

# **PONDICHERY UNIVERSITY**



# **B.A.LL.B.**

**(Five Years - INTEGRATED COURSE)**

## **REGULATIONS AND SYLLABUS**

**2020-2021 ONWARDS**

**REGULATIONS FOR FIVE YEARS B.A.LL.B. DEGREE  
(INTEGRATED COURSE)  
REGULAR STREAM - SEMESTER PATTERN  
REVISED REGULATIONS  
WITH EFFECT FROM 2020 - 2021**

**REGULATIONS FOR FIVE YEARS B.A.LL.B. DEGREE  
[INTEGRATED COURSE]  
REGULAR STREAM - SEMESTER PATTERN  
WITH EFFECT FROM 2020 - 2021**

**FIVE YEARS B.A.LL.B DEGREE [INTEGRATED COURSE]**

**Eligibility for Admission:**

1. In order to be eligible for admission into the five years integrated course an applicant should have successfully completed Higher Secondary Examination (10+2) or equivalent recognized by the Pondicherry University and the Bar Council of India. **A candidate who have obtained his/her +2 Higher Secondary Pass Certificate after prosecuting studies in distance or correspondence method shall also be considered as eligible for admission in the five years integrated B.A.LL.B. course.**

***Explanation:* The candidates who have obtained 10+2 through open university system directly without having any basic qualification for prosecuting such studies are not eligible for admission in this course.**

2. Further, the candidates applying for admission to this course should have secured 45% of marks in the qualifying examination. However, in case of candidates belonging to Puducherry Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe, 40% marks in the qualifying examination is enough.
3. The upper age limit- As decided by the Bar Council of India from time to time.

**Admission procedure:**

The admission to the above courses shall be made following such procedure as may be prescribed by the Government of Puducherry from time to time.

**Reservation:**

The rule of reservation set in force by the Government of Puducherry shall be followed.

**Examination:**

- (1) The Integrated course of Five Years B.A.LL.B. Degree shall be of five years duration comprising of ten semesters. No student admitted to this course will be eligible for award of B.A.LL.B. degree unless he or she successfully completes all the tensemestere exams.
- (2) The Pondicherry University to which the college is affiliated holds examination at the end of each semester and a student will be permitted to appear for the said examinations only if he/ she satisfies the following:
  - (i) He/she secures not less than 75% of overall attendance arrived at by taking into account the total number of periods engaged in all subjects put together offered by the institution.

However, in case of students securing attendance below the prescribed limit of 75% of overall attendance but above 60%, the head of the institution is empowered to condone the absence for valid reasons provided the number of days in respect of which condonation is granted do not exceed 10. In all other cases, the power of condonation is available with the University.

- (ii) He/she earns a progress certificate from the Head of the Institution for having satisfactorily completed the course of study in all subjects of the semester concerned.
  - (iii) His/ her conduct is found to be satisfactory as certified by the head of the institution, and
  - (iv) Wherever applicable, internal marks awarded by the respective Institutions shall be sent to the University before the commencement of the scheduled examination.
- (3) A student appearing for the semester examination will be declared successful only if he or she obtains not less than 45% of the marks in each of the subjects appeared. All other students shall be deemed to have failed in the examination. However, where a student who is not declared successful in the whole examination of a semester but obtains not less than 45 % in any paper of the concerned semester examination, will be exempted from re-examination in the said paper.

In case of practical training papers marks awarded by the institution under the regulations will be forwarded to the University before the commencement of the semester examinations.

- (4) Candidates who pass the whole examination shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each of them as under:

Candidates securing 60% and above of the total marks in the aggregate shall be placed in the First class. Those securing 50 % and above but less than 60% of the total marks in the aggregate shall be placed in the Second Class.

All other candidates who pass the whole examination shall be placed in the Third class.

- (5) Candidates who join the regular stream of Five Years Course should pass all the papers prescribed for the course within the following time frame prescribed by the Pondicherry University.
- (6) Scheme of the Examination in all Theory Papers:

All theory papers shall have two components: University Examination and Internal Assessment. Minimum pass marks for internal assessment is 15 out of 25; and the minimum pass marks for University Examination is 30 out of 75; putting together the minimum pass marks for a theory paper is 45 out of 100 .

The break-up of the scheme of examination in Theory Papers shall be:

Internal Assessment	: 25 marks
University Examination	: 75 marks

The details of the segment of internal assessment in Theory Papers shall be as follows:

- a. Written test : 10 marks
- b. Project submission; and seminar  
Presentation : 10 marks
- c. Attendance : 05 marks
  - i. 76 – 80% - 3 marks
  - ii. 81 – 90% - 4 marks
  - iii. 91 – 100% - 5 marks

The evaluation of the answer script of written test held in internal assessment shall be done by the respective colleges. The passing minimum in internal assessment components taken together is 15 marks. If a student fails to achieve minimum pass marks in internal assessment i.e. 15 out of 25, he/she may reappear in the Internal Assessment only when the concerned paper is offered in the current semester. In case of reappearance in Internal Assessment students must compulsorily undergo with written test, project submission and seminar presentation.

**Note:** (i) Maximum duration of the course and number of attempts: In case of Five Years integrated B.A.LL.B. Course, it is the duration of the course (i.e. 5 years) and four years thereafter totally nine years from the academic year in which a student joins the first year of the Five Year Integrated Law Course.

(ii) At the end of five year, B.A.LL.B. degree will be awarded, provided the student has passed all the papers from First semester to Tenth Semester.

**B.A., LL.B., FIVE YEAR INTEGRATED COURSE**  
**COURSE OF STUDY AND SCHEME OF EXAMINATION**  
**FIRST YEAR**

**I Semester**

Paper	Name of the Paper	Hours		Max. Marks 100		Min Marks 45	
		For Univ. Exam	For Internal Exam	For Univ. Exam	For Internal Exam	For Univ. Exam	For Internal Exam
Paper – I	English – I	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper – II	Political Science – I	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper – III	Economics – I	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper – IV	Sociology – I	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper - V	General Principles of Law of Contract	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Total				500			

**II Semester**

Paper	Name of the Paper	Hours		Max. Marks 100		Min Marks 45	
		For Univ. Exam	For Internal Exam	For Univ. Exam	For Internal Exam	For Univ. Exam	For Internal Exam
Paper – I	English – II	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper – II	Political Science – II	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper – III	Economics – II	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper – IV	Sociology – II	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper - V	Special Contracts	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Total				500			

## SECOND YEAR

### III Semester

Paper	Name of the Paper	Hours		Max. Marks 100		Min Marks 45	
		For Univ. Exam	For Internal Exam	For Univ. Exam	For Internal Exam	For Univ. Exam	For Internal Exam
Paper – I	Political Science- III	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper – II	Economics – III	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper – III	Sociology – III	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper – IV	Family Law-I	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper - V	Law of Torts	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Total				500			

### IV Semester

Paper	Name of the Paper	Hours		Max. Marks 100		Min Marks 45	
		For Univ. Exam	For Internal Exam	For Univ. Exam	For Internal Exam	For Univ. Exam	For Internal Exam
Paper – I	English – III	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper – II	Political Science –IV	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper – III	Property Law	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper – IV	Company Law	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper - V	Family Law – II	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Total				500			

### THIRD YEAR

#### V Semester

Paper	Name of the Paper	Hours		Max. Marks 100		Min Marks 45	
		For Univ. Exam	For Internal Exam	For Univ. Exam	For Internal Exam	For Univ. Exam	For Internal Exam
Paper – I	Political Science – V	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper – II	Jurisprudence	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper – III	Constitutional Law – I	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper – IV	Land Laws	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper - V	Law of Crimes	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Total				500			

#### VI Semester

Paper	Name of the Paper	Hours		Max. Marks 100		Min Marks 45	
		For Univ. Exam	For Internal Exam	For Univ. Exam	For Internal Exam	For Univ. Exam	For Internal Exam
Paper – I	Political Science – VI	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper – II	Human Rights Law	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper – III	Public International Law	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper – IV	Labour Law–I	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper - V	Constitutional Law-II	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Total				500			



## FOURTH YEAR

### VII Semester

Paper	Name of the Paper	Hours		Max. Marks 100		Min Marks 45	
		For Univ. Exam	For Internal Exam	For Univ. Exam	For Internal Exam	For Univ. Exam	For Internal Exam
Paper – I	Labour Law – II	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper – II	Competition Law	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper – III	Administrative Law	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper – IV	Alternative Dispute Resolution	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper - V	Practical Training – I	2 Hours	-	50	50	23*	23*
Total				500			

\*Student shall secure at least 45% of marks earmarked in each component.

### VIII Semester

Paper	Name of the Paper	Hours		Max. Marks 100		Min Marks 45	
		For Univ. Exam	For Internal Exam	For Univ. Exam	For Internal Exam	For Univ. Exam	For Internal Exam
Paper – I	Environmental Law	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper – II	Law of Evidence	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper – III	Law of Taxation	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper – IV	Interpretation of Statutes	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper - V	Practical Training – II (Full Internal)	-	-	-	100	-	45*
Total				500			

\*Student shall secure at least 45% of marks earmarked in each component.

## FIFTH YEAR

### IX Semester

Paper	Name of the Paper	Hours		Max. Marks 100		Min Marks 45	
		For Univ. Exam	For Internal Exam	For Univ. Exam	For Internal Exam	For Univ. Exam	For Internal Exam
Paper – I	Civil Procedure Code	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper – II	Criminal Procedure Code	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper – III	Criminology & Penology	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper – IV	Practical Training – III (Full Internal)	-	-	-	100	-	45*
Total				400			

\*Student shall secure at least 45% of marks earmarked in each component.

### IX Semester

Paper	Name of the Paper	Hours		Max. Marks 100		Min Marks 45	
		For Univ. Exam	For Internal Exam	For Univ. Exam	For Internal Exam	For Univ. Exam	For Internal Exam
Paper – I	Intellectual Property Laws	3 Hours	-	75	25	30	15
Paper – II	Practical Training – IV (Full Internal)	-	-	-	100	-	45*
Total				200			

\*Student shall secure at least 45% of marks earmarked in each component.

# **B.A.LL.B. FIVE YEARS INTEGRATED COURSE**

## **SYLLABUS**

### **FIRST SEMESTER**

#### **PAPER-I**

#### **ENGLISH- I**

1. Prose: Current Prose for Better Learning- Ed. Vimala Ramarao, Macmillan India Limited.  
Lesson Nos.:1-4
2. Poetry: The Best Words – Edited by Nissim Ezekeil & Shankuntala Bharvani, Macmillan India Limited. Poem Nos. 1-6
3. Fiction: Great Detective Stories, Rupa Classics.
4. Drama: All my sons – Arthur Miller
5. Grammar: Contemporary English Grammar Structure And Composition: David Green, Macmillan India Limited.
  - a. Idioms and Phrases.
  - b. Articles.
  - c. Nouns
  - d. Adjectives
  - e. Pronouns and Relative Pronouns
  - f. Infinitives and gerunds
  - g. Preposition.
6. Written Communication: Written English For You- G. Radhakrishnapillai, K. Rajeevan & P. Bhaskaran Nair, Emerald Publishers.
  - a. Letter Writing- Formal and Informal
  - b. E-mails and Telegrams
  - c. Drafting Messages

## PAPER-II

### **POLITICAL SCIENCE- I (Principles of Political Science)**

1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Political Science; Methods of Political Science: Historical, Comparative and Significance of study of Political Science - Philosophical for Law.
2. The State: Definition and Elements: Theories of Origin of State: Social Contract and Evolutionary Hindu Concept of State – Authority and Dharma
3. Sovereignty: Meaning, Characteristics and Types of Theories of Sovereignty (Monistic and Pluralist); - Types of Sovereignty; Law: Meaning, Sources and Kind
4. Gandhian Political Thought: Sources of Gandhi's thought, Satyagraha, Swaraj, Politics of Non-Violence-Concept of Truth- Religion & Politics.
5. Gandhian Concept of Change: Obedience to just laws and Unjust laws-Theories of Punishment.
6. Political Ideas and Values: Liberty-Meaning and dimension, Equality -Meaning and dimensions; Justice- Meaning and Dimensions.
7. Rights: Meaning & Kinds- Different kinds of Rights- Concept of Human Rights
8. Law- Meaning- Sources & Kinds
9. Concept of Power & Authority- Democracy- Different models of Democracy

