

COURSE OF STUDY AND SCHEME OF EXAMINATION
FIRST YEAR
5 YEAR B.Com, LL.B

I SEMESTER

S. No	Components of Study	Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total	
			L	T	P		I	E		
1	Core	1.1	General English - I	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
2		1.2	Principles Of Management	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
3		1.3	Business Communication	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
4		1.4	Contracts – I (General Principles Of Law Of Contract)	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
	Total						24	80	320	400

II SEMESTER

S. No	Components of Study	Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total	
			L	T	P		I	E		
1	Core	2.1	General English - II	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
2		2.2	Business Environment	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
3		2.3	Auditing	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
4		2.4	Contracts-II (Special Contracts)	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
	Total						24	80	320	400

SECOND YEAR
5 YEAR B.Com, LL.B

III SEMESTER

S. No	Components of Study		Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
				L	T	P		I	E	
1	Core	3.1	Business Economics	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
2		3.2	Financial Accounting	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
3		3.3	Law of Torts And Consumer Protection Law	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
4		3.4	Constitutional Law – I	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
	Total						24	80	320	400

IV SEMESTER

S. No	Components of Study		Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
				L	T	P		I	E	
1	Core	4.1	Advanced Accounting	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
2		4.2	Financial Management	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
3		4.3	Constitutional Law-II	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
4		4.4	Administrative Law	5	1	-	6	20	80	100

	Total						24	80	320	400
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THIRD YEAR
5 YEAR B.Com, LL.B

V SEMESTER

S. No	Components of Study		Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
				L	T	P		I	E	
1	Core	5.1	Corporate Accounting	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
2		5.2	Financial Services – Banking & Insurance	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
3		5.3	History of Courts, Legislation and Legal profession in India	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
4		5.4	Law Of Crimes- I (IPC)	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
5		5.5	Family Law – I	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
	Total						30	100	400	500

VI SEMESTER

S. No	Components of Study		Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
				L	T	P		I	E	
1	Core	6.1	Cost and Management Accounting	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
2		6.2	International Business Management	5	1	-	6	20	80	100

3		6.3	Legal Language and Legal Writing	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
4		6.4	Jurisprudence	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
5		6.5	Environmental Law	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
	Total						30	100	400	500

FOURTH YEAR
5 YEAR B.Com, LL.B

VII SEMESTER

S. No	Components of Study	Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
			L	T	P		I	E	
1	Core	7.1 Property Law (Including Transfer of Property Act and Easement Act)	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
2		7.2 Labour Law –I	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
3		7.3 Company Law	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
4		7.4 Public International Law	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
5		7.5 Interpretation of Statutes (Optional-I)	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
	Total					30	100	400	500

VIII SEMESTER

S. No	Components of Study	Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
			L	T	P		I	E	

1	Core	8.1	Labour Law – II	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
2		8.2	Family Law – II	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
3		8.3	Taxation Law	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
4		8.4	Intellectual Property Rights Law (Optional-II)	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
5		8.5	Land Law Including Tenure and Tenancy System (Optional-III)	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
	Total						30	100	400	500

FIFTH YEAR
5 YEAR B.Com, LL.B
IX SEMESTER

S. No	Components of Study	Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total	
			L	T	P		I	E		
1	Core	9.1	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
2		9.2	Law of Crimes – II (Criminal Procedure Code)	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
3		9.3	Law of Evidence	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
4	Generic Elective	9.4	Banking Law (Optional-IV)	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
5		9.5	Media Law with RTI Act (Optional-V)	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
6		9.6	Probation, Parole and Prison Administration	5	1	-	6	20	80	100

7	Open Elective	9.7a	Local Self Government including Panchayat Administration	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
8		9.7b	White Collar Crime							
	Total						30	100	400	500

X SEMESTER

S. No	Components of Study	Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total	
			L	T	P		I	E		
1	Core	10.1	Practical Training I : Drafting Pleading and Conveyancing	2	0	4	6	90	10	100
2		10.2	Practical Training II : Professional Ethics and Accounting System	4	2	0	6	20	80	100
3		10.3	Practical Training III : Alternative Dispute Resolution	3	0	3	6	50	50	100
4		10.4	Practical Training IV : Moot Court Exercise and Internship	2	0	4	6	90	10	100
5		10.5	Penology and Victimology (Optional – VI)	5	1	-	6	20	80	100

	Total						30	100	400	500
			Grand Total				276			4600

Note:-

- 1) Student has to choose two papers out of three papers in Generic Elective in IX semester
- 2) Students of other discipline other than law course can choose one paper out of two in open elective in IX Semester. (To get additional credits)
- 3) Duration of examination for each paper in all the semesters is 3 Hours except Practical Training – I and IV and for Practical Training - III the duration of examination is 1 ½ Hours only.
- 4) Allotment of Marks:
 All papers carry a total of 100 Marks. Except the practical training papers I to IV
 The allotment of Marks is as follows
 80 Marks are allotted to the Semester End written examination
 20 Marks are allotted to internal test break up of which is as follows:
 First internal test - 20 marks
 Second internal test - 20 marks

I SEMESTER

5 YEAR B.COM, LL.B
FIRST SEMESTER
PAPER-1.1
GENERAL ENGLISH -I

- Unit 1** : Grammar and usage (Communication skill: Simple sentences
(One clause): their phrase structure, Tense and concord, New modifiers
(Determiners, prepositional phrases clauses), Basic
Transformation: a) Passives b) Negatives c) Questions, Complex and
Compound sentences (use of connectives), Conditionals, Reported
Speech, Questions tags and short response, some common errors
- Unit 2** : Vocabulary (communication skills):Legal terms (relevant to the subject
paper of LL.B student),Use of legal terms and idiomatic expression
- Unit 3** : Comprehensive skills: Reading comprehension
(principles and practice),Listening comprehension
- Unit 4** : Composition skills: Paragraph writing, Formal Correspondence,
Note taking.

BOOKS PRESCRIBED

1. Wren and Martin: English Grammar and Composition
2. Eroform-Home,Mac Millan: Essay, Precise, Composition and
3. Comprehension
4. Berry.T.E: The Most Common Mistakes in English
5. Ishitiaque Abidi: Law and Language

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

1. Close.R.A: A reference Grammar for students of English

Paper – 1.2 **Principles of Management**

Objectives:- The Course aims at providing fundamental knowledge and exposure to the concepts, theories and practices in the field of management.

Unit 1:-

Management : Concept , importance, functions – Classical, Neo – classical and Modern approaches – Role of Manager, levels of Management.
Planning : nature, importance, objectives, MBO, strategies, policies, planning premises, decision making.

Unit 2:-

Organizing : process, principles, formal and informal organizations, span, departmentation, line and staff systems.
Authority and power – delegation and decentralization.
Staffing : importance, need, HR Planning, selection, placement, Induction.

Unit 3:-

Directing – effectiveness.
Motivation – job enrichment – job satisfaction – morale.
Leadership – role of leader and manager , styles, choice of styles.

Unit 4:-

Communication: Classification, functions in organization, effective communication.
Conflict :stages, types, causes, consequences, prevention.
Coordination : need, techniques, problems.
Control : steps, need, types, benefits, problems.

References:

1. Harold Koontz, Heins Wehrich, A Ramchandra Aryasri – “Principles of Management”, (Tata Mc Graw Hill Company, New Delhi)
2. P.C.Tripathy, P.N.Reddy – “Principles of Management”, (Tata Mc Graw Hill Company)
3. Gupta, C.B; Management Concept and Practices, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi, 2003.
4. L.M. Prasad, Principles and practice of Management, Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi, 2003.
5. Chopra, R.K. – Principles & Practices of Management, Sun India Publication, Latest Edition.
6. Stoner, Freeman and Gilbert Jr.; Management, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 2003.

7. Dinakar Pagare : Business Management, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi
8. Peter F. Drucker – Management, Tasks, Responsibilities, Practices – Allied Publishers Pvt Ltd, Mumbai.
9. Nair Banerjee Agarwal : Business Administration and Management – Pragati Prakashan, Meerut.
10. T. Ramaswamy – Principles of Management – Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
11. Dr. Mittal and Dr. Agarwal, Sanjeevi Prakashan – Principles of Management – Meerut
12. Pradeep Kumar – Principles of Management – Kedarnath Ramnath & Co, Meerut
13. Dr. B.S. Moshal – Principles of Management – Ane Books Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi

Paper – 1.3

BUSINESS COMMUNICATION

Unit 1:-

Importance of Communication. Listening Skills. Non verbal communication skills. Working in teams. Roles in teams. Decisions in teams.

Unit 2:-

Writing with purpose. Directness and indirectness in good and neutral news messages, bad news and persuading messages. Writing, 'resume' and job search process. Selecting right medium for messages.

Unit 3:-

Basics of report writing. Types of reports and their formats. Proposals. Essentials of grammar, Mechanics and usage.

Unit 4:-

Public speaking. Using visual aids. Preparing for interviews. Traits of great orators.

