, Effects of the Outbreak of War. The Law of Warfare- Need, Laws of Land, Maritime and aerial Warfare, War crime- Nuremberg and Tokyo Trials, Genocide : Meaning, Main provisions of the Genocide Convention.

## UNIT IV.

Neutrality –Meaning under the UN Charter, Rights and duties of neutral and Belligerent States, End of Neutrality, Right of Angary, Contraband and the Doctrine of Continuous Voyage, Blockade, Right of Visit and Search, Prize Courts,

## Suggested Readings

1. S.P.Gupta, International Organisation, ALA
2. H.O.Agarwal, International Law and Human Rights
3. S.K.Kapoor: International Law and Human Rights

# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## VIII -SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH38-Human Rights & Practice

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### **Course objectives:**

1. The objective of this course is to lay the foundation of the Human Rights law and acquaint the students with basic human rights institutions.
2. Students will gain a firm grasp of human rights, their standards, moral and philosophical foundations, and how they differ from other rights or values.
3. Students will be able to recognize human rights violations in various contexts, including those involving international laws and institutions.
4. Students will learn about the various legal mechanisms and procedures for enforcing human rights at local, national, and international levels.
5. Students will develop skills in applying legal knowledge and principles to real-world human rights issues, potentially including advocacy and legal research.

#### **Course outcomes:**

CO1. To understand the legal and constitutional perspectives Human Rights Law in India

CO2. To understand the historical developments of Human Rights Law

CO3. To analyse the Constitutional safeguards to protect Human Rights

CO4. To analyse and interpret various laws on Human rights protection and welfare of the Society

CO5. To identify and be able to do research on emerging trends in Human Rights perspectives

#### UNIT I.

Jurisprudence of Human Rights; Nature, definition, origin theories Human Rights.

#### UNIT II.

Universal Protection Human Rights; United Nations And Human Rights-Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948. Various International Covenants about Human Rights.



### UNITIII.

Protection HumanRights India; National Human Rights Commissions State Human Right Commissions.

### UNITIV.

Human Rights And the Constitution India; Judicial trend about Protection of Human Rights in India.

### UNITV.

Human Rights and Vulnerable Groups; Rights of Women, Children, Disabled, Tribal, Aged and Minorities.

#### Leading Cases:

1. Bandhua Mukti Morcha Union Of India, AIR 1984 SC 802.
2. Vishaka V State Of Rajasthan, AIR 1987 SC 579.
3. Sunil Batra V Delhi Administration, AIR 1978 SC 1675.

Suggested Readings:

1. UNO Charter.
2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.
3. Human Rights and the Constitution Act, 1993.
4. S.K. Kapoor: International Law (English And Tamil)
5. M.P. Tandon: International Law (English And Tamil)
6. Nagendra Singh: Lectures On International Law.
7. Agrawal, H.O.: International Law and Human Rights.

# B.A LL.B.(Hons.) (Five Year Integrated Course)

## VIII -SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH39-Administrative Law

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### **Course objectives:**

1. The objective of this course is to give students an understanding of the evolution of administrative law, to make them appreciate key concepts and principles of administrative law and to help them understand the working of the administrative institutions within the norms of good governance and accountability.
2. The objective of this course is to acquaint students with the basic principles of administrative law, its growth, and utility. This course will deal with the nature, scope and functions of Administrative Law, the nature and control of delegated legislative power, regulation of discretionary powers and general principles of administrative adjudication.
3. The students will be equipped to examine the importance of delegated legislation and explore contractual and tortious liability of Government.

#### **Course outcomes:**

CO1 Comprehends evolution of agencies and procedures for settlement of Disputes between individual and administration.

CO2 Comprehend the role played by civil servants and public corporations in achieving the welfare of the citizens.

CO3 Analyse Remedies in judicial Review

CO4 Analyse the Concept of Delegated Legislation as a necessary tool for smooth functioning of Government

CO5 Evaluate Administrative discretion and its exercise

#### **UNIT I: Evolution and Scope of Administrative Law**

- a. Nature, Scope and Development of Administrative Law
- b. Rule of law and Administrative Law
- c. Separation Of Powers And Its relevance
- d. Relationship Between Constitutional law and Administrative Law

- e. Administrative Law vis-a-vis privatization
- f. Classification of functions of Administration

#### UNITII: Legislative Functions Of Administration

- a. Necessity And Constitutionality
- b. Forms And Requirements
- c. Control
  - i. Legislative
  - ii. Judicial
  - iii. Procedural
- d. Sub-delegation

#### UNITIII: Judicial Functions of Administration

- a. Need for devolution of adjudicatory authority on administration
- b. Nature Of Tribunals –Constitution, powers, procedures, rules of evidence
- c. Administrative Tribunals
- d. PrinciplesofNatural Justice
  - i. Rule Against Bias
  - ii. AudiAlteramPartem
  - iii. Reasoned Decisions
- e. Rules Of Evidence–no evidence, some evidence and substantial evidence
- f. InstitutionalDecisions

## UNITIV: Administrative Discretion and Judicial Control of Administrative Action.

### A. Administrative Discretion

- a. Need And its relationship with rule of law
- b. Constitutional imperatives and exercise of discretion
- c. Groundsofjudicialreview
- i. Abuse Of discretion
- ii. Failure To Exercise discretion
- d. Doctrine Of Legitimate expectations