#### **Books Recommended:**

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. D.D. Raphael-       | Problems of Political Philosophy        |
| 2. G.N. Singh-         | Fundamentals of Political Organisations |
| 3. Jaskar and Jayaram- | Political Thought                       |
| 4. Vijayaraghavan-     | Political Thought                       |
| 5. Plamer and Perikma- | Political Thought                       |

## PAPER-III

### **ECONOMICS - I (Elements of Economics)**

1. Nature and scope of economics- Economic problems- Methods of economics- Economics as a basis of social welfare and social justice. Kinds of economy- Capitalist Economy- Socialist Economy- Mixedeconomy.
2. Basic concepts- Demand- Law of demand- Elasticity of demand- Supply- Supply theory- Consumer surplus- Law of diminishing marginalutility-Savings- Consumption.
3. Factors of production- Land and rent- Laws of returns- Labour and wages- Wage theory- Kinds of wages-wage differential- Capital and interest- Organisation andprofits.
4. Market structures- Perfect competition- Monopoly- Monopolistic competition- Oligopoly- Duopoly- Bilateral Monopoly-Monophony.
5. National Income- Concept-Methods of estimating national Income-Difficulties.
6. Economic concentration- Causes- Control of monopoly and prevention of economic concentration.
7. Money and banking- Features and role of money- Monetary policy- Banking systems- Kinds of banks- Bankingregulations.
8. Resource mobilisation and fiscal resources – Tax system- Kinds- Public revenue- Public expenditure- Public Debts- Deficit financing- FiscalPolicy.
9. Balance of Trade and Balance of Payments- International Financial Institutions- WTO and MNCs.

#### **Books Recommended:**

- |                                      |                                     |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Samuelson                         | :Economics                          |
| 2. V.Lokanathan                      | : Principles ofEconomics            |
| 3. S.Sankaran                        | : MicroEconomics                    |
| 4. K.C.Gopalakrishnan                | : LegalEconomics                    |
| 5. Skiner                            | :A Text Book of EconomicTheory      |
| 6. Sankaran                          | : MicroEconomics                    |
| 7. H.L. Ahuja                        | :Principles ofEconomics             |
| 8. D.N.Divedi                        | : Macro Economics Theory andPolicy  |
| 9. Prof. Krishna &G.Kulkarni         | :Readings in InternationalEconomics |
| 10. B.P. Tyagi – Musgrave & Musgrave | :PublicFinance                      |
| 11. S. Behrman andT.N.Srinivasan     | :Hand Book of DevelopmentEconomics  |
| 12. A.P.Thirwal                      | :Growth andDevelopment              |

## PAPER-IV

### **SOCIOLOGY – I (General Principles)**

1. Origin, development and scope of sociology – Sociology as a science – Sociology and its relationship with other social sciences.
2. Basic concepts – Sociology – Social norms and values – Status and role – Social groups (Primary and Secondary) - Social structure and function – Society, community, association and institution
3. Social institutions – Marriage and family – Religious institution – Political institution – Economic institution – Educational institution- Its function and importance.
4. Social stratification and Social mobility – System of stratification – Slavery – Caste- Estates – Social classes- Types of social mobility- Horizontal and Vertical mobility- Inter generational mobility.
5. Social control and Deviance- Types of Social Control – Agencies of Social Control. Social Deviance – Type and Social Significance of deviant behavior.

#### **Books Recommended:**

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Vidhya Bhushan and Sachdeva | : An Introduction to Sociology          |
| 2. T. K. Oomen and Venugopal   | : Sociology                             |
| 3. Kuppusamy                   | : Social Change in India                |
| 4. K.M. Khapadia               | : Marriage and Family in India          |
| 5. Horton and Hunt             | : Sociology                             |
| 6. Biswanath Ghosh             | : Contemporary Social Problems of India |

## PAPER-V

### **GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF LAW OF CONTRACT (General Principles including Specific Relief)**

1. Historical development of law of contract in India - Definition - Essentials of contract - Agreements which are not contracts - Void and voidable contracts.
2. Offer - Essentials - Kinds of offer - Invitation to offer - Lapse of offer; Acceptance - Essentials - Communication of acceptance - Contract through post - Provisional acceptance - Revocation of acceptance.
3. Consideration - Definition and essentials - Past, present and future consideration - Privity of contract.
4. Capacity to contract - Contracts by or with Minors, lunatics, drunkard, alien enemies, foreign sovereign, insolvents, convicts, and barristers.
5. Free consent - Coercion - Duress - Undue influence - Misrepresentation - Fraud - Mistake.
6. Lawful object - Unlawful agreements - Agreements opposed to public policy - Recovery of things given under an illegal agreement - Wagering contract - Contingent contract - Uncertain agreement.
7. Discharge of contract - By performance - By impossibility of performance - By novation - By breach - Remedies for breach - Rules relating to damages.
8. Quasi - contract - Theories - Kinds of quasi-contract.
9. Specific Relief Act, 1963 - Recovery of possession of immovable and moveable property - Specific performance of contract - Injunctions.

#### **Statutory materials:**

1. Indian Contract Act, 1872
2. Specific Relief Act, 1963

#### **Books Recommended:**

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Avtar Singh -     | Law of Contracts    |
| 2. Anson -           | Law of Contracts    |
| 3. Pollock & Mulla - | Law of Contracts    |
| 4. Subba Rao -       | Specific Relief Act |

## SECOND SEMESTER

### PAPER-I

### ENGLISH – II

1. Prose: Current Prose for Better Learning- Ed. Vimala Ramarao, Macmillan India Limited. Lesson Nos.:5-8
2. Poetry: The Best Words – Edited by Nissim Ezekeil & Shankuntala Bharvani, Macmillan India Limited. Poem Nos. 7-12.
3. Fiction: Invisible Man – H.G. Wells
4. Drama: The Mousetrap – Agatha Christie.
5. Grammar: Contemporary English Grammar Structure And Composition: David Green, Macmillan India Limited.
  - a. Verbs.
  - b. Adverbs
  - c. Tense
  - d. Active and Passive Voice
  - e. Direct and Indirect Speech
  - f. Degrees and Comparison
  - g. Affirmative and Negative Sentence
6. Written Communication: Written English for You- G. Radhakrishna Pillai, K. Rajeevan & P. Bhaskaran Nair, Emerald Publishers.
  - a. Paragraphs
  - b. Note-Making.
  - c. Summarizing



### PAPER-III

#### **POLITICAL SCIENCE- II (Political and Constitutional History of India)**

1. The Legislative authority of the East India Company under the Charter of Queen Elizabeth 1600- Charter Act of 1726-Changes under the Regulating Act,1773- Adalat Systems and development of Judicial Institutions under the Plan of 1774-Act of Settlement 1781- Recognition of Powers of the Governor and Council to make regulation by the BritishParliament.
2. Charter Act of 1813 and Extension of the Legislative Power- Charter Act,1833- Establishment of a Legislature of an All India Charter in 1834- Government of IndiaAct,1856.
3. Indian Councils Act, 1861- Legislative Council and Composition, powers and functions- Powers conferred on theGovernor.
4. 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 onehouse.
5. Government of India Act,1935- Federal Assembly and Council of States, its composition, power and functions- Legislative Assemblies in the provinces and powers and functions- Judicial Reforms- Dual Judicial System-Conflicts- Amalgamation of two systems of Courts- High Courts under Act of 1935- India Independence Act,1947
6. Privy Council as a Court of Appeal and its Jurisdiction to hear appeals from India decisions and abolition of system of appeals to the PrivyCouncil.
7. Framing of the Constitution of India- Role of ConstituentAssembly
8. Party System- Features and trends- Major National & region of Political parties in India- Ideologies andProgrammes; Pressure Groups and InterestedGroups.
9. Electoral Process: Election Commission, Functions,Role, Electorate, Electoral Behaviour and Electoral Reforms (with special reference to India).

#### **Books Recommended:**

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 2. V.D.Kulshrestha- | Land marks in Indian Legal and ConstitutionalHistory |
| 3. M.P.Jain-        | Outlines of Indian LegalHistory                      |
| 4. S.K.Puri-        | Indian Legal and ConstitutionalHistory               |
| 5. Jennings-        | Some Characteristics of the IndianConstitution       |
| 6. R.L.Hadgrave-    | India: Government and Politics in a DevelopingNation |

## PAPER-III

### **ECONOMICS – II** **(Indian Economics - General Feature)**

1. Characteristics of Indian Economy – Economic and non-economic factors affecting growth in India – India as a mixed economy: Role of Public sector, Private sector and Jointsector.
2. National Income of India: Trends in growth – Measurement – Inequalities of income and wealth.
3. Poverty – Measurement – Poverty eradication Programmes – Unemployment: kinds–employment generation schemes – Population: Nature and magnitude of theproblem.
4. Salient features of Indian Agriculture – Land Reforms – Green Revolution – Agricultural Marketing – Agricultural Labour – Short comings – Agricultural Credit – Integrated Rural Development.
5. Role of Industry in economic development of India – Large Scale Industry – Problems – Small scale and cottage industries: Role and GovernmentPolicy.
6. Industrial Labour – Labour Efficiency – TradeUnions.
7. Basic objectives and achievements of planning in India – Priorities between agriculture and industry – Choice of Technology – Basic needs approach – Deficit Financing – Role of External Assistance in India’s EconomicDevelopment.
8. Economics Power and its Regulations – Public Sector – Merits and demerits Private Sector – Regulation of private sector (Controls, license andquotas).

#### **Books Recommended:**

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. RuddarDatt& K.P.M. Sundharam: | IndianEconomy.  |
| 2. AlakGhosh:                    | IndianEconomy.  |
| 3. A.N. Agarwal:                 | IndianEconomy   |
| 4. Dhingra :                     | IndianEconomy   |
| 5. Sankaran S:                   | IndianEconomy   |
| 6. W. Arthur Lewis:              | The Theory of EconomicGrowth                            |
| 7. P.K. Chaudhri:                | The Indian Economy: Poverty andDevelopment.             |
| 8. C.T. Kurien :                 | Planning, Poverty and SocialTransformation.             |
| 9. M. Lipton:                    | Why Poor People Stay Poor? : Urban Bias in Development. |
| 10. P.C. Joshi:                  | Land Reforms inIndia.                                   |
| 11. Michael P. Todaro:           | Economic Development in the ThirdWorld.                 |
| 12. Government of India:         | Five YearPlans.   |

## PAPER-IV

### **SOCIOLOGY II** **(Indian Sociology)**

1. Indian society – Structure – India as a plural society – Characteristics of Indian Society with special reference to Unity and diversity
2. Village – Characteristics of village communities – Joint Family System- Panchayat system – Rural and urban society.
3. Backward classes – Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes and other backward classes – their Problems – Governmental Measures for advancement of Backward Classes.
4. Social change – Factors of social change – Trends of change in Indian society – Law as an instrument of social change.
5. Social problems – Child labour, beggary, alcoholism and drug addiction, prostitution – Bonded labour – Unemployment – Status of women.