References:

- 1) Raymond V Lesikar et al; “Business Communication” (Tata Mc Graw Hill Education)
- 2) Courtland L Bovee et al; “Business Communication Today” (Pearson)
- 3) Norman Lewis; “How to Read Better and Faster” (Binny Publishing House, New Delhi)
- 4) Rajendra Pal and J.S. Korlahalli – Essentials of Business (Sultan Chand &

Sons, New Delhi)

5) P.D. Chaturvedi and Mukesh Chaturvedi – Business Communication (Pearson)

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PAPER-1.4

CONTRACTS-I (General Principles of Law of Contract)

- Unit-1. History and nature of contractual obligations-writs of debt, covenant and account-actions on the case and on assumptionist consideration-moral basis for contractual obligations subjective and objective theories sanctity of contracts.
- Unit-2. Agreement and contract definitions, elements and different kinds.
- Unit-3. Proposal and acceptance: Their various forms-essential elements, communication and revocation-proposal and invitations for proposal-floating offers-tenders-dumping of goods.
- Unit-4. Consideration. *Nudum pactum*-its need, meaning, kinds, essential elements-privity of contract and considerations-its exception adequacy of consideration present, past and adequate consideration, unlawful consideration and its effects views of law commission of India on consideration-evaluation of the doctrine of consideration
- Unit-5. Capacity to contract: Meaning-incapacity arising out of status and mental defect minor's agreements-definition of "minor"-accessories supplied to a minor-agreements beneficial and detrimental to a minor affirmation-ratification in cases by a person of an agreement made by him while he was a minor-agreements and estoppels-evaluation of the law relating to minors agreements-other illustrations of incapacity to contract.
- Unit-6. **Free consent: Its need and definition-factors vitiating free consent**
- 6.1. Coercion-definition-factors elements-duress and coercion-various illustrations of coercion- doctrine of economic duress-effect of coercion-evaluation of Sec.15.
 - 6.2. Undue influence-definition-essential elements-between which influence-independent advice- *paradarhanashin* women-unconscionable bargains effect of undue influence.
 - 6.3. Misrepresentation-definition-misrepresentation of law and of fact-their effects and Illustrations
 - 6.4. Fraud-definition-essential elements-suggestion-false *suppressio veri*-when does silence amounts to fraud? Active concealment of truth-importance of intention.
 - 6.5. Mistake-definition-kinds-fundamental error-mistake of law and of fact-their effects-when does a mistake vitiate free consent and when does it not vitiate from consent?.
- Unit-7. **Legality of objects**

- 7.1. Void agreements-lawful and unlawful consideration and objects Void, Voidable, Illegal and unlawful agreements and their effects.
- 7.2. Unlawful considerations and objects
 - 7.2.1. Forbidden by law
 - 7.2.2. Defeating the provision of any law
 - 7.2.3. Fraudulent
 - 7.2.4. Injurious to person or property
 - 7.2.5. Immoral
 - 7.2.6. Against public policy
- 7.3. Agreements without consideration
 - 7.3.1. Agreements without consideration
 - 7.3.2. Agreements in restraint of marriage
 - 7.3.3. Agreements in restraint of trade-its exceptions-sale of good will, sec.11 restrictions, under the partnership act, trade combinations exclusive dealing agreements, restraints on employees under agreements of service.
 - 7.3.4. Agreements in restraint of legal proceedings-its exception
 - 7.3.5. Uncertain agreement
 - 7.3.6. Wagering agreements-its exceptions

Unit-8. **Discharge of a contract and its various moods:**

- 8.1. By performance-conditions of valid tender of performance-how? By whom? Where?When- in what manner? Performance of reciprocal promises- time essence of contract.
- 8.2. By breach-anticipatory breach and present breach.
- 8.3. Impossibility of performance-specific grounds of frustration-application to leases- theories of frustration-effect of frustration-frustration and restitution.
- 8.4. By period of limitation.
- 8.5. By agreement recession and alteration-their effect-remission and waiver of performance extension of time-accord and satisfaction.

Unit-9. **Quasi contracts or certain relations resembling those created by contract.**

Unit-10. Remedies in contractual relations.

- 10.1. Damages-kinds-remoteness of damages ascertainment of damages.
- 10.2. Injunction-when granted and when refused-why?
- 10.3. Refund and restitution
- 10.4. Specific performance-why? When?
- 10.5. Specific performance of contracts under Specific Relief Act 1969
- 10.6. Recession of contracts
- 10.7. Cancellation of instruments
- 10.8. Declaratory decrees
- 10.9. Preventive relive

SUGGESTED READINGS

- 1 : Indian Contract Act,1872 and Specific Relief Act, 1963 and their commentaries.
- 2 : Guest-Anson. A.G. Law of Contract (24th Edn 1974)

- 3 : Avtar Singh. Dr -Law of Contract.
- 4 : Cheshire. G.C & Fifoor. H.S -The Law of Contract. (2 Edn. 1976).
- 5 : Chitty- Chitty on contracts- General Principles Vol-I (22 Edn. 1977).
- 6 : Kapur. J.L)Ed) Pollock and Mulla on the Indian Contract and Specific Relief Acts (9 Edn. 1972).
- 7 : Dalal J.H (Ed) Mulla on the Indian Contract Act (10 Edn. 1977).

II SEMESTER

PAPER-2.1

GENERAL ENGLISH-II

Unit 1: Vocabulary

1. Foreign words and phrases (important Latin and English affixes)
2. Certain set of expression and phrases
3. One word substitution
4. Words of ten confused

Unit 2: Comprehension skills

1. Concern logical fallacies
2. Comprehension of legal texts
3. Use of cohesive devices (Legal drafting)
4. Precise-writing, summarizing and briefing
5. Brief-writing and drafting of reports
6. Essay writing on topics of legal interests
7. Varieties of sentence structures and verb pattern

Unit 3: Speech writing

1. Reading aloud (knowledge of proper pauses)
2. Key sounds, their discrimination and account
3. Consulting a pronouncing Dictionary
4. Rapid reading and debating exercise.

Unit 4 : M.K. Gandhi-The Law and Lawyer

- : Lord Denning-due process of Law parts I to III
- : M.C. Setaved-My Life
- : M.C. Chagla: Roses in December

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

- 1 : Selected materials drawn from renowned judgments
- 2 : Materials drawn from legal notices, petition, appeals, court orders, statutes, bills, rules etc
- 3 : Lifco-legal drafting
- 4 : David Green- contemporary English Grammar, Structure composition (MacMillan) Chapters XLI and XLII

Paper – 2.2

Business Environment

Objectives: The purpose of this course is to acquaint students with the business environment in terms of various laws, forces and regulatory measures governing business operations in India.

Unit – 1.

Business concept mission – Business Environs and Economic Environment – Responsibility of Business – Professionalism in India – Ethics.

Unit – 2.

Non Economic Environment – Political, Legal, Demographic, technological, Natural Environment – Pollution – Trade unions

Unit – 3.

Social change – Wave front analysis – Third wave practices and implications in organization – Cultural dynamics – Cultural process and lags – secular outlook – Community development – Consumerism.

Unit – 4.

Economic systems – the Role of Government in Economic development – Indian Economic planning – Five year plans in brief – Current Plan – Industrial policy – Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation – Public, Private joint sectors – Industrial development and regulation.

Unit – 5.

Monetary and Fiscal Policies – Budget – Money and Capital markets – Stock Exchanges and regulations – Industrial financing – Industrial sickness – Exim policy – Multinational corporations.

References:-

1. Francis Cherunliam : Business Environment (Himalaya)
2. Aswathappa : Essential of Business Environment (Himalaya)
3. Sk. Misra and Puri V.K. : Indian economy (Himalaya)
4. Alvin Toffler : Third Wave
5. R.P. Maheswari and A.N Gupta : Business Government and society – A Study of Business Environment (Vani Educational)
6. Paul Justin : Business Environment (Tata McGraw Hill)
7. Sk. Misra and Puri V.K. : Economic Environment of Business (Himalaya)
8. B.A. Prakash : Indian Economy Since 1991 (Pearson)
9. Shakh Saleem : Business Environment (pearson)
10. Bedi, Suresh (2004) Business Environment, Excel Books, New Delhi.
11. Economic Survey, Government of India (Latest)
12. Monthly Bulletins, Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai

13. Agarwal Pragathi Prakashan – Economic Environment of Business, Meerut
14. K.V. Sivaiah, V.B.M Das, Indian Industrial Economy (S.Chand & Company Ltd, New Delhi)

Paper – 2.3 **AUDITING**

- Objectives:** i) To impart knowledge pertaining to basic concepts of auditing.
ii) To acquaint oneself with auditing procedure and report Writing.

Unit 1. Introduction to Auditing

Auditing: Meaning-Definition-Evolution-Objectives-Importance.

Types of audit: Based on ownership (Proprietorship, Partnership, Companies, Trusts, Cooperative Societies, Government Departments) -Based on time (Interim, Final, Continuous, Balance Sheet)- Based on objectives (Independent, Financial, Internal, Cost, Tax, Government, Secretarial).

Unit 2. Planning of Audit and Control

Auditor: Qualifications and disqualifications – Qualities - Appointment and Reappointment – Remuneration – Removal – Rights – Duties – Liabilities.

Audit planning: - Engagement letter - Audit programme -Audit note book - Audit papers – Audit work book - Audit contents - Audit markings - Internal check- Internal control –(Sales-Purchases-Fixed assets-Cash-Bank-Pay Roll) - Accounting controls and Sampling in audit.

Unit 3. Vouching and Audit of Financial Statements

Vouching: Meaning- Vouching of cash and trading transactions –Investigation, Verification and Valuation of assets and liabilities- Differences between vouching, investigation, verification and valuation.

Audit of Financial Statements: Receipts – Payments – Sales – Purchases -Fixed assets – Investments - Personal ledger – Inventories - Capital and Reserves - Other assets - Other liabilities.

Unit 4. Audit of Institutions

Audit of institutions: Partnership - Manufacturing and Other Companies -Non-trading concerns.

Audit Report: Contents - Preparation of audit report – Fair report - Qualified report.