### B. Judicial Control of Administrative Action

- i. Introduction
- ii. Court As the determine the legality of administrative action
- iii. Exhaustion Administrative remedies
- iv. Locus Standi v Res judicata

### C. Methods Of Judicial review

- i. Statutory Appeals
- ii. Writs
- iii. Declaratory Judgements And Injunctions
- iv. CivilSuits for Compensation

### Leading Cases:

1. RamJawayav.Stateof Punjab(AIR1955SC 549)
2. A.K.Kraipakv.UnionofIndia(AIR1950SC150)
3. ManekaGandhiv. UnionofIndia(AIR 1978 SC 597)

### Suggested Readings:

1. PrinciplesofAdministrative Law – M.P.Jain S.N. Jain
2. AdministrativeLaw–I.P. Massey

References:

1. Administrative Law– Wade
2. Lectures On Administrative Law–C.K. Takwani
3. Administrative Law – S.P. Sathe
4. .U.P.D.Kesari:Administrative Law.

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# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## VIII -SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH40- Interpretation of Statutes

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### **Course objectives:**

1. Students will learn to analyze legal language, consider various contexts, and evaluate different interpretations.
2. This includes learning about various rules of construction, methods of interpretation, and the role of extrinsic aids.
3. Students will be able to identify legal problems, apply relevant laws and principles, and develop logical arguments for their interpretation.

#### **Course outcomes:**

CO1. To understand the principles to interpret the laws and judgments.

CO2. Explain basic principles and approaches of judicial bodies to interpret the legal provisions.

CO3. Analyse legal theory and concepts from multiple perspectives

CO4. Acquaint with the functioning of the various bodies to legislate on any subject, at central, state and local levels and the responses of these systems in addressing the concerns of the people

CO5. Analyse the interface of theory and practice in implementation of rules and judgments.

#### UNIT 1. Interpretation Of Statutes

- 1 Meaning Of The Term Statutes', classification of statutes
- 2 The Duties of a Judge and legislation.
- 3 Purpose Of Interpretation Of statutes.
- 4 Utility Of Rules of interpretation.
- 5 Commencement, Repeal Of Statutes.

#### UNIT 2. Aids to Interpretation Internal Aids

- 1 Title

- 2 Preamble
- 3 Heading And Marginal Notes
- 4 Punctuation Marks
- 5 Illustrations, exceptions, provisions and savings clauses.
- 6 Schedules
- 7 Non-obstante clause

#### External Aids

- 1 Dictionaries
- 2 Translations
- 3 Travaux Preparatoires
- 4 Stare Decisis
- 5 Statutes Inparamateria
- 6 .Parliamentary History
- 7 .Foreign Judgments

#### UNIT3. Rules of Statutory Interpretation Primary

##### Rules



- 1 Literal Rule
- 2 Golden Rule
- 3 Mischief Rule (Rule in Heydon's case)
- 4 Rule Of Harmonious construction

#### Secondary Rules

- 1 Noscitur A sociis
- 2 Eiusdem generis
- 3 Reddendo Singula singulis

#### UNIT4. Presumptions in Statutory Interpretation

- 1 Statutes Are valid
- 2 Statutes Are Territorial In operation
- 3 Presumption As To jurisdiction
- 4 Presumption against violation of International Law
- 5 Prospective Operation Of statutes

#### UNIT5. Maxims Of Statutory Interpretation

- 1 Contemporanea expositio est for tissiveinlege
- 2 Expressio Unius Est Exclusio Alterius
- 3 Generalia Specialibus Non Derogant
- 4 Ut Res Magis Valeat Quam Pereat

#### UNIT6. Interpretation with reference to the subject matter and purpose

- 1 Taxing Statutes
- 2 Penal Statutes
- 3 Interpretation Of Directory And Mandatory Provisions

#### UNIT 7. Principles of Constitutional Interpretation

- 1 Harmonious construction
- 2 Doctrine Of Pith And substance
- 3 Colorable legislation
- 4 Doctrine Of eclipse

Suggested Readings:

1. V.P.Sarathi: Interpretation Of Statutes
2. G.P.Singh :Principles Of Statutory Interpretation
3. JagdishSwarup: LegislationandInterpretation
4. T.Bhattacharya:Interpretation Of Statutes

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**B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)**

**VIII -SEMESTER**

**23L5BAH41-Clinical Course-II**

**(Professional Ethics & Bar Bench Relation & Accounting System)**

**EvaluationScheme:**

i. Project Professional Ethics(WrittenSubmission)	-25marks
ii. CaseStudy(BCI,HighCourtandSCJudgments)	-25marks
iii. InternalTests	-25marks
iv. VivaVoceExamination	-25marks
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>=100</b>

**Course objectives:**

1. The main objective of this Course is to inculcate in the law students, the professional ethics, explore bar and bench relations and accountancy for lawyers, before they venture into the practical legal world.
2. The Course encompasses various practical aspects of law practice for the future legal professionals.

**Course outcomes:**

CO1. To understand the practical aspects of the legal profession

CO2. To recognize and adopt the professional ethical practices in legal profession

CO3. To analyse and interpret the various legislations and judicial decisions of courts and decisions of disciplinary committees of Bar Council of India

CO4. To understand as to how to maintain Bar and Bench relations to become a complete legal professional

CO5. To understand the emerging trends and practices of the legal profession and accountancy.