#### **Books Recommended:**

1. Vidhya Bhushan and Sachdeva – An Introduction to Sociology
2. T. K. Oomen and Venugopal – Sociology
3. Kuppusamy – Social Change in India
4. K. M. Khapadia – Marriage and Family in India
5. Horton and Hunt - Sociology
6. Biswanath Ghosh — Contemporary Social Problems of India

## PAPER-V

### SPECIAL CONTRACTS

1. Indemnity- Definition, Implied indemnity, rights of indemnity holder, rights of indemnifier.
2. Guarantee – Definition, essentials, continuing guarantee, rights of surety against the creditor, principal debtor and co-surety, Surety's liability, Discharge of surety, Distinction between Indemnity and guarantee.
3. Bailment – Definition, Kinds, Rights and duties of bailor and bailee
4. Pledge – Definition, Pledge by non-owners, Distinction between bailment and pledge
5. Contract of Agency – Definition, Distinction between agent and servant, Agency by ratification, Sub-agent, Substituted agent.
6. Rights and duties of agent, Personal liability, Notice to agent is notice to principal, Termination of agency, Irrevocable agency
7. Sale of goods – Definition of sale and agreement to sell, Conditions and warranties, Sale by non-owners – CIF, FOB, Ex-ship contract, Sale by auction, Rules relating to passing of property in goods, Rights of unpaid seller
8. Partnership – Definition, Distinction between partnership and co-partnership, Joint Hindu Family, Limited Company, Test to determine partnership, Registration of firm, Rights and duties of partners, Minor and partnership, Reconstitution of firm, Dissolution of the firm
9. Limited Liability Partnership – Meaning, features and benefits of forming limited liability partnership, Disadvantages of limited liability partnership, Differences between limited liability partnership and traditional partnership firm, Differences between limited liability partnership and Company.

#### **Statutory Materials:**

1. Indian Contract Act, 1872
2. Sale of Goods Act, 1930
3. Indian Partnership Act, 1932
4. Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008

#### **Books Recommended:**

1. Anson's Law of Contract, Oxford University Press.
2. Avtar Singh- The Law of Contracts.
3. Mulla - Sale of Goods Act.
4. Pullock & Mulla- The Indian Partnership Act.
5. R.K. Bangia- Law of Contract
6. Saharay Madhusudan- Textbook on Indian Partnership Act with Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2012.

## THIRD SEMESTER

### PAPER-I

#### **POLITICAL SCIENCE - III (Political Organisation)**

1. Meaning- Scope and importance of Public Administration- Relation with Political Science, Sociology and Economics
2. Concept of Government: its Organ and functions. Executive, Legislative and Judiciary
3. Organisation of Government- Forms of Government: Unitary and Federal Governments (Features, Merits and Demerits), Quasi Federal, Is India a Quasi-Federal State? , Parliamentary and Presidential Forms of Govt. (Merits and Demerits) - Democratic & Dictatorship (Types, Merits and Demerits)
4. Salient Features of the Indian Constitution: The Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles: Parliamentary System and Amendment Procedures: Judicial Review and Basic Structure Doctrine.
5. Statutory Institutions/ Commissions: Election Commission and Auditor General, Finance Commission, Union Public Service Commission, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, national Commission for Schedules Tribes, National Commission for Women, National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Minorities, National Backward Classes Commission.
6. The Powers, Position and Role of the President and the Prime Minister- The Composition, Functions and Role of the Parliament ( Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha)- The Composition, Functions and Role of the Supreme Court
7. Public Opinion and Participation: Formation and Expression of Public Opinion, Role of Media of Communication.
8. Public Representation- Bases of Representation-Territorial and Functional, the system of Proportional Representation
9. Judiciary-Functions and Role, the Principle of Independence of Judiciary and the Doctrine of Judicial Review.

#### **Books Recommended:**

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. D.D. Raphael-       | Problems of Political Philosophy       |
| 2. G.N. Singh-         | Fundamentals of Political Organisation |
| 3. Jaskar and Jayaram- | Political Thought                      |
| 4. Vijayaraghavan-     | Political Theories                     |
| 5. Plamer and Perkims- | International Relation                 |

## PAPER-II

### **ECONOMICS- III (Law and Economics)**

1. International dimension of Economics and Law – Concept of Economic Welfare and Justice under Constitution of India (contained in Preamble, fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy).
2. Planning objectives and Strategies – Centre State Financial Relations – Poverty and Law – Population Policy.
3. Resource Administration and Legislative measures – Land Administration and Distribution – Land Reforms – Inter-State water Dispute and Resolution – Mineral Policy – Forest Policy.
4. Industrial Relations – Industrial Disputes causes and settlement – Trade Union – National wage Policy – NLC – Industrial - Policy -Social Security Schemes.
5. Economic Concentration – Legislative measures - Pricing Policy – Banking Regulation and Law –SEBI.
6. Foreign Trade and India – EXIM Policy – WTO and its implications – Special Economic Zone.
7. New Economic Policy – Economic Reforms since 2000 – Liberalization – Privatization – Globalization and its impact on India.
8. Concept of Economic Crime – Nature and extent – impact on Society and Government Departments.
9. Economic analysis of Crime, Tort, Breach of Contract, Punishment, Compensation and Fine.

#### **Books Recommended:**

1. Indian Economy by Riddar Datt & K.P.M.Sundaram.
2. Poverty of Nations by Gunnar Myrdal.
3. Indian Economy Problems of Development & Planning by A.N.Agarwal.
4. Planning, Poverty and Social Transformation by C.T.Kurien.
5. Working of Stock Exchange in India by V.Y.Gupta.
6. Public Finance by B.P.Tyagi.
7. Legal Economics – KC.Gopalakrishnan.
8. P.K. Chaudhri: The Indian Economy: Poverty and Development.
9. P.C. Joshi: Land Reforms in India.
10. Government of India: Five Year Plans.
11. Richard A. Posner : The Economic Structure of the Law (The Collected Economic Essays of Richard A. Posner, Vol. I Edited by Francesco Posner).

PAPER-III  
**SOCIOLOGY - III**  
**(LAW AND SOCIETY)**

A brief study of the Nature, Scope and Objects of the following Social Welfare Legislations.

1. Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
2. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
3. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.
4. Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007
5. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
6. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.
7. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
8. Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.
9. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986.

**Statutory Materials:**

1. Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
2. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
3. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.
4. Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007
5. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
6. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.
7. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
8. Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.
9. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986.

## PAPER-IV

### FAMILY LAW -I

1. Applicability and Sources of Hindu Law: Persons Governed by Hindu Law- Applicability of Hindu Law- Sources of Hindu Law: Ancient and Modern- Schools of Hindu Law: *Mitakshara* and *Dayabhaga*.
2. Nature and Origin of Hindu Law: Evolution of the Institution of Hindu Marriage- Concept of Hindu Marriage- Marriage as a sacrament- Forms of Marriage- Codified and Uncodified Laws.
3. Marriage and Divorce under Hindu Law: Hindu Marriage Act, 1955- Conditions of Hindu Marriage- Doctrine of Factum Valet- Matrimonial Remedies Under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 - Restitution of Conjugal Rights - Judicial Separation - Nullity of Marriage - Void Marriage & Voidable Marriage - Grounds of Divorce - Legitimacy of Children - Bars to Matrimonial Relief - Ancillary Relief Under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 - Alimony *Pendentelite*- Permanent Alimony and Maintenance - Custody of Children.  
  
Maintenance of Wife - Maintenance of Widowed Daughter-in-law - Maintenance of Children and Aged Parents - Amount of Maintenance - Maintenance of Dependants.
4. Adoption and Maintenance under Hindu Law: Adoption in Hindu Law- Origin and object of Adoption- Customary adoption- Changes introduced by the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956- Requisites of a valid Adoption
5. Origin and Development of Muslim Law: Persons Governed by Muslim Law- Applicability of Muslim Law- Historical Development of Muslim Law- Sources of Muslim Law: Ancient and Modern sources- Schools of Muslim Law: Sunni and Shia Schools of Law- Statutory authority of courts to apply Muslim law.
6. Marriage under Muslim Law: Concept of Marriage- Nature of Muslim marriage- Essentials of valid marriage- Formalities in Muslim marriage- Impediments to marriage- Kinds of marriage- Concept of Dower: Kinds of dower- Remission of Dower- Enforcement of right to dower.
7. Dissolution of Marriage and Maintenance under Muslim Law: Divorce under Muslim Law- Modes of dissolution of marriage- Types- The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939  
  
Maintenance- Persons entitled to maintenance- Maintenance of divorced women under Muslim Personal Law, Criminal Procedure Code and The Muslim women Act, 1986- Need of Uniform Civil Code.
8. Marriage and Divorce under Christian Law: Who is a Christian? Christian Marriage Act of 1872- Conditions for Marriage- Registration- Special Provisions for Indian Christians- The Indian Divorce Act, 1869- Grounds for Divorce- Recent Amendments.
9. Special Marriage Act, 1954: Conditions- Ceremonies- Effect of Marriage- Registration- Grounds for Divorce- Special Grounds for Women- Divorce by Mutual Consent- Advantages.



**Statutory Materials:**

1. Hindu Marriage Act,1955
2. Hindu Adoption And Maintenance Act,1956
3. Hindu Minority And GuardianshipAct,1956
4. Guardians And Wards Act,1890
5. Special Marriage Act,1955
6. Indian Divorce Act,1869
7. Indian Majority Act,1875
8. Dissolution Of Muslim Marriage Act,1939
9. Christian Marriage Act,1872

**Books Recommended:**

1. Mulla - HinduLaw
2. Mulla - MohammedanLaws
3. N. R. Raghavachari - HinduLaw
4. S. N. Gupta - Maintenance andGuardianship
5. Henry Maine - HinduLaw

## PAPER-V

### LAW OF TORTS

#### (Including Consumer Protection Law & Law relating to Motor Vehicles Accidents)

1. Introduction: Evolution of Torts; Elements of a Tort; Tort as a Private Law Remedy- Purpose/ function and goals of the Law of Tort including an overview of tort theory; Remedies in Tort -Foundations of Tortious Liability- Difference between Torts and Contracts; Torts and Crimes-Classification of Torts- Is it Law of Tort or Law of Torts? - General Principle of Liability.
2. General Elements of Torts: Act and Omission-Mental Elements: Malice, Intention, Negligence and Recklessness, Motive- Malfeasance-Misfeasance and Non-feasance-Element of Fault. Personal Capacity: Convict-Husband and Wife-Corporation-Trade Union-Insolvents-State and its Officers-Foreign Sovereigns-Minor-Person of Unsound Mind
3. Vicarious Liability: Express Authorization-Ratification-Abetment- Special Relationships- Master and Servant-Course of Employment- Control Test- Liability of Independent Contractor-Doctrine of Sovereign Immunity
4. Negligence: Duty of Care-Breach of Duty-Causation and Foreseeability-Proof of Negligence-Duty in Ordinary Cases-Duty of Care in Some Special Cases-Professional Negligence-Defences: Contributory Negligence (*Res ipsa loquitur*)-*Ex trypica causa non oritur actio*-Exclusion of Liability-Insanity
5. Strict Liability: The Rule in *Rylands vs. Fletcher*-Liability for harm caused by inherently dangerous substances-Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster-Development of Law beyond Strict Liability-MC Mehta vs. Union of India-Absolute Liability.
6. Intentional Torts: Trespass to Person-Assault and Battery-Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress-False Imprisonment; Trespass to Land and Chattels-Nuisance- Public and Private-Trespass to Goods-General Defences to intentional Torts-Acts of State-Parental and Quasi-Parental Acts-Inevitable Accident-Consent- Self-defence-Defence of Property-Necessity-Plaintiff the Wrongdoer-Trifles. Injuries to Reputation: Defamation- Libel and Slander- Malicious Prosecution.
7. Remedies under Law of Torts: Kinds of remedies-Damages-Foreseeability of Damage-Remoteness of Damage-Judicial and Extra-Judicial Remedies.
8. Consumer Protection Act, 1986: History and Evolution- Scheme of the Act and its salient features-Consumerism under the Act- Consumer Dispute Redressal Agencies under the Act and the Remedies Thereunder-Consumer Advocacy.
9. Motor Vehicles Act-Salient features of the Act and Recent Developments.