Reference Books :

1. Contemporary Auditing : Kamal Gupta
2. Practical auditing : Spicer & Pegler
3. Principles and practices of Auditing : Jagdish Prakash
4. Principles of Auditing : Ghatalia
5. Business correspondence and Report Writing : Tata M.Graw Hill
6. Business correspondence & Report writing : Urmila Rai &S.M. Rai
7. Business communications and Report writing : Kalyani Publications
8. Auditing : N.D.Kapoor
9. Practical Auditing : T.N.Tandon
10. Auditing : Dinkar Pagare

11. Auditing : R.G.Saxena (Himalaya Publications)
12. Fundamentals of Auditing : Kamal Gupta and Ashok Gupta
13. Auditing Principles and Techniques : Basu SK

PAPER-2.4

CONTRACTS-II (Special Contracts)

Unit-1. Indemnity and guarantee:

- 1.1. Indemnity and guarantee (Sec. 134, 127) Indian Contract Act 1872
- 1.2. Contract of indemnity
 - A. Definition
 - B. Rights of indemnity holder
 - C. Liability of indemnifier.
- 1.3. Contract of guarantee
 - A. Definition
 - B. Essential characteristics of contract of guarantee
 - C. Distinction between contract of indemnity and contract of guarantee
 - D. Kinds of guarantee
 - E. Rights and liabilities of surety
 - F. Discharge of surety
 - G. Contract of Bailment and (Sec. 148-181 of Indian Contract Act 1872).

Unit-2. Bailment

- 2.1. Definition
- 2.2. Essential requisites of bailment
- 2.3. Kinds of bailment
- 2.4. Rights and duties of bailor and bailee
- 2.5. Termination of bailment
- 2.6. Pledge
 - A. Definition
 - B. Rights and duties of pawnor and pawnee
 - C. Pledge by Non Owners.

Unit-3. Contract of Agency (Sec. 182-238 of the Indian Contract Act 1872)

- 3.1. Definition of agent
- 3.2. Creation of agency
- 3.3. Rights and Duties of agent
- 3.4. Delegation of authority
- 3.5. Personal liability of agent
- 3.6. Relations of principal with third parties
- 3.7. Termination of agency.

Unit-4. Contract of sale of goods (The Indian Sale of Goods Act 1930).

- 4.1. Formation of Contract
- 4.2. Subject matter of Contract of Sale
- 4.3. Conditions and Warranties
- 4.4. Express and Implied conditions and Warranties
- 4.5. *Caveat Emptor*
- 4.6. Property, Possession and Risk
- 4.7. Passing of Property
- 4.8. Sale of non-owners
- 4.9. Delivery of goods
- 4.10. Rights and duties of seller and buyer before and after sale.

4.11. Rights of unpaid seller.

Unit-5. **Contracts of partnership (The Indian Partnership Act,1932).**

5.1. Definition and nature of Partnership

5.2. Formation of Partnership

5.3. Test of Partnership

5.4. Partnership and other Associations

5.5. Registration of Firms

5.6. Effect of non-registration

5.7. Relation of Partners

5.8. Rights and Duties of Partners

5.9. Properties of the Firm

5.10. Relation of Partners to third parties

5.11. Implied authority of a partner

5.12. Kinds of Partners

5.13. Minor as Partners

5.14. Reconstitution of a Firm

5.15. Dissolution of firm.

Unit-6. **Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881**

SUGGESTED READINGS

- 1 : Indian Contract Act, 1872 (Sec. 124-238)
- 2 : The Sale of Goods Act, 1930.
- 3 : The Partnership Act, 1932.
- 4 : Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881.
- 5 : Cheshire and Fifoot-The Law of Contract.
- 6 : Chitty- on contracts (Specific Contracts) Vol-II
- 7 : Pollock and Mulla-Indian contracts and Specific Relief Act.
- 8 : Pollock and Mulla- Sale of Goods and Partnership Acts.
- 9 : Avtar Singh-Law of Contracts.
- 10 : Khargumwallah-The Negotiable Instruments Act

III SEMESTER

PAPER – 3.1

BUSINESS ECONOMICS

UNIT – 1:

Nature - Scope - Definitions of Business Economics - Application of Managerial Economics to Business - Micro Vs Macro Economics - Roll & Responsibilities of Managerial Economist

UNIT – 2:

The concept of demand - Demand Schedule - Demand Curve - Demand Function - Theory of Demand - Demand forecasting - sources of data and methods of forecasting - Demand for Established & New Products and services

UNIT – 3:

Production function - Return's to scale - Cost concepts and classifications - Cost function - Break even analysis - Profit theories.

UNIT- 4:

Macro Economic Analysis - Nation Income - Population - Business Cycle - Inflation - New economic Policy of the Government of India.

UNIT – 5:

Pricing Decisions - Objectives of Pricing - Basics factors in pricing - Pricing under perfect - Monopoly - Oligopoly and monopolistic competitions pricing discrimination - pricing methods.

Reference Books:-

1. H.Criag Peterson, W.Cris Lewis : Managerial Economics (pearson)
2. Paul G.Keat and Philit Y.Yound: Managerial Economics (pearson)
3. D.M.Mithani: Managerial Economics (Himalaya)
4. Suma Damoodaran : Managerial Economics (Oxford)
5. D.N. Dwivedi: Managerial Economics (Vikas)
6. P.L. Metha: Managerial Economics (Sultan Chand)
7. Samuel C. Wabb: Managerial Economics (Cengage)
8. Diwidi, D.N. (2003) Managerial Economics, Vikas Publishing House.
9. Chaturvedi D.D AND S.L.Gupata (2003) Business Economics, Brijwasi publishers.

Paper – 3.2
FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

Unit 1:

Accounting - Scope-Nature - Objective - Principals Concepts-Users of accounting information Classification of Accounts Journal Ledger Trail balance.

Unit 2:

Financial statements -capital and revenue items - Construction of Trading and profit & loss account and Balance sheet - Accounting for intangible assets.

Unit 3:

Elements of Cost - Classification of costs - Marginal costing - Activity based costing.

Unit 4:

Functional and activity based budgeting - standard costing and variance analysis.

UNIT 5:

Computerisation of Accounts - Advantages - Disadvantages - Accounting information system - Use of Tally packages.

Reference Books:

1. Gupta R.L and Radhaswamy .M, Advanced Accountancy (Sultan Chand &sons, New Delhi.
2. James .A.Hall, Accounting information systems (Cengage)
3. Maheshwari S.N. Adadvanced accountancy (Vikas)
4. Ramachandran .N. and Ram Kumar K. Financial Accounting for Management.(McGraw Hill)
5. Ambrish Gupta, Financial accounting for management (Pearson)
6. Don R.hnsan and maryamme M.mowen,management accounting (Cengage)
7. Paresh Shah,Basic,Financial Accounting for management(Oxford)

PAPER-3.3

LAW OF TORTS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS

Unit-1. Evolution of law of torts

- 1.1. Its development by courts in England.
- 1.2. Forms of Action.
- 1.3. Emergence of specific remedies from case to case.
- 1.4. Reception of Law of Torts in India.
- 1.5. Principles of Equity Justice and good conscience
- 1.6. Definition, nature, scope and objects
- 1.7. A Wrongful act violation of a duty (in rem) imposed by law, duty which is owed to people generally, Legal damages-*damnum sine injuria and injuria sine damno*
- 1.8. Tort distinguished from crime, breach of contract – The concept of Unliquidated damages- changing scope of Law of Torts: Expanding character- duties owed to people generally due to complexities of modern society, scientific and technological progress, industrialization, organization, specialization, occupational hazards-objects-prescribing standards of human conduct, redressal wrongs by payment of compensation, prescribing unlawful conduct by injunctions.

Unit-2. Principles of liability in torts:

- 2.1. Fault
- 2.2. Wrongful intent
- 2.3. Negligence
- 2.4. Liability without fault
- 2.5. Violation of Ethical codes
- 2.6. Statutory liability
- 2.7. Fatal Accidents Act-Railway Act-Workmen's compensation Act-Motor vehicles Act-Carrier Acts-Insurance Laws.
- 2.8. Place of motive in torts.
- 2.9. Extinguishments of liability in certain situations:
- 2.10. Death, *Actio personalis mortium cumpersona*-Exceptions-Law reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1934.
- 2.11. Waiver and Acquie

Unit-3. Justification in tort:

- 3.1. *Volenti non fit injuria*-What is free consent? Informed consent, mere knowledge and knowledge coupled with assumption of risk.
- 3.2. Necessity, Private and Public.
- 3.3. Plaintiff's default
- 3.4. Act of good and Inevitable Accident
- 3.5. Private defense
- 3.6. Statutory Authorisation
- 3.7. Judicial and Quasi-Judicial Acts
- 3.8. Parental and Quasi Parental Authority

Unit-4. Doctrine of sovereign immunity and its relevance in India

- 4.1. Liability of state-sovereign and non-sovereign functions, Croen proceedings Act of U.K Federal Tort Claims Act of U.S.A.
- 4.2. Constitution of India (Arts 294 and 300)
- 4.3. Act of state

Unit-5. Vicarious liability:

- 5.1. Basis, Scope and Justification
- 5.2. Express Authorization
- 5.3. Ratification
- 5.4. Abetment
- 5.5. Special Relationships
- 5.6. Master and servant-arising out of and in the course of employment who is master? Control test who is servant, borrowed servant independent contractor?.
- 5.7. Principal and Agent
- 5.8. Corporation and Principal Officer

Unit-6. Torts against persons and personal relations:

- 6.1. Assault, Battery, Mayhem
- 6.2. False Imprisonment
- 6.3. Defamation-Libel, slander including law relating to privileges
- 6.4. Marital Relations, Domestic Relations, Parental Relations, Master and Servant Relations.
- 6.5. Malicious prosecution
- 6.6. Shortened Expectation of life.
- 6.7. Nervous shock.
- 6.8. Defenses.
- 6.9. Trespass to land, Trespass *ab initio*, dispossession
- 6.10. Movable property-Trespass to goods, Detinue, Conversion
- 6.11. Torts against Business interests-Injurious Falsehood, Misstatements passing off.