1. Nature and Characteristics of:
  - (a) ProfessionalEthics
  - (b) LegalProfession
2. .Historical Perspective and Regulation of Legal Profession
3. Contempt of Court by the Lawyers :
  - (a) Civil Contempt
  - (b) Criminal Contempt– Punishment -Defences
4. Strike by the Lawyers
3. Extent of Professionalisation of Legal Profession
4. Code Of Ethics For Lawyers

5. Professional Misconduct and its Control

6. Bench Bar Relation

UNIT I–Contempt of Court –Its Meaning, Nature And Main features

UNIT II–Kinds of contempt of courts

1.Difference Between Civil Contempt And Criminal contempt

UNIT III-

Civil Contempt Meaning and Nature

1. Disobedience The Order, decree, etc. of the court's breach of undertaking given to the court.
2. Wilful Disobedience Or breach

## UNITIV-Criminal Contempt Proceedings – Nature. and Main Features

1. Nature And Main features
2. CognizanceandProcedureincaseof court.
  - A. Contempt In The Face of the Supreme Court High Court.
  - B. Contempt In the faceoftheSubordinateCourts.
3. Contempt Outside The Court(ConstructiveContempt)
4. Period Of Limitation For Initiation Of Contempt Proceedings
5. Parties Contempt proceedings.

## UNITV- Accountancy for Lawyers

Accountancy for lawyers – Purpose of keeping accounts Important aspects relating to accountancy –legal requirements for maintaining books of accounts- Accounts of Professionals.

## Selected Opinions of the disciplinary Committee of the Bar Council of India on Professional Misconduct:

1. Jagdish Singh andothers–Vs-T.C.Sharma
2. Babulal–Vs-SubashJain
3. Balswaroopsoni –Vs-Babulal Soni
4. IndureLtd.–Vs- Deo Raj Gupta
5. CommissionerofCivilSuppliedandConsumerProtectionDepartment–Vs-V.Balakrishnan
6. A.Banumurthy–Vs-Bar Council of AndhraPradesh
7. Dr.D.V.P.Raja–Vs-D.Jayabalan
8. G.M.Hirmani–Vs- Ishwarappa
9. N.S.(Appellant)–Vs-N.V.(Respondent)
10. P.R.(Complainant)–Vs- V.I.(Respondent)

Selected Cases relating to Professional Misconduct and Contempt of Court:

1. PawanKumarSharma Vs.GurdialSingh(A.I.R.1999 S.C.98)
2. MahairPrasadSinghVs.M/s.JacksAviationPvt.Ltd.(A.I.R.1999S.C.287)
3. SupremeCourtBarAssociationVs.Unionof India(A.I.R.1998S.C.1895)
4. P.D.GuptaVs.Ramamurthy(A.I.R.1998S.C. 283)
5. RobtasSinghVs.CommissionerAgraDivision(A.I.R.1998S.C.1895)
6. HarishChandra Singh Vs.S.N.Tripathi(A.I.R.1997S.C.879)
7. HikmataliKhanVs.IshwarPrasadAiyar(A.I.R.1997S.C.864)
8. Prahlad Saran Gupta Vs.Bar Council of India(A.I.R.1997S.C.1338)
9. Dr.Haniraj L.Chulani Vs.Bar Council of Maharashtra(A.I.R.1996S.C.1708)
10. Inre Dr.D.C.Saxend and U.Saxena Vs.Hon'ble Chief Justice of India (A.I.R. 1996 S.C.2491)

Reference:

1. K.V.KrishnaswamiAiyar—ProfessionalconductandAdvocacy
2. Dr.KailashRai—LegalEthics,AccountancyforLawyersandBarBenchRelations
3. TheContempt of Courts Act.
4. TheBar CouncilCodeof Ethics
5. M.C.Setalvad-Professionals Ethics
6. K.K.Venugopal -JudicialAccountability

B.A LL.B. (Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

(List of Courses offered for IX-Semester)

Course Code	Course Title
<b>23L5BAH42</b>	<b>Law of Evidence</b>
<b>23L5BAH43</b>	<b>Criminal Procedure Code</b>
<b>23L5BAH44</b>	<b>Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act</b>
<b>23L5BAH45</b>	<b>Clinical Course-III (Drafting, pleading and Conveyancing)</b>
<b>23L5BAH46</b>	<b>Land Laws</b>
<b>23L5BAH47</b>	<b>Intellectual property Law</b>

# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## IX -SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH42-Law of Evidence

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### **Course objectives:**

1. Students should gain a thorough understanding of the foundational principles of the Law of Evidence, including relevance, admissibility, and the different types of evidence.
2. The course should enable students to analyze complex legal issues, evaluate the probative value of evidence, and identify potential weaknesses or strengths in a case.
3. Students should be able to apply the Law of Evidence in practical scenarios, understanding how evidence rules shape legal proceedings.
4. The course should foster critical thinking skills, enabling students to assess the validity of evidence and form reasoned judgments.

#### **Course outcomes:**

CO1. The students will be able to understand substantive and procedural provisions of the Evidence Law.

CO2. Students will be equipped with knowledge of various strategies followed by the adjudicator process by indicating the degree of veracity to be attributed to 'facts' before the court.

CO3. Students will be able to demonstrate their in-depth knowledge and critical understanding by appreciating the concepts and principles underlying the law of evidence and identify the recognized forms of evidence and its sources.

CO4. Students will be able to demonstrate competence in dealing with its implications of the art of examination and cross-examination, and the shifting nature of burden of proof with deep knowledge and professional competence.