#### Statutory Materials:

Consumer Protection Act  
Motor Vehicle Act

**Books Recommended:**

1. AkshaySapre, Ratanlal and Dhirajlal, *Law of Torts*, 28<sup>th</sup>Edn.,LexisNexis(2019).
2. W. Edwin Peel & James Goudkamp (eds.) Winfield &Jolcowicz, *Tort*, 19<sup>th</sup>Edn., Sweet & Maxwell Ltd., (2014).
3. RamaswamyIyer, *The Law of Torts*, 10<sup>th</sup>Edn., Lexis Nexis, (2007).
4. Dr. R.K. Bangia, *Law of Torts (Including Compensation under the Motor Vehicles Act and Consumer Protection Law*, 25<sup>th</sup>Edn., Allahabad Law Agency, (2020).
5. P.K. Majumdar& R.P. Kataria, *Law of Consumer Protection in India*, 9<sup>th</sup>Edn., Orient Publishing Company, (2019).
6. Commercial's, *Manual on Motor Vehicles Laws*, Commercial law Publishers (India) Pvt. Ltd., (2020).

## FOURTH SEMESTER

### PAPER-I

#### ENGLISH - III

1. Prose: Current Prose for Better Learning- Ed. Vimala Ramarao, Macmillan India Limited. Lesson Nos.:9-12
2. Poetry: The Best Words – Edited by Nissim Ezekeil & Shankuntala Bharvani, Macmillan India Limited. Poem Nos. 13-19
3. Fiction: Train to Pakistan – Kushwant Singh
4. Drama: Silence! The Court is in Session – Vijay Tendulkar
5. Grammar: Contemporary English Grammar Structure And Composition: David Green, Macmillan India Limited.
  - a. Simple, Compound, Complex & Compound- Complex Sentence
  - b. Assertive, Imperative, Exclamatory and Interrogative Sentence
  - c. Words Often Confusing (Homonyms)
  - d. One Word substitute
  - e. Punctuation and Capitals
  - f. Introductory 'There' & 'If'
  - g. Tag Question.
6. Written Communication: Written English for You- G. Radhakrishna Pillai, K. Rajeevan & P. Bhaskaran Nair, Emerald Publishers.
  - a. Narrating
  - b. Reporting Writing
  - c. Dialogue.

## PAPER-II

### **POLITICAL SCIENCE- IV (Foundations of Political Obligations)**

1. Political Obligation: Meaning, Nature and Limits of Political Obligation - Political Obligation vs. Social Obligation
2. Contemporary Theories of Political Obligation: Consent, Gratitude, Fair Play, Membership of Association and Natural Duty.
3. Power: Definition and Nature; Authority: Definition and Nature, Types of Authority Legitimacy of Power.
4. Classical Approach: Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Rousseau Modern Approach: Max Weber, Karl Marx and Emile Durkheim.
5. Utilitarian Approach: Origin, Objectives of State- Jeremy Bentham and J. S. Mill.
6. Political Parties and Election Manifesto: Political Asylum- Criteria and Role of the Government Views of States towards Terrorism.
7. Political Obligation and Consent- Nature and extent of Consent- Political Obligation & Social Contract (Hobbes, Locke & Rousseau)- Types of Political Obligation. Philosophical Foundations of Political Obligation- T.H. Green on Political Obligation- Moral Ethical Foundations of Political Obligations.
8. Legal & Political Obligations- Nature & extent of the authority in a state and political obligations- History & Theory of Justice- Joseph Raz.
9. Political Obligation and the right to dissent- Legal and Moral issues- Legal and Social issues- Social and Political Issues- Right to disobey the law- D.H. Thoreau- Gandhian Principles- Edmund Burke. Political Obligation and Revolution- Role of State in balancing Political Obligations- Role of International Society in Political Obligation of a State.

#### **Books Recommended:**

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 2. D.D. Raphael-       | Problems of Political Philosophy       |
| 3. G.N. Singh-         | Fundamentals of Political Organisation |
| 4. Jaskar and Jayaram- | Political Thought                      |
| 5. Vijayaraghavan-     | Political Theories                     |
| 6. Plamer and Perkims- | International Relation                 |

## PAPER-III

### PROPERTY LAW

1. The Law of Property in India – Meaning and Definition of Property & Transfer of Property- Interpretation of Movable & Immovable Property- Prior to 1882 -Transfer of Property Act, 1882 -Scope and object of the Act -Transfer *intervivos*.
2. The concept of property -Moveable and immovable property -Things attached to earth - Notice - Attestation.
3. Parties to transfer -Transferable property -Formalities of transfer (Ss. 5-9) -Illegal restraints ( Ss.10-12, 17, 18)- Conditional transfer -Transfer in favour of unborn person (S. 13) -Rule against perpetuity (S.14).
4. Transfer by ostensible owner (S. 47) -Doctrine of limited owner (S.38) Doctrine of feeding the grant by estoppel (S. 43) -Fraudulent transfer (S.52) -Doctrine of *lispendens*(S. 53) -Part performance (S. 53-A)
5. Sale -Definition -Mode of transfer by sale -Contract for sale -Rights and liabilities of buyer and seller -Discharge of encumbrance.
6. Mortgage -Definition of concepts -Kinds of mortgage -Rights and liabilities – Redemption and foreclosure -Marshalling and contribution.
7. Lease -Definition -Kinds of lease -Lease how made-Rights and liabilities of lessor and lessee - Termination of lease.
8. Gift and Exchange-Definition -How made and effected -Revocable gifts -Onerous gifts Universal donee- Concept of Exchange- Definition of Actionable Claims
9. Easement – Nature of Easements, Creation of Easements- Characteristics and Extinction- Licenses and related Sections of Indian Easements Act

#### Statutory Materials:

1. Transfer Of Property Act, 1882.
2. Indian Easement Act, 1882

#### Books Recommended:

1. Mulla - Transfer of Property
2. B. P. Mitra - Transfer of Property
3. Krishna Menon - Transfer of Property
4. Shaw - Lectures on Property Law
5. Tiwari - Transfer of Property
6. H. S. Gour - Transfer of Property Act
7. R. K. Sinha- Transfer of Property Act
8. Goyel - Law of Easements and Licence.
9. Sanjeeva Row - Easement Act.

## PAPER-IV

### COMPANY LAW

1. Corporate Personality: Definition of Company, Kind of Company, Formation of Company, Certificate of incorporation, Advantages and Disadvantages of incorporation.
2. Memorandum of Association & Articles of Association: Contents, Alteration, Binding force of memorandum and articles, Doctrine of constructive notice and indoor management.
3. Prospectus: Definition, Contents, Liability for misrepresentation or untrue statement in prospectus, Statement in lieu of prospectus, Role of promoter, Pre-incorporation contracts
4. Shares and Debentures: Allotment, Restriction on allotment, Share certificate, Transfer of shares, Forged transfer, Issue of shares on premium and discount, Call on shares, forfeiture of shares, surrender of shares, Lien on shares, Dividend on shares; Meaning and Kinds of Debentures
5. Members: Modes of membership, who may be member, Ceasing of membership, Register of members, Inspection and closing of register, Rectification of register, Annual returns.
6. Directors: Appointment, Qualification, Vacant of office, Removal, Powers, Position and Duties, Corporate Social Responsibility.
7. Meetings: Kinds, Notice, Quorum, Voting, Kinds of resolutions.
8. Prevention of oppressing and mismanagement: Majority powers and Minority rights (Rule in *Foss v. Harbottl*), Prevention of oppression and mismanagement (Sections: 241- 246).
9. Winding up of Company: 1) Winding up by Tribunal (Grounds, Who can apply, Powers of Tribunal, Commencement of winding up, Consequences of winding up order, Dissolution of company); 2) Voluntary Winding up (By ordinary & special resolution, Declaration of solvency, Meeting of creditors, Appointment, powers & duties of company liquidator, Final meeting and dissolution).

#### Statutory Materials

1. Companies Act, 2013

#### Books Recommended:

1. Gower – Principles of Modern Company Law
2. Ramayya – Guide to the Companies Act
3. Avtar Singh – Company Law

## PAPER-V

### FAMILY LAW- II

1. Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act,1956: Guardianship Under Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956- Classification of Guardians- Natural Guardian – Testamentary Guardian – Powers and function of guardians- Guardianship of Minor’s Property - Custody of Minor - Consideration for Appointment of Guardian.
2. Joint Family and Coparcenary: Classification of Property - Joint Family Property - Separate or Self-Acquired Property- Alienation of Joint Family Property – Karta of Joint Family: Position- Powers and Privileges.
3. Debts: Three sources of Liability: Liability on separate property- Liability on undivided coparcenary Interest- Liability of Joint Family Property- Pious obligation of son- Immoral (avyavaharika) debt- Antecedent debt- Time barred debt- Suretyship debts- Dayabhag Law of debts- Partition- Reopening and Reunion.
4. The Hindu Succession Act,1956: Intestate succession- Succession to the Property of a Male Intestate- Succession to property of a Female Intestate- General rules of Succession- Disqualifications- Testamentary Succession
5. Property Rights for Women: Concept of Stridhan- Women’s Estate- Women as Coparcenar.
6. Mohammedan Law of Inheritance And Succession: Rules Governing Sunni and Shia Law of Inheritance- Administration of Estates Under Mohammedan Law.
7. Gifts(Hiba): Law Relating to Gifts: Meaning and essentials of a valid gift- Gift of Mushaa- Gift made during Marz-ul-Maut.
8. Religious and Charitable Endowments: Meaning- Kinds and Essentials- Math- Powers and Obligations of Mahant and Shebait- Wakf: Meaning- Kinds- Advantages and Disadvantages- Pre-emption: Origin- Classification- Effects- Constitutional Validity.
9. Indian Succession Act,1925: Domicile- Intestate Succession- Will- Codicil- Interpretation- Revocation of Will- Bequests- Conditional- Contingent or Void Bequest- Legacies- Probate and Letters of Administration- Executor- Administrators- Succession Certificate.

#### **Statutory Materials:**

1. Hindu Succession Act,1955
2. Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act,1937
3. Wakf Act,1995
4. Indian Succession Act, 1925.

#### **Books Recommended:**

1. Mulla - Hindu Law
2. Mulla - Mohammedan Laws
3. N. R. Raghavachari - Hindu Law
4. S. N. Gupta - Maintenance and Guardianship
5. Henry Maine - Hindu Law
6. Paras Diwan - Modern Hindu Law
7. Fyze - Outlines of Mohammedan Law
8. Tahir Mohamed.- Muslim Law in India.



## **FIFTH SEMESTER**

### **PAPER-I**

#### **POLITICAL SCIENCE V (International Relations and Organisation)**

1. International Politics- Meaning, Scope and Nature
2. Evolution of the Concept of International Relations- Meaning, Definition, Nature and Scope- World Community- International Society (Impact of the Third World, Stability vs. Progress, Rich vs. Poor)
3. National Power- Nature and Role- Elements of National Power- Limitations
4. Role of General Assembly and Security Council in Maintaining World Peace- India at the United Nations
5. Diplomacy- Nature and Definition- Classes- Appointments of Diplomats- Functions of Diplomats- Privileges and Immunities of Diplomats.
6. Balance of Power- Characteristics and Relevance
7. Collective Security: Nature Assumptions, Collective Security and Space.
8. Disarmament & Arms Race- Non Alignment: Meaning, Development and Relevance: India's Role
9. International Organizations- The League of Nations- Its Principal Organs- League's role in the promotion of peace- Causes of League's failure- Establishment of United Nations- Making of the UN: from Atlantic Charter to San Francisco Conference 1945- European Union: General Features and Roles- Principal Organs- Role-Agencies: UNESCO, UNICEF, IMF, ILO.

#### **Books Recommended:**

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. D.D. Raphael-       | Problems of Political Philosophy       |
| 2. G.N. Singh-         | Fundamentals of Political Organisation |
| 3. Jaskar and Jayaram- | Political Thought                      |
| 4. Vijayaraghavan-     | Political Theories                     |
| 5. Plamer and Perkims- | International Relation                 |

## PAPER-II

### JURISPRUDENCE

1. Definition & Meaning of Jurisprudence – Its Scope and Significance – Relation between Jurisprudence and Legal Theory.
2. Definition, Nature and Purpose of Law – Kinds of Law – Classification of Law – Law and Ethics.
3. Sources of Law : Comparative Merits and Demerits of different sources.
4. Schools of Jurisprudence – Comparative Merits and Demerits of different schools.
5. Theories of Law – Different conception of Law – Roman concepts, Utilitarianism, Grand Nom-Theory, Analytical Positivism, Sociological Theories, Legal realism – Critical evaluation of different theories.
6. Administration of Justice – Kinds – Justice in relation to law – Theories of justice – Theories of punishment – Legal system – Procedure and Practice.
7. Legal concepts – Rights, Duties, Obligation, Liabilities – Person – Ownership – Possession – Title – Property.
8. Judicial Process: Judicial Activism and Interpretation of Statutes.
9. Development of Jurisprudential thought – Equality, Liberty and Protective Discrimination.