Unit-7. Absolute/strict liability:

- 7.1. Basic concepts
- 7.2. Theories of Negligence
- 7.3. Standards of care, Duty to take care, carelessness inadvertence
- 7.4. Doctrine of contributive Negligence.
- 7.5. *Res ipsa liquitor* and its due to Negligence with special reference to consumer protection law.
- 7.6. Professional liability due to Negligence with special reference to consumer protection law.
- 7.7. The rule in *Ryland v. Fletcher*. Principle for application of these rules.
- 7.8. Storing of dangerous things.
- 7.9. Escape of dangerous things-application of principles in concrete cases of damage arising out of industrial activity. (The Bhopal Disaster, Oelum, Gas Escape, Machua Dam Burst, M.C. Mehta sace, Nuclear Installations and their hazards).
- 7.10. Liability under Motor Vehicle Act, Railway Act etc.

Unit-8. Nuisance

- 8.1. Definition, Essentials, Types
- 8.2. Acts which constitute nuisance-obstructions of highways, pollution of air, water, noise, interference with light and air.

Unit-9. Legal Remedies:

- 9.1. Legal remedies
- 9.2. Award of damages-simple, special, punitive
- 9.3. Remoteness of damages-foreseability and directness tests
- 9.4. Injunction
- 9.5. Specific restitution of property

- 9.6. Extra-legal remedies-self help, re-entry in land, re-capture of goods, distress damage feasant abetment to nuisance
- 9.7. Judicial process in Tort-Dilatoriness-Complicated rules of procedures and evidence - Experts in trial process, reports of testing labs-Court fees, problems of access

Unit-10. Common Law and the Consumer:

- 10.1. Duty to take care and liability for negligence: Manufacturers and traders and providers of services such as lawyers, doctors and other professionals
- 10.2. *Caveat emptor and Caveat Venditor*
- 10.3. Deceit and false advertisement
- 10.4. Liability for hazardous and inherently dangerous industrial activity.
- 10.5. Product liability-EEC directives
- 10.6. Right to common property resources-right to pass and repass on pathways
- 10.7. Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

PAPER-3.4 **CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I**

- Unit-1.** Preamble-Federalism- Secularism-Social justice-Interpretation of preamble
- Unit-2.** The Union and its territory: Name and territory of the union-Admission or Establishment of new States– Formation of a new State- Alteration of areas or boundaries- Names of the existing states
- Unit-3.** Citizenship: Right of citizenship of persons migrated from paksitan, and persons of Indian origin residing outside of india, voluntary acquiring citizenship of foreign state not to be citizens continuance of the rights of citizenship, citizenship act.
- Unit-4. Meaning and scope of state under Article 12 of Constitution of India**
 - 4.1. Local Authority – Municipalities, District Boards, Panchayats Improvement Trustand Mining settlement Boards, Body of Port Commissioners under the control or management of a municipal or local fund.
 - 4.2. Other Authorities – Power to make laws, byelaws, rules, orders or regulations, are called ‘Other authorities’ within the meaning of Article 12.
 - 4.3. State in the light of Fundamental rights.
- Unit-5.** Fundamental Rights - Definition – Laws inconsistent with or in derogation of the fundamental rights- The Right to equality, equality of opportunity- Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race caste, sex or place of birth.

Unit-6. Right to Freedoms

- 6.1. Freedom of Speech and Expression.
- 6.2. Freedom of the Press.
- 6.3. Freedom of Speech and Contempt of Court.
- 6.4. Freedom of Assembly.
- 6.5. Freedom of Association.
- 6.6. Freedom of Movement.
- 6.7. Freedom of Reside and Settle.
- 6.8. Freedom of Profession/Business, etc.,
- 6.9. Property and Social Control 1950 to 1978.
- 6.10. Property and Social Control-After 1978.

Unit-7. Right against exploitation

- 7.1. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
- 7.2. Prohibition of employment of children in factories etc
- 7.3. Protection of interests of minorities
- 7.4. Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

Unit-8. Personal liberty:

- 8.1. Personal Liberty-meaning and scope
- 8.2. Rights against self incrimination
- 8.3. Rights against Retroactive Punishment
- 8.4. Rights of an accused-Double jeopardy

Unit-9. Constitutional Remedies

- 9.1. Enforcement of fundamental rights
- 9.2. Power of parliament to modify the rights the conferred by this part in their application to forces e.t.c

Unit-10. Fundamental rights and Directive Principles:

- 10.1. Directive Principles-Reasons for incorporation.
- 10.2. Directive Principles-Directions of social change-A new social order.
- 10.3. Fundamental Rights and directive Principles-Inter relationship-Judicial balancing.
- 10.4. Constitutional Amendments-Arts. 31-A, 31-B and 31-C to strengthen Directive Principle
Judicial Policy towards directive Principles Fundamental Duties Art 51-A

IV SEMESTER

Paper – 4.1

ADVANCED ACCOUNTING

OBJECTIVES:

- (1). To appraise the students about the application of accounting knowledge in special business activities.
- (2). To impart the skills of preparation of final accounts of non-trading concerns, partnership, organizations.
- (3). To develop the skills of recording of transactions relating to issue of shares and debentures, branches and departments manually and using computers.

UNIT 1. ACCOUNTS FROM INCOMPLETE RECORDS – HIRE PURCHASE AND INSTALLMENT PURCHASE SYSTEM

Single Entry: Features – books and accounts maintained- Recording of transactions –Ascertainment of Profit. –(Statement of Affairs method only).

Hire Purchase System – Features – Accounting Treatment in the Books of Hire Purchaser and Hire Vendor – Default and Repossession – Installment Purchase System – Difference between Hire purchase and Installment purchase systems – Accounting Treatment in the books of Purchaser and Vendor.

UNIT 2. BRANCH ACCOUNTS:

Dependent Branches: features-Books of accounts- methods of accounting of dependent branches – Debtors System, Stock and debtors system – Recording of transaction relating to branch accounts using computers.

UNIT 3. ACCOUNTING OF NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

Non-Profit entities-Features of non-profit entities – Accounting process-Preparation of summaries –Receipts and Payments Account meaning and special features-Procedure for preparation-uses and limitations.

UNIT 4. PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS:

Legal provisions in the absence of Partnership Deed – Fixed and Fluctuating Capitals – Preparation of final accounts – Accounting Treatment of Good will and Admission of a partner.

UNIT 5. COMPANY ACCOUNTS:

Issue of Shares at par, Premium and at Discount – Forfeiture and Reissue of Shares – Rights issue (Theory Only) Recording of transactions relating to issue of shares using computers.

Issue and Redemption of Debentures – Redemption out of profits – sinking fund method. Recording of transaction relating to issue and Redemption of Debentures using Computers.

Underwriting of issue of Shares (Simple Problems)

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- (1). Principles and Practice Of Accounting: R.L.Gupta & V.K.Gupta(Suthan Chand & Sons)
- (2). Accountancy – 1 : S.P.Jain&K.L.Narang (Kalyani Publisher)
- (3). Accountancy – 1 : Tulasian (Tata Mcgraw Hill Co.)
- (4). Financial Accounting : Dr.V.K.Goyal (Excel Books)
- (5). Introduction to Accountancy : T.S.Grewal (S.Chand & Co)
- (6). Accountancy -1 : Haneef and Mukherjee(Tata Mcgraw Hill Co)
- (7). Advanced Accountancy : Arulanandam(Himalaya Publishers)

(8). Advanced Accountancy-1 : S.N.Maheshwari&V.L.Maheswari(Vikash Publish co.)

Paper – 4.2
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

UNIT – 1.

Foundation of Finance: Finance Functions - Role of Financial Manager - Financial Goals - Agency Problem - Concepts of value and return.

UNIT – 2.

Financial Analysis: Importance - Ratio analysis - Break even analysis - Funds flow analysis - Financial Planning - Financial Forecasting

UNIT- 3.

Working Capital Management: Principle of Working Capital - Receivables Management - Inventory Management - Cash Management - Trade Credit Management.

UNIT – 4.

Capital Structure Decisions: Financial and operating Leverage – Capital Structure theories - Capital Structure Planning - Dividend Theories - Dividend Policy.

UNIT – 5.

Capital Budget Decisions: Cost of capital - capital budgeting methods - risk analysis in capital budgeting - concept of real options.

Reference Books:-

1. I.M. Pandey: Financial Management(Vikas)
2. M.Y.Khan and P.K.Jain: Financial Management(McGraw-Hill)
3. Prasanna Chandra: Financial Management(McGraw-Hill)
4. James C.Van Horne: Financial Management Policy(Pearson)
5. Rajiv Srivatsava and Anil Misra: Financial Management(Oxford)
6. Berk Jonathan, Demazo Peter: Financial Management(Pearson)
7. Arnold Glen, Kumas Mohan: Corporate Financial Management(Pearson)

Paper – 4.3
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-II

Unit-1. Federalism:

- 1.1. Federalism-Principles-Comparative study of other Federations. Why India has a Federal Government.
- 1.2. Indian Federalism-President of India-Council of state-Process of Constitutional Amendment. Identification of Federal features.
- 1.3. Legislative relations between the Centre and the State
- 1.4. Administrative Relations-Centre States.
- 1.5. Financial Relations-centre-states
- 1.6. Governor's position from the Perspective of Federalism.
- 1.7. Centre's Powers over the States-Art. 356.
- 1.8. J&K-Special status.
- 1.9. Critical problems of Indian Federalism. Sarkaria Commission-Greater Autonomy v. Central Control. One party domination. Emergence of Political Federalism. Growth of Regional Parties.

Unit-2. Parliamentary government:

- 2.1. West Minister Model-Indian experience before independence-Choice of Parliamentary Government
- 2.2. President of India-Election, Qualifications, Impeachment, salary
- 2.3. Council of Ministers-President's constitutional position.
- 2.4. Governor and State Government-Constitutional Relationship
- 2.5. Legislative Process-Privileges, freedom of speech. Practice of law making etc.,
- 2.6. Legislative Privileges v. Fundamental Rights. In re. Art. 143 of the Constitution of India.
- 2.7. Prime Minister-Cabinet System-Collective responsibility Individual responsibility. President-Prime minister relation ship.
- 2.8. Party system-Anti –defection law. Freedom of an A.P./M.L.A to dissent.