CO5. Students will be able to decide the admissibility of a piece of evidence based on its relevance and the section under which it will be made admissible.

#### **UNIT I. Definition and Relevancy of Facts**

-Admissions and Confessions -Statements by Persons who cannot be called as witnesses Statements made under special Circumstances How much of a statement is to be proved Judgment of Courts of Justice when relevant



## UNITII.

Opinions of Third Persons when relevant Character when  
relevant Facts Which Need Not Be Proved Of Oral  
Evidence Of Documentary Evidence

## UNITIII.

Of the Exclusion Oral by Documentary Evidence Of the Burden  
of Proof - Estoppel

## UNITIV.

Of Witnesses Of The Examination of Witnesses  
Of Improper Admission and Rejection of Evidence

Suggested Readings:

1. AvtarSingh LawofEvidence
2. Rattan Lal DhirajLal:TheLawofEvidence
3. S.R.Myneni: Law Of Evidence
- 4.Batuklal: LawofEvidence
5. Monir : Evidence
6. RajaRamYadav: Law Of Evidence

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# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## IX -SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH43-Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C.)

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### **Course objectives:**

1. Develop a foundational understanding of law, which includes legal concepts, principles, methods, and processes.
2. Acquire legal literacy like read, comprehend, and write in legal language.
3. Enhance critical thinking and analytical skills. This enables students to analyze legal problems, apply legal reasoning, and develop informed opinions.
4. Improve communication skills to develop their oral and written communication abilities to effectively present legal arguments and engage in legal discourse.
5. Cultivate ethical and professional responsibility to understand and apply ethical principles within the legal profession.

#### **Course outcomes:**

CO1.The important functionaries under the Code.

CO2.The rights of the accused and the Constitutional right of Legal Aid to the indigent.

CO3.Types of offences, Types of Trial, Concept of Bail.

CO4.The investigating and the Judicial Process like arrest, investigation, formal charge, defense by the State and accused, resulting in acquittal, discharge or conviction of the accused.

UNIT I. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973:

The rationale of Criminal Procedure

The Importance Of Fair Trial— Constitutional Perspectives: Articles 14,20&21 The organization of Police, Prosecutor and Defence Counsel— Pre- trial Process Arrest — Distinction between —cognizable and —non-cognizable offences — Steps to ensure presence of accused at trial – Warrant and Summons cases — Arrest with and without Warrant — The absconder status — Rights of arrested persons under Cr.P.C. and Article 22 (2) of the Constitution of India.

UNIT II. Search and Seizure — Search with and without warrant — Police search during investigation — General Principles of Search — Seizure — Constitutional aspects of validity of Search and Seizure proceedings.

UNIT III. Trial Process: Commencement of Proceedings — Dismissal of Complaint  
Bail, Bailable and Non-bailable Offences — Cancellation of Bails — Anticipatory Bail — General Principles concerning Bail Bond — Preliminary pleas to bar trial — Jurisdiction — Time Limitations — Pleas of *Autrefois Acquit* and *Autrefois Convict*  
Fair Trial — Concept Of Fair Trial — Presumption Of Innocence — Venue Trial  
Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts — Rights of accused -- Constitutional Interpretation of Article 21 as a right to speedy trial — Charge — Form and content of Charge — Trial before a Court of Session : Procedural steps and substantive rights.

UNIT IV. Judgment: Form and content -- Summary trial — Post-conviction orders in lieu of punishment — Modes of providing judgment copy — appeals, review and revisions- Reforms in Criminal Procedure Code

UNIT V. Preventive Measures - removal of Public Nuisance - Security Provisions- maintenance of wife, children & parents .

UNIT VI. Probation and Parole: Authority granting Parole — Supervision — Conditional release -- suspension of sentence — Procedure under Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 -- Salient features of the Act. Juvenile Justice System -- Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act of 2000 -- Procedure under Juvenile Justice...Act — Treatment and Rehabilitation of Juveniles — — Protection of Juvenile Offenders — Legislative and Judicial Role.

Suggested Readings:-

- 1.Ratanlal & Dhirajlal- Criminal procedure Code
- 2.Shailendra Malik, The Code of Criminal Procedure Code
- 3.R.N.Choudhary, Juvenile Justice in India
- 4.K.L.Sethi, The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958
- 5.N.V.Pranshiya: Criminal procedure Code
- 6.B.L.Bhat : Criminal procedure Code

# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## IX -SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH44- Civil Procedure Code & Limitation Act.

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### **Course objectives:**

1. To understand the fundamental principles and procedures outlined in the Civil Procedure Code (CPC) and the Limitation Act.
2. To develop a practical understanding of how these laws are applied in civil litigation and legal practice.
3. To equip students with the knowledge and skills to draft pleadings, understand court procedures, and handle civil cases effectively.
4. To foster critical thinking and analytical skills necessary for legal professionals in civil matters.

#### **Course outcomes:**

CO1.Students will be able to explain the key provisions of both Acts, including their scope, purpose, and application in various scenarios.

CO2.Students will be able to apply the CPC and Limitation Act to real-life legal situations, including drafting complaints, answers, and other legal documents.

CO3.Students will gain a comprehensive understanding of the different stages of civil litigation, from the filing of a suit to the execution of a decree.

CO4.Students will be able to analyze legal issues, interpret court rulings, and apply legal principles to complex cases.

CO5.Students will develop an understanding of the ethical responsibilities and professional conduct expected of lawyers in civil litigation.