#### **Books Recommended:**

1. Salmond – Jurisprudence
2. Dias – Jurisprudence
3. G.W. Paton – Jurisprudence
4. V.D. Mahajan – Jurisprudence and Legal Theory
5. Chakravarthi – Jurisprudence and Legal Philosophy
6. S.P. Sinha – Jurisprudence and Legal Philosophy
7. Lloyd – Introduction to Jurisprudence
8. R. Dhavan – Supreme Court of India

## PAPER-III

### CONSTITUTIONAL LAW- I

1. Introductory – Definition and Meaning of Constitutional Law – Salient feature of Indian Constitution – Indian Constitution’s nature and federal principle; Forms of Government- nature and essential features of parliamentary and presidential system of government
2. Preamble – its significance and importance.
3. The Union and its territory (Arts.1-4)
4. Citizenship ( Arts.5-11)
5. Fundamental rights (Art12-35)
  - i. Significance of Fundamental Rights - Definition of State (Art.12)
  - ii. Definition of law (Art.13) – Doctrine of Judicial review, Doctrine of Severability, Doctrine of Eclipse, Waiver of Fundamental Rights.
  - iii. Right to Equality (Arts.14-18).
  - iv. Right to freedom (Arts.19-22).
  - v. Right against exploitation (Arts. 23 &24).
  - vi. Right to Freedom of Religious (Arts.25-28)
  - vii. Cultural and Educational Rights (Arts.29-30).
  - viii. Right to constitutional remedies (Arts.32-35)
6. Directive Principles of State Policy (Arts.36-51)
7. Relation between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy- Present Position of Right to Property
8. Fundamental Duties (Art.51A).
9. Amendment of the Constitution (Art. 368) – Theory of basic structure.

#### **Books Recommended:**

1. V.N.Shukla – Constitution of India.
2. D. D. Basu - Shorter Constitution of India.
3. M.P. Jain - Constitution of India.
4. H.M. Seervai - Constitution of India.
5. K.C. Wheare – Modern Constitution.
6. Granville Austin – Indian Constitution: The Corner Stone of a Nation.

PAPER-IV

**LAND LAWS  
(Including Local Laws)**

**Students are required to answer questions from Part 'B' or 'C' along with Part 'A'.**

**Part-A: Central Laws**

**(Compulsory for all)**

1. Land - Immovable property - Right to hold land - Constitutional scheme - Land reforms – Right to Property – Article 31A, 31B, 31C and Article 300 A of the Constitution of India - Scope and implication - Directive Principles.
2. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013- Salient features – Public Purpose – Social Impact Assessment –Notification and Acquisition -Rehabilitation and Resettlement– Apportionment of Compensation.

**Part-B: Local Laws of Puducherry**

**(For students of Puducherry)**

3. The Pondicherry Building (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1969 - Definition - Landlord, Tenant, Buildings, Fair Rent and Authorities - Salient features of the Act - Rights and duties of landlord and tenant.
4. The Pondicherry Settlement Act, 1970 - Salient features of the Act.
5. The Pondicherry Land Encroachment Act, 1970 - Salient features of the Act.
6. The Pondicherry Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1970 - Rights of the tenants - Rights of the members of armed forces.
7. The Pondicherry Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1970 - Definition - Cultivating tenant, fair rent - Rights and liabilities of tenants.
8. The Pondicherry Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1973 – Standard Hectare – Fixation of Ceiling Area on Land Holdings – Cultivating Tenant Ceiling Area – Land Tribunals – Salient Features of the Act.
9. The Pondicherry Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1973 – Salient Features, Agricultural Labour, Agricultural land, Kudiyiruppu – Alternative Site – Salient Features of the Act.

**Part-C: Local Laws of Andaman and Nicobar Islands**  
**(For students of Andaman and Nicobar Islands)**

1. Land, Land Records and Land Revenue including its realization in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
2. Revenue Officers and Revenue Court-their powers-Appeal, Revision and Review in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
3. Revenue Survey and Settlement in non-urban areas in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
4. Assessment and Reassessment of land in urban areas in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
5. Tenure Holders and disposal of unoccupied land in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
6. Co-operative firm in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
7. Rights in Abadi and unoccupied land in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

**STATUTORY MATERIALS:**

1. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.
2. The Pondicherry Building (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1969.
3. The Pondicherry Settlement Act, 1970.
4. The Pondicherry Land Encroachment Act, 1970.
5. The Pondicherry Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1970.
6. The Pondicherry Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1970.
7. The Pondicherry Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1973
8. The Pondicherry Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1973
9. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Land Revenue and land Reforms Regulation, 1966
10. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Land Revenue and land Reforms Regulation, 1968

**Note:** Item No. 1 in Statutory Material is applicable to Part-A.

Item No. 2 to 8 in Statutory Material is applicable to Part-B.

Item No. 9 and 10 in Statutory Material is applicable to Part-C.

**Books Recommended:**

1. Prof. A. Chandrasegar - Land Laws of Tamil Nadu
2. Pondicherry Code Vol. II and Vol. IV

## PAPER-V

### LAW OF CRIMES

1. Concept of crime - Crime, morality and distinction between crime and tort - Classification of offences - Kinds of punishment. Elements of crime - Actus reus and mens rea - Commission and omissions - Stages of crime - Parties to crime.
2. Jurisdiction - Territorial and extra- territorial - Persons exempted from the operation of the Indian Penal Code.
3. Criminal liability - Vicarious liability - Joint and constructive liability - Corporate criminal liability - Abetment and conspiracy.
4. General defences - Excusable and justifiable defences.
5. Offences against the State - Waging war, Treason and Sedition - Offences against public tranquility - Unlawful assembly, rioting and affray.
6. Offences against body - Culpable homicide and Murder - Hurt and Grievous hurt - Abduction and kidnapping - Wrongful restraint and Wrongful confinement - Rape and unnatural offences - Criminal force and assault.
7. Offences against property - Theft, extortion, robbery and dacoity – Criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust - Cheating, mischief and forgery - Criminal trespass, house trespass and housebreaking.
8. Giving and fabricating false evidence - Public nuisance - Obscene acts - Criminal intimidation - Insult and annoyance - Defamation.
9. Offences against marriage, election and religion - Offences against women and children.

#### **Statutory Materials:**

1. Indian Penal Code, 1860

#### **Books Recommended:**

- |                      |                                     |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Kenny -           | Outlines of Criminal Law            |
| 2. Nelson -          | Indian Penal Code                   |
| 3. Nigam -           | Law of Crimes                       |
| 4. Achuthan Pillai - | Law of Crimes                       |
| 5. H. S. Gour -      | Indian Penal Code                   |
| 6. Rattan Lal -      | Indian Penal Code                   |
| 7. S. N. Misra -     | Indian Penal Code                   |
| 8. K. D. Gaur -      | Cases and Materials in Criminal Law |

## SIXTH SEMESTER

### PAPER-I

#### **POLITICAL SCIENCE - VI (Modern Government)**

1. Comparative Government and Politics: Meaning, Scope, Evolution and Problems.
2. Approaches to Comparative Government and Politics: a) Traditional: i) The Historical - ii) The Formal-Legal Approach b) Modern Approach: i) The System Analysis Approach ii) The Structural-Functional Approach, iii) The Political System Approach.
3. Classification of Political Systems: a) Democratic and Authoritarian; b) Federal and Unitary c) Capitalist and Social Systems
4. The United States of America: Salient Features of the Constitution: Supremacy of the Constitution, Presidential Status, Federalism, Separation of Powers and Checks and Balances, Judicial Review. The Congress: The Senate and the House of Representatives- Composition, Powers and Legislative Procedure. Executive: The President- Methods of Election, Powers and Position. Judiciary: The Supreme Court- Composition, Jurisdiction and Role.
5. Constitution of French Fifth Republic- its nature- President Cabinet- Parliament- Judiciary- French Administrative Law- Local Governments- Political Parties.
6. The United Kingdom: Salient Features of the Constitution: Conventions, Parliamentary Government, Sovereignty of Parliament, Unitary Government, Rule of Law. Parliament: The House of Commons and the House of Lords- Composition, Powers and Legislative Procedure. Executive: monarchy- Functions and Position. Prime Minister and the Cabinet: Powers and Position.
7. The Party System in the United Kingdom and the United States of America- A Comparative Study
8. Globalisation- Political, Legal and Social Dimensions.
9. Pressure Groups: Nature and Role in British and US Political System.

#### **Books Recommended:**

2. Bombwall K.R.- Major Contemporary Constitutional System- Sterling Publication, New Delhi.
3. Johari J.C.- Modern Major Political System- Sterling Publications, New Delhi
4. A. Deol- Comparative Governments and Politics- Sterling Publications, New Delhi.

## PAPER-II

### HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

1. Human Rights: Meaning and concept; nature and development.
2. International Bill of Human Rights: Universal Declaration of Human Rights; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol I and Optional Protocol II; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and optional protocol to international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights.
3. International Conventions on Inhuman acts: Genocide; Apartheid; Torture Slavery; Prostitution and Racial Discrimination.
4. International Conventions on Rights of Vulnerable Groups: Women; Children; Stateless persons; Disabled persons and Indigenous Peoples.
5. International Humanitarian Law.
6. Regional Systems on protection of Human Rights: Europe; America, Africa and Arab Region.
7. Constitutional Provisions relating to protection of Human Rights in India.
8. Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993: Composition and Functioning of NHRC, SHRCs and Human Right Courts.
9. Specific safeguards for protection of Human Rights in India: Women; Children; Disabled Persons; Prisoners and rights relating to environmental protection.

#### **Books Recommended:**

1. Henry J. Steiner, Philip Alston - International Human Rights in Context: Law, Politics & Morals - Oxford University Press.
2. D.D. Basu- Human Rights in Constitutional Law –Wadhwa Nagpur.
3. Flavia Agnes, Sudhir Chandra,- Women & law in India- Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
4. A.H. Robertson, J.G. Merrills - Human Rights in the World.
5. Asha Bajpai- Child Rights in India: Law, Policy & Practice- Oxford Publishers, New Delhi.



## PAPER-III

### PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

1. International Law: Development; Definition; Theories of basis of international law.
2. Public International Law: Sources; Schools and Subjects.
3. State: Elements; types and recognition of states; State territory; Acquisition and loss of territory; State succession; state jurisdiction and responsibility.
4. Individuals: Nationality- modes of acquiring and losing nationality; place of individuals in international law.
5. Law relating to Aliens; Extradition and Asylum.
6. Law of treaties and Law relating to Diplomatic Agents.
7. Law of the Sea, outer space and Antarctica.
8. Problem of Intervention; Law relating to War and War Crimes.
9. United Nations Organisation: Its establishment; Powers and Functions of its organs; Role of Specialised Agencies.