Unit-3. Constitutional process of adaptation and alteration:

- 3.1. Methods of Constitutional Amendments-Written-Unwritten, Rigid-Flexible Constitutions. Provisions which can be amended by ordinary procedure, special procedure, Review of Constitutional Amendments.
- 3.2. Limitations upon Constitutional amendments *Shankari Prasad, Sajjari Singh*.
- 3.3. *Golaknath v. Punjab*-Why should federal Rights be immune from the process of Constitutional Amendment.
- 3.4. Basic structure doctrine as a limitation- *Kesavanand Bharathi*.
- 3.5. Development of the Basic Structure Doctrine. Constituent Power of the Supreme Court. *VamanRao v. Minerva Mills*.
- 3.6. *Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain*; Judicial Consensus on Basic Structure Doctrine.
- 3.7. Legislative and Judicial Attempts to bury the Basic Structure Doctrine; Legitimation of the Basic Structure Doctrine. Special Bench to Reconsider the Basic Structure Issue. Forty- second Constitutional Amendment. Forty fourth Constitutional Amendment .
- 3.8. *Minerva Mills* and subsequent developments of the Basic Structure Doctrine. Responsibility of the Court; Activism v. Restraint.

Unit-4. Emergency:

- 4.1. Emergency-need for such a provision. Types of Emergencies, Experience in other democracies.
- 4.2. Proclamation of emergency-conditions-Art. 352-Effect of Emergency on Centre-State Relations.
- 4.3. Emergency and suspension of Fundamental Rights Arts. 358, 359- *Makhan Singh Tarasikha to A.D.M. Jabalpure*.

4.4. Financial emergency.

Unit-5. Services under the constitution.

5.1. Doctrine of Pleasure (Art. 310)

5.2. Protection against Arbitrary Dismissal, Removal or Reduction in Rank (Art. 311)

5.3. Tulsiram Patel-Exceptions to Art. 311.

Unit-6. Judicial process under the constitution.

6.1. Judicial Review-Art. 32, 226, 227.

6.2. Nature of Judicial Review.

6.3. Court system in India: Backlogs, Arrears, Alternatives, LokAdalats, etc.,

6.4. Judges, Appointments, Conditions of service etc.,

6.5. Subordinate Judiciary.

6.6. Jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High court.

6.7. Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

6.8. Public interest Litigation.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Basu.D.D -Commentary on the Constitution of India.

2. Hidayatullah.M (Ed) -Constitutional Law of India

3. Seervai.H.M -Constitution of India.

4. Austin.G –Indian Constitution A cornerstone of a Nation.

5. Banerjee.A.C –Constitutional History of India.

6. Khanna.H.R –Making of India’s Constitution

7. Shiva Rao.B –Framing of India’s Constitution.

8. Jain.M.P –Indian Constitutional Law.

Relevant volumes of the Annual survey published by Indian Institute.

Paper-4.4

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Unit-1.Evolution, Nature and Scope of Administrative Law

1.1. From a *Laissez Faire* to a Social Welfare State; State as regulator of private interest; State as provider of services; Other functions of Modern State; Relief; Welfare

1.2. Evolution of Administration as the fourth branch of government; Necessity for delegation of powers on administration

1.3. Evolution of agencies and procedures for settlement of disputes between individual and administration

1.3.1. Regulatory Agencies in the United States

1.3.2. Conseil d’ Etate of France

1.3.3. Tribunalization in England and India

1.4. Relationship between Constitutional Law and Administrative Law and Public Administration

1.5. Separation of Powers: To what extent relevant to administrative functions?

1.6. Rule of Law and Administrative Law

1.7. Definitions of Administrative Law

1.8. Scope of Administrative Law

1.9. Emerging trends: Positive duties of administration under the modern social welfare legislation and compulsions of planning

Unit-2. Bureaucracy in India

- 2.1. Nature and Organization of civil service; Central and State
- 2.2. It's hierarchical character; Accountability and Responsiveness
- 2.3. Powers and Functions
- 2.4. Attainment of developmental and social welfare goals through bureaucracy; Problems and perspectives
- 2.5. Class character and Structure
- 2.6. Administrative deviance; Corruption; Nepotism; Mal-administration; Disciplinary proceedings and Prosecutions under Prevention of Corruption Act.

Unit-3. Legislative powers of administration

- 3.1. Necessity for delegation of legislative power
- 3.2. Constitutionality of delegated legislation; Powers of exclusion and inclusion an power to modify statute.
- 3.3. Requirements for the validity of delegated legislation
 - 3.3.1. Consultation of affected interests and public participation in decision making
 - 3.3.2. Publication of delegated legislation
- 3.4. Administrative directions; circular and policy statements
- 3.5. Legislative Control of delegated legislation
 - 3.5.1. Laying procedures and their efficacy
 - 3.5.2. Committees on delegated legislation-their constitution-function and effectiveness
 - 3.5.3. Hearings before Legislative Committees
- 3.6. Judicial Control of delegated legislation-Doctrine of *Ultra Vires*
- 3.7. Sub-Delegation of legislative powers

Unit-4. Judicial powers of administration

- 4.1. Need for devolution of adjudicatory authority on administration
- 4.2. Administrative Tribunals and other adjudicating authorities their *ad hoc* character-Compare administration of justice in court with that of Tribunals (Ref.Robson)
- 4.3. Nature of Tribunals; Constitution; Procedure; Rules of evidence, etc., with special reference to the following:
 - 4.3.1. Central Board of Customs and Excise
 - 4.3.2. MRTP Commission
 - 4.3.3. ESI courts
 - 4.3.4. Service Tribunals
- 4.4. Jurisdiction of Administrative Tribunals and Other authorities; Distinction betweenquasi-judicial and administrative functions and relevance of this distinction in the light of recent decisions of the Supreme Court
- 4.5. The Right to Hearing; Essentials of hearing process, Bias (no one can be a judge in his own cause); Oral Hearing, etc.,
- 4.6. Rules of Evidence- No evidence; Some evidence and Substantial evidence rules
- 4.7. Requirements regarding Reasoned Decisions.
- 4.8. The Right to Counsel
- 4.9. Institutional Decisions
- 4.10. Administrative Appeals
- 4.11. Council on Tribunals and Inquiries in England
- 4.12. US Regulatory Agencies and Administrative Procedures Act, 1946

- 4.13. Emerging trends of Tribunalization in India as a means to relieve congestion in the courts and utilization of administrative expertise

Unit-5. Judicial Control of Administrative Action

- 5.1. Preliminary
 - 5.1.1. Courts as the final authority of determine legality of administrative action; Problems and Perspectives
 - 5.1.2. Exhaustion of Administrative Remedy
 - 5.1.3. Standing; Standing for Social Action Litigation
 - 5.1.4. Laches
 - 5.1.5. *Res Judicata*
- 5.2. Grounds of Judicial Review: Scope of judicial review
 - 5.2.1. Jurisdictional error/*ultra vires*
 - 5.2.2. Abuse and non exercise of jurisdiction
 - 5.2.3. Error apparent on the face of the record
 - 5.2.4. Violation of Principles of Natural Justice
 - 5.2.5. Primary jurisdiction
 - 5.2.6. Absence of ripeness
 - 5.2.7. Political Question
 - 5.2.8. Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation
- 5.3. Methods of Judicial Review
 - 5.3.1. Statutory Appeals
 - 5.3.2. *Mandamus*
 - 5.3.3. *Certiorari*
 - 5.3.4. *Prohibition*
 - 5.3.5. *Quo-warranto*
 - 5.3.6. *Habeas corpus*
 - 5.3.7. Declaratory Judgment and Injunctions
 - 5.3.8. Specific Performance and civil suits for compensation
 - 5.3.9. Fact-finding Commissions

Unit-6. Administrative Discretion

- 6.1. Need for administrative discretion
- 6.2. Administrative discretion and Rule of Law
- 6.3. Malafide exercise of discretion
- 6.4. Constitutional imperatives and use of discretionary authority
- 6.5. Irrelevant Considerations
- 6.6. Non-exercise of discretionary power
- 6.7. Discretion to prosecute or to withdraw prosecution
- 6.8. Limiting, confining and restructuring discretion-general discretion, technical discretion

Unit-7. Liability for wrongs: (Tortuous and Contractual)

- 7.1. Tortuous Liability: Sovereign and Non-sovereign functions
- 7.2. Crown Proceedings Act of UK and Torts Claims Act of US
- 7.3. Statutory Immunity
- 7.4. Act of State
- 7.5. Contractual liability of Government
- 7.6. Government privilege in legal proceedings; State secrets, Public interest, etc.,
- 7.7. Right to Information and Open government
- 7.8. *Estoppel* and Waiver

Unit-8. Corporations and Public undertakings

- 8.1. State Monopoly; Remedies against arbitrary action or for action against public policy
- 8.2. Liability of public and private corporations of departmental undertakings
- 8.3. Legal Remedies
- 8.4. Accountability; Committee on public undertakings, Estimates committee, etc.
- Unit-9.** Informal methods of settlement of disputes and grievance redressal procedure
- 9.1. Conciliation and mediation through Social Action Groups
- 9.2. Use of media, lobbying and public participation in policy making
- 9.3. Public inquiries and Commissions of inquiry
- 9.4. Ombudsman, Parliamentary Commissioner
- 9.5. *Lok pal, lokayukta*
- 9.6. Vigilance Commission
- 9.7. Congressional and Parliamentary Committees

SUGGESTED READINGS

- 1 : D.D.Basu, Comparative Administrative Law (1998).
- 2 : Wade, Administrative Law (Seventh Ed, Indian print 1997), Universal ,Delhi
- 3 : J.C.Garner, Administrative Law(1989)
- 4 : M.P.Jain, Cases and Materials on Indian Administrative Law, Vol.I and II (1996)Universal,Delhi.
- 5 : Jain & Jain, Principles of Administrative Law (1997),Universal Delhi.
- 6 : P.Sathe, Administrative Law (1998) Butterworths-India, Delhi.