#### **UNIT I.**

Codification of Civil Procedure and Introduction to CPC — Principal features of the Civil Procedure Code — *recent Amendments* in CPC -Hierarchy of courts--Suits — Parties to Suit — Framing of Suit — Institution of Suits — Bars of Suit - Doctrines of *Sub Judice* and *Res Judicata* — Place of Suing — Transfer of suits — Territorial Jurisdiction — Cause of Action and Jurisdictional Bars — Summons — Service of Foreign summons.

## UNITII.

Pleadings — Contents of pleadings — Forms of Pleading — Striking out / Amendment of Pleadings - Complaint— Essentials of Complaint - Return of Complaint—Rejection of Complaint— Production and marking of Documents— Written Statement — Counter claim — Set off — Framing of issues.

## UNITIII.

Appearance and Examination of parties & Adjournments — *Ex-parte* Procedure — Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses — Examination — Admissions — Production, Impounding, Return of Documents — Hearing — Affidavit — Judgment and Decree — Concepts of Judgment, Decree, and Interim Orders and Stay — Injunctions — Appointment of Receivers and Commissions — Costs -- Execution — Concept of Execution — General Principles of Execution — Power of Execution — Power of Executing Courts — Procedure for Execution — Modes of Execution -- Arrest and detention — Attachment and Sale.

## UNITIV.

Suits in Particular Cases — Suits against Government — Suits relating to public matters;— Suits by or against minors, persons with unsound mind, - Suits by indigent persons – Interpleader suits — Incidental and supplemental proceedings - Appeals, Reference, Review and Revision— Appeals from Original Decrees— Appeals For

Appellate Decrees — Appeals from Orders — General Provisions Relating to Appeals.

UNIT V.

Law of Limitation — Concept of Limitation — Object of limitation - General Principles of Limitation — Extension — Condonation of delay — Sufficient Cause — Computation of limitation -- Acknowledgment and Part-payment — Legal Disability — Provisions of the Limitation Act, 1963 (Excluding Schedule).

Suggested Readings:-

1. Mulla, Code of Civil Procedure Code
2. C.K. Thakker, Code of Civil Procedure Code.
3. M.R. Mallik (ed) B.B. Mitra, On Limitation Act
4. P.K. Majumdar and R.P. Kataria, Commentary on The Code of Civil Procedure Code-1908
5. P.K. Mukherjee, Limitation Act
6. Shailendra Malik, Code of Civil Procedure,
7. Dr. Avtar Singh, Code of Civil Procedure,
8. Sarkar's Commentary on The Civil Procedure Code, Dwivedi, Allahabad Law Agency.



# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## IX -SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH45- Clinical Course -III (Drafting, Pleading And Conveyancing)

#### EvaluationScheme:

i. 10 Practical exercises in Drafting of Pleadings (3mark for each)	-30 marks
ii. 10 exercises in drafting of conveyancing	-30 marks
iii. Internal Tests	-30 marks
iv. Viva Voce Examination	-10 marks
TOTAL=100 marks	

#### Course objectives:

1. Translation of thoughts into words- spoken and written is an essential ingredient of an effective lawyer.
2. The students should be trained in drafting pleadings and conveyances and other essential documents.
3. The skill of drafting can be acquired and sharpened by undertaking the exercises under the supervision of an expert in the field.
4. The course aims at equipping the students with drafting skills.

#### Course outcomes:

CO1. Analyze and define the concept of Pleading and various rules of pleading and be able to handle the client during the course of interaction.

CO2. Articulate the argumentation process and apply the legal drafting abilities during the appearances before Court and Tribunals

CO3. Recognize the way to move to the criminal justice system with aid of various complaints.

CO4. Identify and discuss the various forms of conveyance deed such as sale deed, gift, mortgage etc.

CO5. Apply legal drafting skills and understand the practical aspect of registration of such documents.

UNIT I.-Meaning, Scope and Object of Pleadings -Plaint and written statement - Fundamental rules of Pleadings -Place of Suing-Frame of suits and its essentials- Parties to suit.

UNIT II.-Plaint in suit for injunction-Plaint in suit for specific performance -Plaint in suit for breach of contract-Plaint in suit for accounts by the Principal against the agent-Suit for partition and possession-Suit for damages for malicious prosecution - Application for eviction of tenant

under the Act -Application to set aside *ex parte* decree -Application for appointment of guardian of a minor -Written Statements

UNIT III. Petition for Dissolution of Marriage under Section 13 of the Hindu Marriage Act, - Petition for Restitution of Conjugal Rights under Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, - Petition for Decree of Nullity of Marriage under Section 11 & 12 of the Hindu Marriage Act, - Petition for Judicial Separation under Section 10 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 - Complaint for maintenance of Peace and Order under Section 107 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973- Complaint for Public Nuisance- Complaint for defamation- Application for Maintenance under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure,- Application for Bail- Application for Anticipatory Bail

UNIT IV. Meaning, Object and Functions of Conveyancing - Components of deeds - Agreement to sell property - Sale Deed - Gift Deed - Mortgage Deed - Lease Deed - Deed of Exchange - Will Power of Attorney – Notice – Petition under Article 226 and 32 of Constitution of India

Suggested Readings:-

1. Mogha:Pleadings
2. Mogha:Conveyancing
3. A.N.Chaturvedi:Pleadings & Conveyancing
4. Bindra'S. :Pleading & Practice
5. Desouza's-Forms andPrecedentsofConveyancing

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# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## IX -SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH46- Land Laws

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### **Course objectives:**

1. This includes understanding different types of property, ownership rights, and limitations on property use.
2. This involves learning about zoning laws, environmental regulations, and land acquisition processes.
3. This includes understanding the historical context of land reforms, their objectives, and the impact on various stakeholders.
4. Students should be able to critically evaluate legal arguments, identify legal issues, and apply legal reasoning to resolve complex problems.