#### Books Recommended:

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. S.K Kapoor-            | International Law and Human Rights   |
| 2.. H.O Agarwal-          | International Law and Human Rights   |
| 3. Christopher C. Joyner, | United Nations and International Law -Cambridge University Press, 1997. 9. Malcolm Nathan Shaw, International Law- Cambridge University Press. |
| 4. Ian Brownlie-          | Principles of Public International Law.  |

## PAPER-IV

### LABOUR LAW – I

1. Trade Union: Evolution of labour movement and labour legislations in India and later growth of trade unions; Definition of ‘trade union’, ‘trade dispute’, ‘workman’ (Section 2(g) and 2(h)); Registration and recognition of trade union (Section 3-13);
2. Rights and Liabilities of Trade Union: General fund and political fund (Section 15-16); Immunities from criminal conspiracy (Section 17); Section 120A and 120B of the Indian Penal Code; Immunities from civil suits (Section 18); Office bearer of trade union (Section 22); Collective bargaining
3. Definition of Industry: ‘Industry’ under Section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; *Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board v. A. Rajappa*; ‘Industrial dispute’ and ‘individual dispute’ under Section 2(k) and Section 2A; ‘workman’ under Section 2(s);
4. Strike and Lock Out: Definition, legality and justification of ‘strike’ and ‘lock out’ under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Section 2(q), 2(l), 2(n) and Section 22-28)
5. Lay Off, Retrenchment and Closure: Definition, legality and justification of ‘lay off’, ‘retrenchment’ and ‘closure’ under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Section 2(cc), 2(kkk), 2(oo); Chapter VA and VB)
6. Dispute Settlement: Adjudicatory authorities under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; power of Appropriate Government under Section 10; Powers of adjudicatory authorities (Section 11 and 11A); Managerial prerogative and disciplinary action; Restraints on managerial prerogative (Section 33 and 33A)
7. Welfare of Women and Children: Salient features of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 with latest amendments; Salient features of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
8. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946
9. Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976; Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970

#### Statutory Materials:

Trade Unions Act, 1926  
Industrial Disputes Act,  
1947 Maternity Benefit  
Act, 1961  
Child Labour (Prohibition And Regulation) Act, 1986

#### Books Recommended:

8. O.P. Malhotra - Industrial Disputes
9. S.N. Mishra - Industrial and Labour Law
10. S.K. Puri - Industrial and Labour Law

## PAPER-V

### CONSTITUTIONAL LAW- II

1. The Union Executive (Arts. 52-78): The nature and extent of executive power – Position, powers and functions of the President – Procedure for the election and impeachment of President. Vice President – Power, Function, Election and removal. The Position, powers, functions and duties of the Council of Ministers – Position and power of the Prime Minister — Attorney General of India. The State Executive (Arts. 152-167): Executive power of the State – Constitutional position of Governor – Powers, functions and duties, appointment and removal – Relationship between the Council of Ministers and Governor – Advocate General for the State.
2. Union Legislature (Art. 79-123): Union Parliament – Powers of chairman – Deputy Chairman, Speaker and Deputy Speaker – Their removal from office – Salaries and immunities of Parliament and its members - Legislative procedure - Various stages in the enactment of a statute – Sittings of House – Procedure relating to original bills, money bills and other financial bills – Annual financial statements – Assents to bill - Powers of President to promulgate ordinances during recess of Parliament. State Legislature (Arts.168-213): Composition and duration of the Houses- Legislative procedure and privileges of the House.
3. Union judiciary (Arts. 124-147): Constitution and Composition of the Supreme Court – Qualification, appointment – Removal of judges – Original , appellate and advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. State judiciary (Art. 214-237): High court judges’ appointment- Qualification, condition of services- Removal and transfer – Powers and jurisdiction of High Courts, Subordinate Courts – Appointment of district judges – Control over Subordinate Courts.
4. Union territory (Art. 239-241)- Tribunals (Art.323-323B)
5. Relations between the Union and the States (Arts. 245-293): Legislative relations (Arts. 245-255), Administrative relation (Arts. 256-263) and Financial relation (Arts. 268-291).
6. Trade, commerce and intercourse within the territory of India (Art.301-307).
7. Services under the Union and States. (Art. 308-323)- Doctrine of pleasure.
8. Emergency provision (Art. 352 –360)
9. Certain Important Constitutional Functionaries and Bodies: Comptroller and Auditor General (Art. 148-153) - Election Commission (Art. 324). - Finance Commission (Art. 280) - Interstate Council (Art. 263).

#### Books Recommended:

1. V.N.Shukla- Constitution of India.
2. D. D.Basu – Shorter Constitution of India.
3. M.P. Jain – Constitution law.
4. H.M. Seervai – Constitutional law of India.
5. K.C.Wheare – Modern Constitution.
6. Granville Austin – Indian Constitution: The Cornerstone of Nation.

## SEVENTH SEMESTER

### PAPER-I

#### LABOUR LAW – II

1. Factories Act,1948
2. Fatal Accidents Act, 1855; Employers Liability Act1938;
3. Employee's Compensation Act,1923
4. Minimum Wage Act,1948
5. Payment of Wages Act, 1936; and Equal Remuneration Act,1976
6. Payment of Bonus Act,1965
7. Payment of Gratuity Act,1972
8. Employee's States Insurance Act,1948
9. Unorganised Worker's Social Security Act,,2008

#### STATUTORY MATERIALS

Minimum Wages Act, 1948  
Payment of Wages Act, 1936  
Equal Remuneration Act, 1976  
Payment of Bonus Act, 1965  
Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972  
Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970  
Employee's Compensation Act, 1923  
Employee's State Insurance Act, 1972  
Factories Act, 1948  
Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976  
Fatal Accidents Act, 1855  
Unorganised Worker's Social Security Act 2008

#### Books Recommended:

1. S.N. Mishra – Industrial and Labour Law
2. S.K. Puri - Industrial and Labour Law
3. Chopra - Minimum Wages Act
4. Chopra - Payment of Wages Act
5. P.L. Malik - Employee State Insurance Act

## PAPER-II

### COMPETITION LAW

1. Introduction to Competition law: Evolution & Growth of competition law, Concept of market, Open market, Regulated market, Salient features of the Competition Act, 2002.
2. Anti-competitive Agreements: Concept, forms and Treatment of anti- competitive agreements, Rules to determine Effects of Anti-Competitive Agreements, Agreements which do not cause adverse effects on Competition.
3. Abuse of dominant position: Concept, forms and treatment in India, Essential facilities doctrine, Refusal, Pricing strategies and abuse of dominant position.
4. Combinations: Concept under the Competition Act, 2002, Regulation of Combinations- Relevant product Market, Relevant Geographical Market, Regulation of Cross-border combinations.
5. Competition Commission of India: Composition of CCI, Selection Committee for Chairperson and Members of Commission, Duties of CCI.
6. Powers and functions: Meeting of Commission, Procedure for Inquiry on Complaint under section 19.
7. CCI Procedures: Procedure for investigation of Combination, Powers of Commission to regulate its own procedure.
8. Orders of Commission: Review, Rectification and Execution.
9. Competition Appellate Tribunal and Penalties: Composition of Tribunal, Procedure for filing Appeal, Procedure and Powers of Appellate Tribunal, Appeal to Supreme Court, Competition Advocacy.

#### **Statutory Material:**

1. The Competition Act, 2002.

#### **Books Recommended:**

1. Avtar Singh, Competition Law.
2. T Ramappa-Competition Law in India: Policy, Issues, and Developments.
3. S. C. Tripathi, Competition Law.
4. Vinod Dhall, Competition Law Today-Concepts, Issues and the Law in Practice.
5. T. ramappa- lectures on Competition Law
5. S.M. Dugar- Competition Law

## PAPER-III

### ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

1. Nature and Scope: Definition, Nature and Scope of Administrative Law; Difference between Administrative Law and Constitutional Law; Rule of law – Dicey’s Rule of Law; Doctrine of Separation of Powers.
2. Delegated Legislation: Necessity, Merits and Demerits of Delegated Legislation; Constitutionality of Delegated Legislation; Legislative Control; Judicial Control; Procedural Control (pre and post-publication, consultation of affected interests, General Clauses Act, 1897 sections 20-24).
3. Administrative Discretion: Meaning of Administrative Discretion; restraint on the conferment of Administrative Discretion; Abuse of discretionary powers; Grounds of Judicial Review (i) Abuse of discretion (ii) Non Application of Mind, and (iii) violation of the principles of natural justice.
4. Power of Judicial Review: Nature and Scope of Judicial Review; Writ Jurisdiction under Article 32 and 226 (Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, Quo-Warranto); Special Leave Petition under Article 136; High Court’s Power of Superintendence under Article 227.
5. Principles of Natural Justice: (i) *Nemo iudex in causa sua* (Rule Against Bias), and (ii) *Audi alteram partem* (Rule of Fair Hearing); Reasoned Decision (Speaking Orders); Difference between administrative and quasi-judicial function; Effects of non-observation of the principles of natural justice.
6. Tribunals and Regulatory Bodies: Advantages of justice by administrative tribunals; Constitution of India (Article 323A and 323B); Overview of Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985.
7. Commission of Inquiry and Central Vigilance Commission: Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 (“to inquire into any definite matter of public importance”); Power of Central and State Government to appoint a Commission of Inquiry; powers and procedure of the Commission of Inquiry; Overview of Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003.
8. Administrative Liability: Tortious liability and contractual liability; Promissory Estoppel; and Exclusion of Jurisdiction of Court.
9. Right to Information: Transparency and accountability of the administration; right to information under the Indian Constitution; Right to Information Act, 2005 (object and scope of the act, obligation of public authorities under the act, and grounds of refusal to disclose information)

#### Books Recommended:

1. M. P. Jain and S. N. Jain – Principle of Administrative Law
2. I. P. Massey – Administrative Law
3. S. P. Sathe – Administrative Law
4. S. P. Sathe – The Tribunal System in India

## PAPER-IV

### ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

1. Introduction – Understanding Conflict and Disputes: Modes of Dispute Resolution, need for ADR & the importance of Mediation- Forums for resolution of disputes - Courts, Tribunals and LokAdalat - Crisis of delay in justice delivery system *vis –a – vis* huge pendency of cases – Reasons for pendency – Attitude of the State as Sovereign power - Policy initiatives and implementation; Mediation and Restorative Justice: Theory of restorative justice and its application, Gandhian principles of non-violent conflict resolution, traditional mediation practices in India and abroad.
2. Litigation policy of the State - State as a major litigant - Compulsive litigant vs. Responsible and efficient litigant – State as a model litigant - Prevention and control of avoidable litigations by the State - Object of pre – suit notice under Section 80 of C.P.C, 1908 - Review of its performance and scope for its retention – Control and management of litigation – Limitation and delays in preferring appeals by the State - National Litigation Policy, 2010 - Salient features of the Policy; Litigation management through ADR – Re-introduction of Section 89 of C.P.C. 1908 - Scope and object - Alternate modes of resolution – Arbitration, Mediation, Conciliation and LokAdalat – Difference between various modes.
3. Overview of arbitration – Types of arbitration - Institutional and *ad hoc* arbitration – Advantages and disadvantages of Institutional and *ad hoc* arbitrations – Scenario of arbitral practice in India since 1940, Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 - Object and scope of the Act – Characteristics and scope of domestic and international commercial arbitration - Requisites of valid arbitration agreement – Appointment of arbitrators – Revocation of mandate of arbitrators.
4. Grounds and challenge procedure – Jurisdiction of arbitral tribunal – Conduct of arbitral proceedings - Procedure and laws applicable to arbitral proceedings - Arbitration awards - Recourse against arbitration awards – Finality and enforcement of awards, Foreign awards – Enforcement – New York Convention Awards and Geneva Convention Awards.
5. Conciliation - Appointment and removal of conciliators – Powers and functions – Procedure – Settlement – Enforcement.
6. Mediation Laws in India: Judicial interpretation and relevant case law, dispute resolution institutions in India Important Developments in Mediation: Growth of virtual dispute resolution, Pre-Institution Mediation, UNCITRAL Model Law, Singapore Convention.
7. Key Concepts in Mediation: Essential elements, process and stages, approaches to Mediation, role of the mediator; Importance of Communication: Elements of verbal and non-verbal communication, effective and ineffective communication techniques; Qualities and Skills of Mediators: Developing mediation skills, code of ethics, confidentiality requirements.
8. Conducting Effective Mediation: Decision-making techniques, problem-solving tactics, ensuring positive outcomes and Status of Mediated Agreements: Drafting of agreements, sanctity of mediated agreements, enforcement laws and procedures.

9. LokAdalat – Working of LokAdalt before and after the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 - Settlement of litigations –prior to institution of suits - Settlement of disputes involving the state and its agencies through LokAdalat- Theory and practice .