V SEMESTER

PAPER – 5.1 **CORPORATE ACCOUNTING**

OBJECTIVES:

1. To provide the knowledge relating to the Accounting Standards.
2. To enable students to company final accounts using computers
3. To enable the students to prepare financial statements of Insurance and Bank Companies..

UNIT-1. Valuation of Goodwill and Shares

Valuation of Goodwill - Need and methods - Normal Profit Method, Super Profits Method – Capitalization Method
Valuation of shares - Need for Valuation - Methods of Valuation - Net assets method, Yield basis method, Fair value method.

UNIT-2. Company final accounts

Preparation of Final Accounts – Provisions relating to preparation of final accounts – Profit and loss account and balance sheet – Preparation of final accounts using computers.

UNIT-3. Amalgamation and internal Reconstruction

Amalgamation -- In the nature of merger and purchase – Calculation of purchase consideration -Treatment in the books of transferor and transferee (as per Accounting Standard 14, excluding inter- company holdings) Recording of transactions relating to mergers using computers.
Internal Reconstruction - Accounting Treatment– Preparation of final statements after reconstruction.. Recording of transactions relating to Internal Reconstruction using computers

UNIT-4. Bank Accounts

Bank Accounts –Books and Registers to be maintained by banks-Slip system of posting-rebate on bills discounted-Schedule of advances –Non performing assets – Legal provisions relating to Preparation of final accounts – Preparation of bank final Accounts using computers

UNIT-5. Accounts of Insurance Companies

Life Insurance Companies –Preparation of Revenue Account, Profit and loss account , Balance Sheet and Valuation Balance Sheet.
General insurance Preparation of final accounts-with special reference to fire&marine insurance only.

References :

- 1.Principles and Practice of Accounting :R.L.Gupta&V.KGuptSulthan Chand&Sons)
2. Accountancy – II :S.P.Jain & K. .Narang(Kalyani Publishers)
3. Accountancy – III : Tulasian Tata Mcgraw Hill Co.,
4. Financial Accounting : Dr.V.K.Goyal Excel Books
5. Introduction to Accountanc : T.S.Grewal S.Chand and Co.,
6. Modern Accountancy Vol-II : Haneef and Mukherjee(Tata Mcgraw Hill)
7. Advanced Accountancy : Arulanandam (Himalaya publishers.
8. Advanced Accountancy Vol-II : S.N.Maheshwari&V.L.Maheswari(Vikash)
9. Advanced Accountancy : Shukla and Grewal S.Chand & Co
10. Advanced Accountancy : R.L.Gupta and Radhaswamy S.Chand &sons)
11. Corporate Accounting : Goyal VK Excel
12. Corporate Accounting : Verma KK (Excel)
13. International Accounting : Saudagaran (Cengage)

Paper – 5.2

FINANCIAL SERVICES - BANKING & INSURANCE

Objective: To impart knowledge on Banking and Insurance concepts and to gain an insight on Financial Services

Unit-1. Introduction to Financial Services

Meaning of Financial Services, Structure of Indian Financial System Importance of Financial system for the economic development.(Financial and Banking system charts)

- a. Definition of Bank, Functions of Commercial Banks and Reserve Bank of India.(Forms of various accounts and deposits)
- b. Definition/ Meaning of Insurance and reinsurance, Principles of Insurance, kinds of Insurance, advantages of insurance, globalization of insurance and insurance sector reforms in India.

Unit-2. Banking Systems and its Regulation

- a. Banking Systems – Branch banking, Unit Banking, Correspondent banking, Group banking, Deposit banking, Mixed banking and Investment banking. An overview of banking; Banking Sector Reforms with special reference to Prudential Norms: capital adequacy norms, income recognition norms, classification of assets and NPAs; Innovations in Banking-ATMs, E-Banking, Credit cards, Online & Offshore Banking, etc (working and operations)
Regional Rural banks, Cooperative banks, Micro Finance, Priority Sector Lending, Indigenous banking, Role of NABARD, Development Financial institutions – SFC, SIDBI.

Unit-3. Banker and customer, loans and advances:

- a. Banker and customer definition and their relationship, types of customers and modes of operations, procedure and precaution for opening an account, pass book & its features, Rights, duties and obligations of the banker.(Application forms for opening accounts, Cheque Books, pass books, requisition slips for withdrawals and deposits, bank statements, etc)
- b. Promissory Note and Bills of Exchange and Cheque, differences between them, types of crossing the cheque, payment of cheque and consequences of wrongful dishonor, collection of local and upcountry cheques, responsibilities and liabilities of collecting banker and statutory protection to the collecting banker.(Promissory notes, B/E, Crossed cheques-various modes)
- c. Types of loans and advances, principles of sound lending policies, credit appraisals of various forms of loans and advances- modes of creating charges- lien, pledge, mortgage and hypothecation (Documents required for sanction of loans and advances)

Unit-4. Financial Markets & Services:

- a. Indian Money Market- Characteristics, Structure, composition (call and notice money, market, treasury bills market, CDs, CPs, short term bill market, MMMFs and DFHI) problems and reforms in Indian money markets (CDs, CPs, Treasury Bills)
- b. Indian capital market-composition and growth of primary and secondary markets, differences between primary and secondary markets, capital market

- reforms and NBFCs in capital markets; Stock Exchanges, NSE, OTCEI, Online Trading and role of SEBI.
- c. Financial intermediaries and services : Merchant bankers, Mutual funds, Leasing companies, Venture Capital Funds, Forfaiting, Loan Syndication, Factoring, Custodial Services, Depository Services, and Depository Participants.(Documentation)

Unit-5.Types of Insurance and its regulation

- a. Life Insurance – Practical aspects of Life Insurance, procedure for issuing a life insurance policy, issue of duplicate policies, nomination, surrender value, policy loans, assignment, revivals and claim settlement.(Formats of types of Insurance)
- b. Non Life Insurance- Types of products and scope of Fire Insurance, Marine Insurance, Health Insurance, Social Insurance and Rural Insurance. Regulation of Insurance in India- Insurance Act,1938 and IRDA 1999.(Formats of types of Non Life Insurance)

Books Recommended:

1 Maheshwari and Paul R.R...	:	Banking theory law and practice
2.Sundaram and Varsheney...	:	Banking theory law and practice
3. Tannans--	:	Banking law and practice in India
4. Aryasri..	:	Banking and Financial system
5. M.Y.Khan..	:	Indian Financial System
6. P.K.Gupta..	:	Insurance and risk management
7.Vijaya Raghavan Iyengar	:	Introduction to Banking
8. Guruswamy	:	Banking Theory Law and Practice, Tata
9. Aryasri &Murty	:	Banking and Financial Systems, Tata
10.Guruswamy Tata	:	Merchant Banking and Financial Services,
11.Murthy and Venugpoal	:	Indian Financial System, IK International
12. Paul Suresh	:	Management of Banking and Financial Services, Pearson

Paper – 5.3
HISTORY OF COURTS, LEGISLATURE AND
LEGAL PROFESSION IN INDIA

Unit-1. COURTS:

- 1.1 Administration of Justice in the Presidency Towns (1600 – 1773) And the development of courts and judicial institutions under The East India Company

- 1.2 Warren Hastings Plan of 1772 and the Adalat System of Courts – Reforms made under the Palan of 1774 and re – organization in 1780
- 1.3 Regulating Act of 1773 – Supreme Court at Calcutta– its composition, power and functions – failure of the court – Act of 1781 –Supreme Court vis – a – vis Mofussil Courts
- 1.4 Judicial measures of Lord Cornwallis 1781, 1790, 1793 progress of Adalat system under Sir. John Shore
- 1.5 Conflicts arising out of the dual judicial system tendency for amalgamation of the two systems of Courts – The Indian High Courts under the Government of India Act, 1915 – High Courts under the Government of India, 1935 – High courts under the Indian Constitution
- 1.6 Development of Rule of law, separation of powers, Independence of judiciary
- 1.7 Judicial Committee of Privy Council as a Court of Appeal and its jurisdiction to hear appeals from Indian decisions – Abolition of the Privy Council to hear appeals from Indian decisions
- 1.8 Court system generally under the Constitution of India

Unit-2.LEGAL PROFESSION:

- 2.1 Legal profession in Pre – British India – Role, Training and functions
- 2.2 Law practitioners in the Mayor’s Courts established Under the Charter of 1726
- 2.3 Organization of legal profession under the Charter of 1774
- 2.4 Legal profession in Company’s Courts
- 2.5 Provision for enrolment of Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys Under Legal Practitioner’s Act, 1853

RECOMMENDED SOURCE MATERIALS:

- 1 Herbert Cowell, The History and Constitution of the Courts and Legislative Authorities in India – 6th Ed. Rev. S S Bagchi, Calcutta, Macker, Spink, 1936
- 2 Sr. Courtenay Ilbert, The Government of India, 2nd Ed. London, OUP 1907
- 2 M P Jain – Outline of Indian Legal History, Dahawantra Mechanical and Law Book House, Delhi
- 3 A B Keith – A Constitutional History of India, 1600 -1935, 2nd Ed. Allhabad, Central Book Depot, 1961

Paper – 5.4

LAW OF CRIMES-I (IPC)

Unit-1. General

- 1.1. Conception of Crime
- 1.2. State’s power to determine acts or omissions as crimes
- 1.3. State’s responsibility to detect, control and punish crime
- 1.4. Distinction between crime and other wrongs
- 1.5. Pre-colonial notions of crime as reflected in Hindu, Muslim, tribal laws