#### **Course outcomes:**

CO1. This includes being able to define key terms, identify relevant legislation, and explain the legal principles governing land ownership and use.

CO2. Students should be able to analyze real-world scenarios, identify legal issues, and apply relevant legislation to resolve them.

CO3. This includes being able to find, evaluate, and cite legal sources, and present findings in a clear and concise manner.

CO4. Students should be able to communicate effectively, both orally and in writing, about land law issues and legal arguments.

CO5. This includes being able to analyze the impact of land laws on different communities and social groups.

#### **UNIT 1. Historical Sketch of Land Reforms/Land Laws**

Concept of Land: Kinds, Ownership and Possession of Land – Land Reforms And Constitutional

History: Eminent Domain Right to property under Article 31A, 31B, 31C of the Constitution –

Article 300A: Protection of Personal Property- Ninth Schedule – Early Revenue Administration in Tamil Nadu – Grants- Inams – Zamindari System: Permanent Settlement – Ryotwari: Rights And Liabilities of Ryotwari Pattadar- Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948

#### UNIT 2. The Land Acquisition (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act 1894 (Repealed)

Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 – Need for new land acquisition law – Definitions: Affected Family, Land, Land Owner, Holding of Land etc. Safeguards against indiscriminate land acquisition – Compensation – Rehabilitation and Resettlement – LARR Authority – Apportionment of Compensation – Payment of Compensation – Temporary Occupation of Land – Amendment Ordinance 2014 – amendments.

#### UNIT 3. Law and Land Ceiling

Tamil Nadu Land Reforms Fixation of Ceiling on Land Act, 1961 and Amended Act 1971: Definitions – ceiling Area, Family, Stridhan Property, Standard Acre, etc.

#### UNIT 4. Law – Buildings

Tenancy Law: The TN Buildings (lease and rent control) Act, 1960: Introduction – Definitions – Fixation of Fair Rent – Charges in Fair Rent – Agreed Rent – Procedures for avoid default in payment of rent – Grounds for eviction of tenant – Jurisdiction of the Rent Controller Execution – Proceedings by Legal Representatives or against Legal Representatives – Appeal.

#### SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. K.Venkata Rao–The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms Act
2. V.N.Krishnamoorthy–The Tamil Nadu Buildings Lease and Rent Control Act, 1960
3. Prof.A.Chandrasekar– Land Law of Tamil Nadu
4. V.G.Ramachandran–Law of land acquisition and Compensation

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# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## IX -SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH47- Intellectual Property Law

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks and of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### **Course objectives:**

1. The main objective of the IPR is to make the students aware of their rights for the protection of their invention done in their project work
2. To get registration in our country and foreign countries of their invention, designs and thesis or theory written by the students during their project work and for this they must have knowledge of patents, copyright, trademarks, designs and information Technology Act.
3. Further teachers will have to demonstrate products and ask the student to identify the different types of IPR's.

#### **Course outcomes:**

CO1.The students once they complete their academic projects, they get awareness of acquiring the patent.

CO2.They also learn to have copyright for their innovative works.

CO3.They also get the knowledge of plagiarism in their innovations which can be questioned legally.

#### **UNITI: Copyright**

- a. Nature and Meaning
- b. Scope of protection
- c. Procedure for protection
- d. Enforcement and Remedies

#### **UNITII: Patents**

- a. Nature and Meaning
- b. Scope of protection
- c. Procedure for protection
- d. Enforcement and Remedies

#### **UNITIII: Trademarks**

- a. Nature and Meaning
- b. Scope of protection
- c. Procedure for protection

- d. Enforcement and Remedies

#### UNITIV: Designs

- a. Nature and Meaning
- b. Scope of protection
- c. Procedure for protection
- d. Enforcement and Remedies



Suggested Readings:-

1. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, 1883;
3. Indian Copyright Act, 1957;
4. Indian Patents Act, 1970;
5. Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, 1994 Agreement);
6. Indian Trademarks Act, 1999;
7. Indian Designs Act, 2000

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B.A LL.B. (Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

(List of Courses offered for X-Semester)

Course Code	Course Title
23L5BAH48	Environmental Law
23L5BAH49	Competition Law
23L5BAH50	Insurance Law
23L5BAH51	Criminology and Penology
23L5BAH52	Clinical Course–IV(Moot Court, pre–trial preparation internship )

# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## X -SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH48- Environmental Law

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### **Course objectives:**

- 1) To enable students to identify core environmental issues and legal and institutional responses to them
- 2) To analyze the role of the judiciary in environmental protection
- 3) To introduce the basic concepts and principles of environmental law and to analyze these principles as tools of environmental protection, where the laws and policies fall short.
- 4) To understand the development of environmental law from an international perspective, specifically developed and developing countries perspective.

#### **Course outcomes:**

CO1. The primary learning outcome is to sensitize the students towards human activities that adversely affect the environment and the need for regulation of such activities.

CO2. Students will develop a thorough understanding of practice and procedure followed by various environmental law enforcing agencies/bodies.