**Statutory Materials:**

1. Arbitration And Conciliation Act,1996
2. Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 ( Provisions Relating to LokAdalatonly)
3. Mediation Rules of Madras HighCourt

**Books Recommended:**

1. Avtar Singh – Law of Arbitration andConciliation
2. Basu – Law of Arbitration andConciliation



## PAPER-V

### **PRACTICAL TRAINING – I (PROFESSIONAL ETHICS)**

This paper carries 100 marks of which there would be theory paper for 50 marks awarded through University Examination on the syllabus provided for Practical Training – I paper (Professional Ethics) and another 50 marks would be by way of Internal Assessment. All components prescribed here under are compulsory and they should do all of them without fail and secure a minimum of 45% marks earmarked for each component. In case, any student fails to do any particular component, he is to be treated absent for this paper as a whole and he should be required to do all the components fresh as and when it is scheduled for examination by the University.

#### **Professional Ethics (University Exam)**

**(Two hours – 50  
marks)**

1. History of legal profession in England and India – Essential characteristics of lawyer's profession – Role and functions of a lawyer in a democracy – Art of advocacy.
2. Professional Conduct of a lawyer – Need for etiquette and professional ethics - Duties of a lawyer towards Courts, Clients, Opponents and Society - Rules Regarding Maintenance of Accounts and Books – Bar-Bench Relation.
3. Professional misconduct – Powers and Functions of the Bar Council to deal with disciplinary proceedings.
4. Judicial decisions on Professional Misconduct.
5. Contempt of court – Meaning and purpose – Criminal and civil contempt – Court's attitude towards contempt proceedings.

#### **Statutory Materials:**

1. Advocates Act, 1961.

#### **Books Recommended:**

1. Mr. Krishnamurthy Iyer's – On Advocacy.

## **INTERNAL ASSESSMENT**

**(50marks)**

- |      |   |         |
|------|---|---------|
| i)   | CaseComments<br>Supreme Court and Bar Council of India decisions on Professional Misconduct and Contempt of Court. (Four cases – 05 marks each) | 20marks |
| ii)  | Researchpaper<br>Two Research papers on the above syllabus (10 marks each)  | 20marks |
| iii) | Viva  | 10marks |

All components are compulsory and the students should get minimum 45% marks in each component for pass in the Internal Assessment. Viva-voce will be on the subject syllabus and on the record work submitted by the student.

**Note:**

1. If a student secures a minimum of 45% of marks in the internal Assessment but fails to secure 45% of marks or appear in the External Examination it is sufficient that the student appears for the external exam alone. Internal marks would be carriedforwarded.
  
2. If a student secures a minimum of 45% of marks in the external exam but does not secure minimum of 45% of marks in any of the components for internal assessment, it is sufficient that the student appears for Internal assessment alone, External marks would be carried forwarded.

## **EIGHTH SEMESTER**

### **PAPER-I**

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL LAW**

1. Meaning of environment- Development of international environmental law and policy, Development of environmental principles- Principles of absolute liability, Precautionary Principle, Polluter Pays Principle, Principles of sustainable development- Public Trust Doctrine, Principle of common but differential responsibilities.
2. Constitutional provisions and the environment protection in India- Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles and Fundamental Duty- Right to healthy environment as a facet of right to life- Judicial interpretations, impact of international environmental norms on Indian legal system, environment and the law of publicnuisance.
3. Environment Protection- Salient features of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986- Powers of Central Government to make measures to protect and improve the environment- Power to make rules- Power of entry and inspection- Power to take sample- environmental laboratories.
4. Prevention and Control of Water Pollution- Sources and effect of water pollution, Salient features of the Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1974- Powers and functions of Central and State Boards- Power to make rules- Penalties and procedures.
5. Prevention and Control of Air Pollution- Sources and effect of air pollution, Salient features of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981- Powers and functions of Central and State Boards- Penalties and procedures.
6. Wild life protection- Conservation of wild life and its importance- Salient Features of the Wild Life (Protection ) Act, 1972- Constitution and Functions of National Board and State Boards- Hunting of Wild animals, Protected areas- Trade and Commerce in wild animals, animal articles and trophies- Penalties.
7. Forest Conservation- Need to conserve forest, Causes and effects of deforestation- Salient features of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980- Forest Conservation and Judicial trends.
8. Urban Development and environmental conservation- Biotechnology and environment- climate change and depletion of ozone layer- Legal control. Noise pollution- Sources of noise pollution, Effects of noise pollution, Legislative control mechanism, Judicial trends.
9. Judicial activism and protection of environment- Public Interest Litigation and liberalization of rules of *Locus Standi* in protection against environmental pollution cases, Landmark Judgments.

**Statutory Materials:**

The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986  
The Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1974  
The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981  
The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972  
The Indian Forest Act, 1927

**Books Recommended:**

1. P. S. Jaswal- Environmental Law
2. Leela Krishnan- Law and Environment
3. Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer- Environmental Pollution and Law
4. J.J.R. Upadhyay- Environmental Law
5. Indian Law Institute- Legal Control of Environmental Pollution
6. Shyam Divan and Arman Rosencranz- Environmental Law and Policy in India- Cases, Materials and Statutes

## PAPER-II

### LAW OF EVIDENCE

1. Evidence - Meaning - Evidence and proof - Evidence in civil and criminal proceedings - Kinds of evidence - Best evidence rule - Fact, fact in issue and relevant fact.
2. Relevant facts - *Res gestae*, facts relating to occasion, cause and effect, facts showing motive, preparations and conduct- Facts not otherwise relevant - Facts which need not be proved.
3. Admissions and Confessions - Dying declarations.
4. Relevancy of judgments, Opinion of third persons- Relevancy of conduct and character.
5. Documentary evidence - Primary and secondary
6. General rules - Presumption of law and presumption of fact, Exclusion of oral evidence by documentary evidence - Patent and latent ambiguity.
7. Burden of proof - Doctrine of estoppel.
8. Witnesses - Competency and compellability - Child and dumb witness - Privileged communication.
9. Examination of witnesses - Types of examination - Leading questions - Impeaching credit of witness - Hostile witness - Refreshing memory - Court questions.

#### **Statutory Materials:**

Indian Evidence Act, 1872

#### **Books Recommended:**

1. P. S. Achuthan Pillai - Law of Evidence
2. Krishnamachari - Law of Evidence
3. Dr. Avtar Singh - Principles of Law of Evidence
4. Vepa P. Sarathy - Elements of Law of Evidence
5. Batukalal - Law of Evidence in India
6. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal - Law of Evidence
7. Sarkar - Evidence
8. Sir Woodroffe and Syed Amiri - Law of Evidence
9. D. Nokes - Introduction to Evidence
10. Cross - On Evidence

## PAPER-III

### LAW OF TAXATION

1. Introduction: Concept of Tax, Nature and its characteristics, Direct and Indirect tax, Difference between tax and fee; tax and cess. Powers of taxation under the constitution, Fundamental Rights and powers of taxation, Scope of taxing power of the Union, Delegation of powers to levy tax to state legislatures and local bodies.
2. Income Tax Act, 1961: Definitions, Scope of total income, Person, Residential Status of an assessee, Charge of income tax, Dividend Income, Income deemed to accrue or arise in India.
3. Incomes which do not form part of the total income: Incomes not included in the total income of the assessee, Special provisions related to free trade zones and hundred percent export-oriented undertakings, Income from property held for charitable or religious purpose, Income of trusts or institutions from contributions, Income of political parties.
4. Heads of Income: Salary, Income from House Property, Profits and gains from business or profession, Capital Gains, Income from other sources.
5. Deemed Income and Tax Authorities: Income of other persons included in assessee's total income, Income tax authorities.
6. Concept of Goods and Service Tax (GST): The Constitution (122<sup>nd</sup>) Amendment Act, 2017 and the Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017. Dual GST Model, GST Council, Central GST, Application of GST on sales, transfer, purchase, barter, lease, or import of goods and/or services.
7. Goods and Service Tax: GST on Imports and Exports, Impact of GST on GDP of India and inflation, GST benefits to trade, e-commerce, industry and services sector, Goods and Services Tax Network Portal, Tax invoice, Dispute Settlement Mechanism under GST.
8. Integrated goods and service tax (IGST); State goods and service tax (SGST) and Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (UTGST): Integrated goods and service tax (IGST) levied by Central Government, State goods and service law, Central government, powers to tax inter-state transactions, Securities Transaction Tax (STT) and exemption on sale and purchase of securities, Union Territory Goods and Services Tax law.
9. Customs Law: Background of Customs Act, 1962, Powers and functions of authorities under the Act, Collection of customs and duties, SEZ units.

#### **Statutory material:**

1. Income Tax Act, 1961
2. Goods and Services Tax, 2017.
3. Customs Act, 1962.

#### **Books Recommended:**

- 1..Singhania- Student Guide to Income Tax, Taxmann (Latest Edition).
2. SumitDuttMajumder- GST in India, Centax Publications, (Latest Edition).

## PAPER-IV

### INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

1. Legislation - Merits and demerits - Kinds of statutes.
2. Interpretation and construction - Meaning - Significance of interpretation - Need for interpretation.
3. General principles of interpretation – Literal Rule, Golden Rule, Mischief Rule.
4. Subsidiary rules of construction- *Ut res magis valeat quam pereat, Noscitur a sociis, Ejusdem generis, Expressio unius est exclusio alterius, Contemporanea exposition est fortissima in lege.* Methods of construction-Construction of general words - Beneficial and restrictive construction, Harmonious construction.
5. Internal aids and external aids to construction.
6. Construction of penal statutes and taxing statutes - Rules of construction of Imperative and directory enactments- Interpretation of statutes in *parimateria*.
7. Interpretation of Constitution- Doctrine of severability, Doctrine of eclipse, Doctrine of prospective overruling, Doctrine of implied power, Doctrine of incidental and ancillary powers, Doctrine of implied prohibition, Doctrine of pith and substance, Doctrine of colourable legislation, Doctrine of territorial nexus.
8. Commencement, operation, repeal and revival of statutes.
9. General Clauses Act, 1897.

#### Statutory Materials:

General Clauses Act, 1897

#### Books Recommended:

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Maxwell -                   | Interpretation of Statutes                 |
| 2. G. P. Singh -               | Interpretation of Statutes                 |
| 3. Vepa P. Sarathi -           | Interpretation of Statutes                 |
| 4. T. Bhattacharya-            | Interpretation of Statutes                 |
| 5. Avtar Singh & Harpreetkaur- | Introduction to Interpretation of Statutes |
| 6. Bindra -                    | Interpretation of Statutes                 |

## PAPER-V

### **PRACTICAL TRAINING – II ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (Full Internal)**

This paper carries 100 marks which will be awarded by way of internal assessment. The marks will be awarded in respect of the following components. All the components prescribed here under are compulsory. Students should do all the components without fail and secure minimum of 45% of marks earmarked for each components. In case, any student fails to do any particular component, he is to be treated absent for this paper as a whole and he should be required to do all the components fresh as and when it is scheduled for examination by the University.

1. Observance of proceeding in the Legal Aid Center and at LokAdalats- 25 marks

(Students shall attend and record the proceedings of the Legal Aid Center and at LokAdalats over the course of the semester on different dates and submit it in a record. Student shall record 5 cases each. Total 10 cases of 2.5 marks each).

2. Observance of Mediation and Conciliation proceedings - 25 marks

(Students shall attend and record the Mediation and Conciliation proceedings over the course of the semester on different dates and submit it in a record. Student shall record 5 proceedings each. Total 10 cases of 2.5 marks each).

3. Arbitration or Negotiation simulation exercises- 25marks

(Students shall be required to undergo a model arbitration process along with written submission on a hypothetical problem)

4. Viva -Voce- 25 Marks

Viva-voce shall be on the above three components recorded by the student.

#### **Note:**

1. Students should get minimum 45% marks in respect of the marks earmarked for each of the aforesaid components.
2. Viva-Voce is to be based on the exposure gained by the students while doing the first three of the aforesaid components.