1.6. The Colonial reception-Macaulay's draft based essentially British notions

1.7. I.P.C a reflection of different social and moral values

1.8. Applicability of I.P.C

1.8.1. Territorial

1.8.2. Personal

1.9. Salient features of the I.P.C

Unit-2. Elements of Criminal Liability

2.1. Author of crime-natural person and a fit subject for punishment, companies and corporations

2.2. *Mens rea*-evil intention

2.3. Importance of *mens rea*

2.4. Recent trends of fix liability without *mens rea* in certain socio-economic offences

2.5. An act in furtherance of guilty intent

2.6. An omission as specifically includes in the Code

2.7. Injury to another

Unit-3. Group Liability

3.1. Stringent provision in case of combination of persons attempting to disturb peace

3.2. Common intention

3.3. Abetment

3.3.1. Instigation, aiding and conspiracy

3.3.2. Mere act of abetment punishable

3.4. Unlawful assembly

3.4.1. Basis of liability

3.5. Criminal conspiracy

3.6. Rioting as a specific offence

Unit-4. Stages of Crime

4.1. Guilty intention-mere intention not punishable

4.2. Preparation

4.2.1. Preparation not punishable

4.2.2. Exception in respect of certain offences of grave nature or of peculiar kind such as possession, counterfeit coins, false weights and measure

4.3. Attempt

4.3.1. Attempt when punishable-specific IPC provisions

4.3.2. Tests for determining what constitutes attempt proximity equivocally and social danger.

4.3.3. Impossible attempt

Unit-5. Factors negating guilty intention

5.1. Mental incapacity

5.1.1. Minority

5.1.2. Insanity-impairment of cognitive facilities, emotional imbalance

5.1.3. Medical and legal insanity

5.2. Intoxication-involuntary

5.3. Private defence-justification and limits

5.3.1. When private defence extends to causing of death protection body and property

5.4. Necessity

5.5. Mistake of fact

Unit-6.Types of punishment

6.1. Death

6.1.1. Social relevance of capital punishment

6.1.2. Alternative to capital punishment

6.2. Imprisonment for life, with hard labour, simple imprisonment

6.3. Forfeiture of property

6.4. Fine

6.5. Discretion in awarding punishment

6.6. Minimum punishment in respect of certain offences

Unit-7.Specific offences against human body

7.1. Causing death of human beings

7.1.1. Culpable homicide

7.1.2. Murder

7.1.2.1. Distinction between culpable homicide and murder

7.2. Specific mental element requirement in respect of murder

7.3. Situation justifying treating murder as culpable homicide not amounting to murder

7.3.1. Grave and sudden provocation

7.3.2. Exceeding right to private defense

7.3.3. Public servant exceeding legitimate use of force

7.3.4. Death in sudden fight

7.3.5. Death caused by consent of the deceased-Euthanasia

7.3.6. Death caused by person other than the person Intended

7.3.7. Miscarriage with or without consent

7.4. Rash and negligent act causing death

7.5. Hurt-grievous and simple

7.6. Assault and criminal force

7.7. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinements-kidnapping from lawful guardianship and from outside India

7.8. Abduction

Unit-8.Offences against women

8.1. Insulting the modesty of a woman

8.2. Assault or criminal force with intent to outrage the modesty of a woman

8.3. Causing miscarriage without woman's consent

8.4. Causing death by causing miscarriage without women's consent

8.5. Kidnapping or abducting woman to compel her to marry or force her to illicit intercourse

8.6. Buying a minor for purposes of prostitution

8.7. Cruelty by husband or relatives of the husband

- 8.8. Rape
- 8.9. Custodial rape
- 8.10. Marital rape
- 8.11. Cruelty by husband or relatives of the husband
- 8.12. Common law remedies to protect against obscene/indecent depiction of woman

Unit-9. Offences against property

- 9.1. Theft
- 9.2. Cheating
- 9.3. Extortion
- 9.4. Robbery and dacoity
- 9.5. Mischief
- 9.6. Criminal misrepresentation and criminal breach of trust
- 9.7. Criminal trespass
- 9.8. Forgery

Unit-10. Offences by or relating to public servants

- 10.1. Public servant taking gratification of other than legal remuneration
- 10.2. Public servant induced by illegal or corrupt means to do or not to do an act
- 10.3. Public servant obtaining valuable thing without consideration connection with official functions.
- 10.4. Public servant framing incorrect document without intent to cause injury
- 10.5. Unlawful buying or bidding by public servant
- 10.6. Special legislation dealing with prevention of corruption, prevention of corruption Act, objective and scope
- 10.7. False evidence and offences against public justice

Unit-11. Offences against the State

- 11.1. Waging attempting conspiring to wage or collecting the ammunition to wage war against the Government of India
- 11.2. Assaulting President or Governor of a State with an intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power
- 11.3. Sedition
- 11.4. War against a power at peace with the Government of India are committing depredations on the territories or such powers
- 11.5. Permitting or aiding or negligently suffering the escape of or rescuing of harbouring, a state of prisoner

Unit-12. Defamation

- 12.1. Defamation
- 12.2. Punishment for defamation
- 12.3. Printing or engraving matter known to be defamatory
- 12.4. Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Gaur.K.D-Criminal Law-Cases and materials (1985 Edn)
2. Ratanlal-Dhirajlal-Law of Crimes (1987) 23rd Edn.
3. Huda-Law Crimes
4. Kenny-Outlines of Criminal Law (Chapt 1to3)
5. Ratanlal-Dhirajlal-The Indian Penal Code
6. Achuthen Pillai.P.S-Criminal Law
7. Nigam,R.C-Law Crimes in India-Vol-I
8. Stewart,S.W-A Modern view of Criminal Law (Pergamon Press Oxford 1969)
9. Gari Sing Gour-Penal Law of India
10. Bhatt,V.R-Essays in Criminal Law
11. Relevant volumes of the Annual survey published by Indian Law institute

Paper – 5.5

FAMILY LAW-I

Unit-1.Marriage and Kinship

- 1.1. Evolution of the institution of marriages and family
- 1.2. Role of religion, rituals and practices in moulding the rules regulating marital relations
- 1.3. Types of family based upon; lineage-patrilineals, matrilineal, authority, structure patriarchal and martriarchal, location-patrilocal and matrilineal and number of conjugal units nuclear extended, joint and composite.
- 1.4. Applicability of law
 - 1.4.1. Who is a Hindu?
 - 1.4.1.1. Who is s Muslim?
 - 1.4.1.2. Who is a Christian?
 - 1.4.2. Sources of Hindu law, Muslim law and Christian law

Unit-2. Customary practices and the State

- 2.1. Polygamy
- 2.2. Concubinage
- 2.3. Child marriage
- 2.4. Sati
- 2.5. Dowry
- 2.6. State intervention through various legal measures

Unit-3. Conversion and its effect on family

- 3.1. Marriage
- 3.2. Adoption
- 3.3. Guardianship
- 3.4. Succession

Unit-4. Matrimonial Remedies

- 4.1. Non-judicial resolution of marital conflict problems
 - 4.1.1. Customary dissolution of marriage-unilateral divorce, divorce by mutual consent and other modes of dissolution

- 4.1.2. Divorce under Muslim personal law-Talaq and Talaq-e-tafweez
- 4.2. Judicial resolution of marital conflict problems A general perspective of matrimonial fault theory and principles of irretrievable breakdown of marriage
- 4.3. Nullity of marriage
- 4.4. Option of puberty
- 4.5. Restitution of conjugal rights
- 4.6. Judicial separation
- 4.7. Desertion-a ground for matrimonial relief
- 4.8. Cruelty-a ground for matrimonial relief
- 4.9. Adultery- a ground for matrimonial relief
- 4.10. Other grounds for matrimonial relief
- 4.11. Divorce by mutual consent under Special Marriage Act, 1954, Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and Muslim law(Khula and Mubaraat)
- 4.12. Bars to matrimonial relief
 - 4.12.1. Doctrine of strict proof
 - 4.12.2. Taking advantage of one's own wrong and disability
 - 4.12.3. Accessory
 - 4.12.4. Connivance
 - 4.12.5. Collusion
 - 4.12.6. Condonation
 - 4.12.7. Improper or unnecessary delay
 - 4.12.8. Residuary clause-no other legal ground exists for refusing the matrimonial relief

Unit-5. Alimony and maintenance

- 5.1. Maintenance of neglected wives, divorced wives, minor children, disabled children and parents who are unable to support themselves under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- 5.2. Alimony and maintenance as an independent remedy-a review under different personal laws
- 5.3. Alimony and maintenance as ancillary relief, alimony, pendente lite and permanent maintenance
- 5.4. Maintenance of divorced Muslim women under The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on divorce) Act, 1996-a critical review

Unit-6. Child and the Family

- 6.1. Legitimacy
- 6.2. Adoption
- 6.3. Custody, maintenance and education
- 6.4. Guardianship

Unit-7. Family and its changing patterns

- 7.1. New emerging trends
 - 7.1.1. Attenuation of family ties
 - 7.1.2. Working women and their impact on spousal relationship, composition of family, status and role of women and decision making authority structure.
- 7.2. Factors affecting the family-demographic, environmental, religious, legislative
- 7.3. Process of social change in India-Sanskritisation, Westernization, secularization, universalisation, patriarchalisation and modernization including industrialization and urbanization

Unit-8. Establishment of Family court

Unit-9. Securing of a Uniform Civil Code

9.1. Religious pluralism and its implication

9.2. Connotations of the directive contained in Article 44 of the Indian Constitution
Impediments to the formulation of the Uniform Civil Code

SUGGESTED READINGS

- 1 : Kuppuswamy.A (ed.,) *Maine's Hindu Law and Usage* (1986)
- 2 : Kane.P.V *History of Dharmasastras, Vol.II* (1974)
- 3 : Sivaramaiah.B. *Inequalities and the law* (1985)
- 4 : Derrett.J.D.M *A Critique of Modern Hindu Law*
- 5 : Malik.B, Verma's *Mohammedan Law* (1978)
- 6 : Desai.S.T. *Mulla's Principles of Hindu Law*
- 7 : Diwan Paras. *Hindu Law*
- 8 : Diwan Paras: *Family law*
- 9 : Subba Rao,G.C.V. *Family Law in India*
- 10 : *Mulla's Principles of Mohammedan Law*

VI SEMESTER

SIXTH SEMESTER

PAPER -6.1

COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Objectives:

1. To impart conceptual knowledge of costing and management accounting
2. To train the students in finding the cost of products using different methods of costing
3. To equip basic skills of analysis of financial information to be useful to the management

Unit-1. Introduction.