CO3. Students will be able to pursue environmental litigation before the National Green Tribunal and assist the Tribunal as a researcher or in any other capacity.

CO4. Students will be able to assist industries and projects in obtaining environmental clearance and compliances with other environmental laws.

#### **UNIT(1) General Background:**

- (a) Problems Of Environmental Pollution and Protection
- (b) History of Indian Environmental Laws
- (c) Importance and Scope of Environmental Laws
- (d) International Perspective of Environmental Law

#### **UNIT(2) Constitutional Aspects:**

- (a) Distribution of Legislative Power

- (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c) Fundamental Duties
- (d) Fundamental Rights

#### UNIT(3) Select Legal Controls-

The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

- (a) Salient Features of the Acts
- (b) Definitions
- (c) Authorities-Composition, Power And Function
- (d) Mechanism To Control the Pollution
- (e) Sanctions

#### UNIT(4) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:

- (a) Definition of Environment'
- (b) Salient Features of the Act
- (c) Authorities- Composition, Powers, Functions
- (d) Mechanism to Control Environmental Pollution
- (e) Sanctions

UNIT(5)Control of Noise Pollution :

- (a) Legal Control
- (b) Judicial Control

UNIT(6). Emerging Principles: Historical Background and Judicial Approaching India

- (a) Polluter Pays Principle
- (b) Precautionary Principle
- (c) Public Trust Doctrine
- (d) Sustainable Development

UNIT(7). Environmental Dispute and Grievance Settlement Mechanism:

- (a) National Environment Tribunal Act,1995  
Powers, Functions and Jurisdiction of the  
National Environmental Tribunal
- (b) National Environment Appellate Authority  
Act,1997- Powers, Functions and Jurisdiction of  
the National Environment Appellate Authority.

Leading Cases:

- (a) M.C.Mehta Vs.Union of India(AIR1987 SC 965,982, 1086)
- (b) M.C.Mehtavs.UnionofIndia(AIR 1988 SC 1037, 1115)
- (c) MunicipalCouncil,Ratlamvs.VardhichandandOthers(AIR1980SC1622)

Suggested Readings:-

1. Dr.R.L.Rathi:EnvironmentLaw.
2. Dr.Anirudh Prasad:EnvironmentLaw.

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# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## X -SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH49- Competition Law

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### **Course objectives:**

1. It is necessary to introduce students to the laws that are designed from time to time in keeping with the policy of the government to prevent unfair trade competition and protection of consumers.
2. These laws have changed over a period of time in accordance with the demands of changing times.
3. The laws are to be geared up to pass on the benefit of competition to consumers.
4. These laws are to be reviewed and appreciated in this course.

#### **Course outcomes:**

CO1. Understand the basic principles of fair competition and constitutional perspectives.

CO2. Analyse the international perspectives of competition law.

CO3. Differentiate various types of anti-competitive practices.

CO4. Analyse the role Competition Act, 2002 in regulating anti-competitive practices, promotes fair competition and enforcement procedures.

CO5. Identify and be able to conduct research on emerging trends in competition law.

#### UNIT I. Introduction

- a. Basic Economic And Legal Principles
- b. Restraint of Trade under Indian Contract Act
- c. Monopolistic Trade Practices
- d. Restrictive Trade Practices

#### UNIT II. Development of law from MRTP to Competition Act 2002

- a. Aims, Objects and Salient features
- b. Comparison between MRTP Act and Competition Act
- c. Anti-Competitive Agreement
- d. Abuse of Dominant Position

- e. Combination
- f. Protection Of consumers

### UNIT III. Competition Commission Of India

- a. Structure and function of CCI
- b. Regulatory Role

### UNITIV. Competition Appellate Tribunal.

- a. Composition, Functions, Powers and Procedure
- b. Award Compensation
- c. Power To punish for contempt
- d. Execution of order

Suggested Reading:

1. K.S.Anantharaman:LecturesonCompanyLaw andMRTP
2. Dr.R.K.Singh:Restrictive Trade Practices and Public Interest
3. SuzanRab-IndianCompetitionLaw-AnInternationalPerspective
4. S.M.Dugar'sMRTP Law,Competition LawandConsumer Protection
5. SacharCommitteeReport,HighPoweredCommitteeonMRTPAct&Company Taxman's competition Law and Practice

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**B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)**

**X -SEMESTER**

**23L5BAH50- Insurance Law**

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks and of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

**Course objectives:**

1. The operational framework of insurance idea is provided by the general principles of contract.
2. The insurance policy, being a contract, is subject to all the judicial interpretative techniques of rules of interpretation as propounded by the judiciary.
3. Besides, the insurance idea has a compensatory justice component.
4. This course is designed to acquaint the students with the conceptual and operational parameters of insurance law.

**Course outcomes:**

CO1. To Understand and describe the scope and object of Insurance through a critical analysis of the subject

CO2. Analyze the merits and demerits of Insurance, its process from adopting till claimant.

CO3. It provides the details of conceptual parameters of Insurance law in the context of the development of the general principles of law and judicial interpretation.

CO4. Explain and address various obstacles and barriers experienced by individuals before, during, and after adopting insurance with the help of case laws.