## NINTH SEMESTER

### PAPER-I

#### CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE

1. Nature and Scope: Substantive and procedural law; Nature and scheme of the Code; Definitions of decree, order, judgement, legal representative, *mesne* profits; Difference between decree, order and judgement.
2. Suit in General: Meaning and essentials of suit; Jurisdiction of courts to try suits of civil nature unless barred; Stay of suit; *Res Judicata*; Difference between *Res Judicata*, *Res Subjudice*, and *Estoppel*; Conclusiveness of Foreign Judgements; Place of suing.
3. Framing of Suit: Institution of suit; Amendment of pleadings, including plaint and written statement (Order I, II, IV, VI, VII, and VIII); Affidavits.
4. Summons: Issue and service of summons to defendants and witnesses; Service of foreign summons; Dismissal of suit for default; *Ex-parte* proceedings and setting aside of *ex-parte* decree.
5. Special Suits: Suits by or against Government or public officers; Suits by or against minors and persons of unsound mind; Suits by indigent persons; Interpleader suits.
6. Other Proceedings: Appeals from decrees and orders; Reference, Review and Revision; Commissions; Caveat; Inherent powers of court; Arrest and attachment before judgement; Temporary injunction and interlocutory orders; Appointment of Receiver.
7. Execution (Order XXI): Courts competent to execute decrees; Precepts (Section 46); Questions to be determined by executing courts (Section 47); Stay of execution (Order XXI, Rule 26-29).
8. Procedures for Execution: Modes of execution (Section 51-54); Arrest and detention (Section 55-59; Order XXI-Rule 37-40); Attachment and sale of property (Section 60-64; Order XXI-Rule 48-59, 64-69, 72-73); Setting aside and confirmation of sale (Order XXI-Rule 89-94).
9. Law of Limitation: Definition, scope and object; Limitation of Suits, Appeals and Applications; Computation of period of limitation.

#### **Statutory Material:**

Code of Civil Procedure,  
1908 Limitation Act, 1963

#### **Recommended Books:**

1. Mulla – The Code of Civil Procedure
2. C.K. Takwani – Civil Procedure with Limitation Act
3. T.P. Tripathy – The Code of Civil Procedure
4. Mitra – Law of Limitations

## PAPER-II

### **CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE (Including Juvenile Justice Act and Probation of Offenders Act)**

1. Jurisdiction and hierarchy of criminal courts - Executive and judicial Magistrates - Other authorities under the code- Process to compel appearance.
2. Cognizable and non - cognizable offences - Investigation- Arrest with and without warrant - Inquest and report to courts.
3. Bailable and non - bailable offences - Bail and anticipatory bail - Rights of accused.
4. Process to compel Appearance – Summons – Service of Summons – Proclamation and Attachment – Bond for appearance
5. Charge - Definition, Content, Joinder and Alteration of Charges.
6. Trial - Fair Trial - Place of Trial - Kinds of Trial.
7. Judgment - Appeal, Reference, Revision - Inherent Powers of High Court.
8. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000.
9. The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.

#### **Statutory Materials:**

1. Criminal Procedure Code, 1973

#### **Books Recommended:**

1. Ratan Lal - Code of Criminal Procedure
2. Sarkar - Code of Criminal Procedure
3. Outlines of Criminal Procedure - R. V. Kelkar
4. Basu - Code of Criminal Procedure 1973
5. Sohoni's Code of Criminal Procedure (4 Volumes)
6. Dr. Nandhial's Code of Criminal Procedure (3 Volumes)
7. P. Ramanathan Iyer's - Code of Criminal Procedure
8. Law Commission Reports – 14<sup>th</sup>, 37<sup>th</sup> and 41<sup>st</sup>.

## PAPER-III

### CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY

1. Concept of crime and criminals- Classification of crime and criminals- Nature and scope of Criminology.
2. Schools of Criminology- Classical, Neo-classical, positive Neo-positive and sociological-Typological school.
3. Theories -Differential Association theory, Feudian theory, Theory of Determinism Economic theory, Multiple factor theory- Causation of crime-Heridity and crime. Born Criminal Theory, Family Crime, Mass Media & Crime, Drug Addiction & Crime.
4. White collar crime-classification-Sutherland's view on white collar crime- white collar crime in India- judicial response-Remedial measures.
5. Organised crimes- definition- characteristics-Theories of collective violence- communal violence- terrorism and related organised international crimes.
6. Theories of Punishment- Deterrent, Retributive, Preventive and Reformative theories- Alternatives of punishment-indeterminate sentence, Capital punishment- Constitutionality- Judicial approach to delayed execution-Law Commission's recommendations.
7. Prison Administration: Origin & Development – in India/USA/UK -Prison Labour, Open Air Prison, Prison Reforms.
8. Criminal Justice Administration in India- Impact of *Maneka Gandhi* case on fair trial, speedy trial, handcuffing, custodial violence, prison administration and legal aid.
9. Victimology- Impact of victimization-Restorative justice to victim-Compensatory relief to victim-Justice Malimath Committee Recommendations.

#### Books Recommended:

1. Sutherland- Criminology
2. Paranjape- criminology and Penology
3. Siddique- Criminology problems and perspectives
4. Barnes & Teeter's- New Horizons in Criminology
5. Sethna- Society and the Criminal

PAPER-IV

**PRACTICAL TRAINING – III  
DRAFTING PLEADING AND CONVEYANCE  
(Full Internal)**

This paper is aimed at exposing the student on drafting various types of Pleadings and Conveyance besides the general principals of Drafting. This paper carries 100 marks, which is to be awarded by way of internal assessment. The assessment is to be based on the following components. All the components prescribed hereunder are compulsory. Students should do all of them without any fail and secure not less than 45% marks earmarked for each component. In case, any student fails to do so any particular component he is to be treated absent for this paper as a whole and he should be required to do all the components fresh as and when it is scheduled for Examination by the University.

1. Drafting of Pleadings: -  
45 marks

General principals of Drafting and Relevant Substantive Rules shall be taught.

- (i) Civil Pleadings: Plaint, Written Statement, Interlocutory Application, Original Petition, Affidavit, Execution Petition, Memorandum of Appeal and Revision, Petition under Article 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India, including Public Interest Litigation.  
(ii) Criminal Pleadings: Complaint, Criminal Miscellaneous Petition, Bail Application, Memorandum of Appeal and Revision.

The student shall do 15 practical exercises in drafting of pleadings (carrying 3 marks each) and submit the same in a record form.

2. Drafting of Conveyance: -  
45 marks

Conveyancing: Sale Deed, Mortgage Deed, Lease Deed, Gift Deed, Promissory Note, Power of Attorney, Will, Trust Deed, Partition deed, Partnership deed.

The student shall do 15 practical exercises in drafting of conveyancing (carrying 3 marks each) and submit in a record form.

3. Viva-Voce -  
10 marks

**Note:**

1. Students should get minimum 45% marks in respect of the marks earmarked for each of the aforesaid components.
2. Viva-voce will be on the general principles of drafting and on the records submitted by the students.

## TENTH SEMESTER

### PAPER-I

#### INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWS

##### Introduction to Intellectual Property:

1. Nature and Concept of Intellectual Property Rights; Paris Convention on the Protection of Industrial Property, 1883; Berne Convention on the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, 1886; Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs), 1994; World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO); World Trade Organisation(WTO)

##### Trade Marks (Trade Marks Act, 1999):

2. Definitions and Registration: 'Mark' Sec. 2(1)(m); 'Trade Mark' Sec. 2(1)(zb); 'Well Known Trade Mark' Sec. 2(1)(zg); Registered and Unregistered Trade Marks; Procedure for Registration of Trade Marks (Sec. 18-23); Absolute Grounds for Refusal of Registration (Sec. 9); Relative Grounds for Refusal of Registration (Sec. 11); Prior or Vested Rights (Sec. 12, and Sec. 33-35); Rectification of Register (Sec.57)
3. Passing Off, Infringement and Licencing: Difference between Passing Off and Infringement; Passing of Same, Similar or Different Goods; Enlargement of Infringement Protection (Sec. 29); Exceptions to infringement Action (Sec. 30); Licencing of Trade Marks(Section 48 to 53); Permission of Central Government not Required under the present Act; Necessity of Actual Quality Control; Supremacy of Licencing Agreement.

##### Patents (The Patent Act, 1970):

4. Definition of Patent; Principles underlying patent law in India; Patentable and non-Patentable inventions; Procedure to Obtain Patent; Terms of Patent; Register of Patent and Patent Office; Rights and Obligations of patentee; Transfer of Patent Rights, Assignment and License
5. Compulsory License; License of Rights and Revocation for non-working; Government use of Invention; Grounds for Revocation of Patent; Surrender of Patents; Specification and Amendment of Specification

##### Copyrights (The Copyrights Act, 1957):

6. Definition of Copyrights; Subject Matter of Copyrights; Terms of Copyrights; Rights Conferred by Copyrights; Rights of Broadcasting Authorities;
7. Registration of Copyrights; Copyrights Board; International Copyrights; Assignment, Transmission and Relinquishment of Copyrights; License of Copyrights; Infringement of Copyrights and Remedies for Infringement

Industrial Designs (The Designs Act, 2000):

8. 'Design' Sec. 2(d); 'Original' Sec. 2(g); 'Copyright' Sec. 2(c); Copyright in Design (Sec. 11); Registration of Design (Sec. 3-9); Cancellation of Design (Sec. 19); Infringement of Copyright in Designs and Remedies (Sec. 22); Overlap of Design, Copyright and Trade Marks

Geographical Indications (Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999):

9. 'Geographical Indication' Sec. 2(e); 'Indication' Sec. 2(g); 'Goods' Sec. 2(f); 'Producer' Sec. 2(k); Procedure for Registration GI (Sec. 3-8 and Sec. 11-17); Grounds for Refusal of Registration of GI (Sec. 9); Duration of Protection and Renewal (Sec. 18-19); Infringement and Remedies (Sec. 20-23, Sec. 37-54, and Sec. 66-67); Conflict of GIs and Trade Marks (Sec.25-26)

**Books Recommended:**

1. P Narayanan – Law of Trade Marks and Passing Offs
2. P Narayanan – Copyright and Industrial Designs
3. P Narayanan – Intellectual Property Law
4. Cornish – Intellectual Property
5. VK Ahuja – Law Relating to Intellectual Property Rights
6. Kailasam – Law of Trade Marks and Geographical Indications
7. WIPO – Background Reading Materials on Intellectual property

## PAPER-II

### **PRACTICAL TRAINING – IV MOOT COURT EXERCISE AND INTERNSHIP (Full Internal)**

This paper carries 100 marks which is to be awarded by way of internal assessment. The assessment is to be awarded in respect of the following components. All the components prescribed hereunder are compulsory and eventually, the students should do all of them without fail. In case, any student fails to do any particular component, he is to be treated absent for this paper as a whole and he should be required to do all the components fresh as and when it is scheduled for examination by the University.

1. Moot Court(Three problems) - 30 Marks
  - Memorials (3 x 5 marks) ----15marks
  - Presentation (3 x 5 marks) ---15marks

Every student is required to do three moot courts with 10 marks for each. The Moot Court work will be on assigned problem and it will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submissions and 5 marks for oral advocacy.

2. Client Interviewing Techniques, pre-trial preparations and Internship Diary- 30Marks

Each Student will observe interviewing sessions of clients at the Lawyer's Office and record the proceedings, which will carry 15 marks. Each student will further observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit/petition. Which should be recorded by the students which will carry 15 marks.

3. Observation of Trial - 30marks
  - i. Civil Case - 15marks
  - ii. Criminal Case - 15marks

Students may be required to attend two trials, one Civil trial and one Criminal Trial (15 marks each). They will maintain a record and enter the various stages of trial observed during their attendance on different days in the court assignment.

4. Viva-Voce - 10marks

#### **Note:**

1. Students should get minimum 45% marks in respect of the marks earmarked for each of the aforesaid components.
2. Viva-voce will be on the records submitted by the students.