**UNIT I.**

Introduction, Meaning Of Insurance, Historical Aspect, Characteristic of Insurance, Nature of Insurance Contract

**UNIT II.**

Theory of Cooperation, Theory of Probability, Principles of insurance, Utmost Good Faith, Insurance Interest

**UNIT III.**

Reinsurance, Double Insurance, Insurance Wages, Types of Insurance: Life Insurance  
Marine Insurance Fire Insurance & Miscellaneous Insurance

#### UNITIV.

Indemnity, Subrogation, Causa Proxima, Mitigation of Loss, Attachment Risk, Contribution  
Constitution, Function and Powers of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority  
Application of Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

#### Suggested Readings:-

1. M.N.Mishra, Law Insurance
2. C.Rangarajan, Handbook of insurance and Allied Laws

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# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## X -SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH51-Criminology & Penology

(The Theory Paper shall be of 60 marks of 3 hours duration.

The Question asked may be objective and subjective both or subjective only.

40 Marks Have Been assigned for sessionals.)

#### **Course objectives:**

1. The objective of the paper is to introduce the students to a holistic understanding of crime and punishment.
2. The paper seeks to explore the possible practical applications of the various theories that have been formulated so far.
3. It will also require the students to look up the international cases where these theories have been applied.

#### **Course outcomes:**

CO1. To understand the basic principles of Crime and Punishment

CO2. To analyse the international perspectives of Criminal psychology

CO3. To differentiate various types of Criminal Jurisprudence and punishment procedures

CO4. To analyse the role contemporary measures to safeguard the interests of victims

CO5. To identify and able to conduct research on emerging trends in crime and punishment

#### UNIT I.

Criminology: Definition. nature and scope, method of studying, importance, and classification of crimes. Crime and social process: Economic Motivation. Socio cultural Motivations, home and community influence, white collar crime, Female offender, juvenile Delinquency, influence of mass-media, Alcoholisms and Drugs.

#### UNIT II.

Schools of Criminological Thought

(Factors in causation of Criminal Behaviors)

1. .Ancient School
  - a. Demonological
  - b. School Freewill
2. Classical School.

3. Cartographic or Ecological School.

4. Typological School

(a) Italian or Positive School.

(b) Mental Testers School.

(c) Psychiatrists School.

5. Sociological School

6. Multifactor School.

#### UNIT III.

Theories of Punishment – Deterrent – Retributive – Preventive – Expiatory – Reformative

UNIT IV. Control of Crime: Police and Law courts, Prison system, Re-socialisation of the offender, Rehabilitation of discharged prisoners in the administration of Criminal justice, prevention of crime delinquency.

UNIT V. Constitutional Guarantees -Principles of natural Justice as applicable to procedural law, Protection to arrested persons, Under-trials, detenue and convicted persons. Double jeopardy and self-incrimination, rights to life and legal aid.

The Probation of offenders Act,1958 :

Definitions - Power of court to require released offenders after admonition on probation of good conduct - power of Court to require released offenders to pay compensation under twenty one years of age. Variations of conditions of probation. Probation Incase of Offender Failing to observe conditions of bond, provisions to sureties, Probation Officers, Duties of Probation Officer.

Leading Cases:

1. Gura Singh V.State Of Rajasthan,1984 Cr. LJ 1423(1428).
2. R.K.Garg V.Union Of India (1981)133 ITR239
3. Mithuv.StateofPunjab,AIR 1983 SC 473.

Suggested Readings:

1. Pillai, K.S. -Criminology.
2. Edwin,H.Sutherland and DonaldR.Grussey- Principles Of Criminology.
3. ShamsulHuda-TagoreLaw LecturesonCriminalLaw.
4. N.V. Paranjape-Criminology And Penology.
5. M.S.Chauhan –Criminology Principles of Criminal Science.
6. B.L.Babel– Criminology.
7. TheCriminalProcedureCode.
8. TheConstitution ofIndia.

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# B.A LL.B.(Hons.)(Five Year Integrated Course)

## X -SEMESTER

### 23L5BAH52- Clinical Course -IV

(Moot Court, Pre–Trial Preparation and Participation in Trial Proceedings)  
Evaluation Scheme:

A. Moot Court	-	60 mark
B.Viva-Voce	-	40 mark
TOTAL		100 mark

#### Course objectives:

1. This Course is purely designed to give practical exposure to the law students in terms of practicing before the Courts.
2. Moot Court exercises, pre-trial preparations and Internship will enable the students to know the proper functioning of the Courts.
3. Moot Courts are simulation exercises geared up to endow students with facility in preparation of written submissions and planning, organizing and marshalling arguments in the given time so as to convince the presiding officer.

#### Course outcomes:

CO1. To understand the general Court procedures

CO2. To develop articulation and oratorical legal skills

CO3. To observe various types of court proceedings, client counseling sessions in internship

CO4. To develop legal professional skills in the subjects they have learnt

CO5. To be able to comprehend the functioning of the substantive and procedural aspects of legal systems.

#### UNIT(A)MootCourt

Every student will do at least three moot courts in a year with 20 marks for each. The moot court work will be on assigned problems and it will be evaluated for 10 marks for written submission and 10 marks for oral advocacy.

\*\* Internship diary(students shall observe interviewing sessions of clients at Lawyer's office / Legal aid office and record proceedings in a diary).

\*\* The Students shall observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit/petition and record the same in the diary.

#### UNIT(B)Viva-Voce

The Second component of this paper will be viva-voce Examination on all the above aspects. This will carry 40 marks.

\*\* The Viva-voce examination shall be conducted by a committee of three persons. The Committee shall award marks on the basis of preparations of above components and performance at the Viva-voce Examination.

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