Cost Accounting: definitions, features, objectives, functions, scope, advantages and limitations. Management Accounting: definitions, features, objectives, functions, scope, advantages and limitations. Relationship between cost, management and financial accounting.

Cost concepts-Cost classification -preparation of cost sheet. Relationship of costing department with other departments.

Unit-2.Elements of Costs.

Material Cost: direct and indirect material cost, Inventory control techniques-stock levels, EOQ,ABC analysis. Issue of materials to production- pricing methods-FIFO, LIFO with base stock, average methods.

Labor cost: direct and indirect labor cost- methods of payment of wages including incentive plans –Halsey and Rowan plans, Tailors Piece Rate method.

Overheads: features, classification, methods of allocation and apportionment of overheads.

Unit-3.Methods of Costing.

Single or Output Costing, job and contract costing : Features, costing process- computation of cost Process Costing: features, treatment of normal and abnormal losses, preparation of process cost accounts (excluding equivalent products and inter process profits)

Unit-4.Costing Techniques for Decision making:

Budgetary Control-Fixed, Flexible Budget

Marginal Costing-Break Even Analysis

Standard Costing-Material and labour Variances

Unit-5.Financial Statement analysis:

Financial statements-features, limitations. Need for, Meaning, objectives, and process of financial statement analysis-Methods and techniques of analysis (Theory Only) Fundsflow Analysis and Cashflow Analysis (as per AS-3) Ratio Analysis.

Calculation of liquidity, solvency, profitability and turnover ratios- Interpretation of ratios

Suggested Readings:

1. Cost and Management Accounting : Jain and Narang (Kalyani Publishers)
2. Cost and Management Accounting : M.N Arora (Himalaya Publishing House)
3. Cost accounting : Dutt (pearson Education)
4. Management accounting : Sarma and Gupta (kalyani publishers)
5. Management accounting : S.P.Guptha (S.Chnad co)
6. Management accounting : S.N.maheswari (Sultan chand and sons)

7. Cost Accounting : Jawaharlal (Tata Mcgraw Hill)
8. Cost Accounting Theory and Practice : Banerjee (PHI)
9. Management and Cost Accounting : Drury (Cengag)

PAPER – 6.2

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

UNIT – 1.

Globalisation: Global Institutions – Drivers of globalization – Changing Demographics of world economy.

UNIT – 2.

National differences in political economy – Differences in culture – Ethics in international business-International Monetary system.

UNIT – 3.

International trade theory: Political economy of international trade-Foreign direct investment-Regional economic integration.

UNIT – 4.

Strategy of international business: Organisation of international business-Entry strategy and strategic alliances.

UNIT – 5.

Exporting - Importing and Counter trade - Global production and outsourcing: Global marketing-Global HRM-Financial Management in international business.

References:

1. Charles W.L.Hill and K.Jain: International Business (McGraw Hill).
2. K. Aswathappa: International Business (McGraw Hill).
3. Anand K. Sunadaram and Stewart Black: The International business Environment (Prentice Hall)
4. Michael R. Czinkota, Ronkainen and Michael M. Moffett: International Business (Cengage).
5. Don Ball and Wendell McCulloch: International Business (McGraw Hill)
6. Paul R. Krugman and Maurice Obstfeld: International Economics (Pearson)

Paper – 6.3

LEGAL LANGUAGE AND LEGAL WRITING

Part-A

Unit 1: FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF LEGAL WRITING:

- 1.1 Concisions-clarity, cogency
- 1.2 Simplicity of Structure

- 1.3 Attention and awareness of Practical, legal import of sentences
- 1.4 Communicative Skills

Unit 2: GENERALLY USED LEGAL TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS IN LEGAL PROFESSION.

PART-B

Unit 3: The student shall be explained about reading for understanding the contents and Organization of the text, reading for details & language study, vocabulary identification of source of law and case law. Use of legal dictionaries. For the above purpose a passage from a referred law book, journal or judicial decision may be given from the passage. The student may be asked to-

- 1 Identify "Legal Terms"
- 2 Explain those terms
- 3 Use equivalent other terms
- 4 Identify case law
- 5 Analyze the point of law involved
- 6 Precise
- 7 Answer the questioned put based on that passage

PART-C

Unit 4: CONSTITUTION: Salient features of Indian Constitution

Unit 5: CONTRACTS: Essentials of valid contract-Indemnity, Guarantee, Bailment, Pledge, Partnership, Negotiable Instruments, Hindu Marriage and ground of divorce

Unit 6: TRANSFER OF PROPERTY: Classification of movable and immovable Properties, essentials of gift, lease, mortgage, sale of agreement to sell, will.

Unit 7: EVIDENCE: Definition of Evidence Fact-Fact in Issue, Relevance of facts.

Unit 8: CRIMES: Essentials of Crime-Variety of crimes

Unit 9: TORTS: Definition of Torts-Variety of Torts.

Unit 10: CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE: Cognizable, non-cognizable offences arrest, warrant, bail, FIR – Hierarchy of courts.

Unit 11: CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE: Meaning of Order, Rule, Decree Judgment-Hierarchy of Courts.

Part-D

Unit 12: Pleadings and conveyancing in English - Complaint, Written Statement, Sale and Agreement to sell, Gift, lease, Mortgage, Will

SUGGESTED READINGS

- 1 Misra S.K – Legal Language and Legal Writing

- 2 Srikantha Mishra – Legal Language and Legal Writing
- 3 Sridhar M – Legal Language
- 4 Chaturvedi A.N – Principles and form of Pleading and Conveyancing
- 5 De Souza – Conveyancing
- 6 Mogha – Law of Pleadings
- 7 Mogha – Indian Conveyance Narayana P.S – Pleadings and Practice (Civil and Criminal)

Paper –6.4 **JURISPRUDENCE**

Unit-1. Need to study Jurisprudence; Its relationship with political; power structures and just society.

Unit-2. What is a Concept?

2.1. Concept; Ideas and Notions

2.2. What is Theory? Difference between theory; hypothesis; conjecture; and opinions .

Unit-3. What is a Norm?

3.1. Difference between maxims, rules, principles and customary rules

3.2. Differences between Primary Rules and Secondary Rules.

3.3. What is a Normative System

Unit-4. Concept of Law; Its difference with laws of natural science, social sciences, statistics, history

4.1. Laws on obligation

Unit-5. Why are Laws obligatory?

5.1. Define and discuss the following legal concepts: liability, obligation, sanction, coercion, compulsion, duty, estoppel, promise, Dharma with case material

5.2. Contractarian Theories: General-will theories and Free-will theories and Autonomous theories particularly Positivist theories connected development of Austin onwards: Reference to Dworkin; Rawls and Marxian terms of the Doctrine of withering away of state, including Transcendental Theories.

5.3. Whom does the law obligate? Personality; people; state-with particular reference to Directive Principles of State Policy; *locus standi*, Randhir Singh, Golaknath and other relevant cases.

Unit-6. Theories of Authority

6.1. Types of authority; legislative, judicial and customary-their binding nature.

6.2. Bindingness with regard to Precedent. Determination of ratio and methods of Wanbaugh, Salmond, Good Hart, Simpson's approach in Jacob's case. Also the studying factors of Ilewlyn (information to be provided that there is no distinction between making and declaring, basing on Gestalt psychology. (Ref: Peter Brett)

Unit-7. Limits on Legislative Authority

7.1. Positivist view that there are no limits. Discuss with reference to Austin, Kelsen, Golaknath and D.C Wadhwa's case.

7.2. Natural Law view that the limits are defined by principles of morality or natural justice; the legislation, from whatever source, must be in accordance with such principles. Discuss with reference to Aquinas, Finnis.

7.3. The Rationalists view that the limits are set by rational principles of justice. Discuss with reference to Kant, Rawls.

7.4. The Basic Structure Doctrine-that the limits are set by the Basic Structure of the Constitution or the law itself; any legislation contrary to the basic structure is non-law (ref: *KesavanandaBharathi's* case)

7.5. Define and discuss the basic legal Concept of Reasonableness with reference to Indian cases.

State of Madras v. V.G. Row (1952 SC 196).

Dwaraka Prasad Laxmi Narayan v. State of U.P (AIR 1954 SC 224).

KrishanchandaArora v. Commissioner of Police (1961 3 SCR 135).

Hardhan Shah v. State of West Bengal (1975 3 SCC 198).

Air India v. NargeshMeerza(AIR 1987 SC 1829).

Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978 2SCR 621).

Unit-8. The Functions of Law

8.1. Law as the upholder of the moral order in the society

8.2. Concept of Dharma and connection between Law and Morality

8.3. Law for bringing efficiency and social stability; the utilitarian views

8.4. The differences between the ends of a legal order, a political order and a religious order. Are they interchangeable? Can one replace another? Issue concerning the dialectics of law

8.5. Law as a means of Social Control

8.6. Law as Volksgeist

Paper – 6.5
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
Including Wild Life Protection Act

Unit-1. The meaning of environment and pollution:

- 1.1. Definition, as defined in the Environment Protection Act: 1986 Sec. 2(a); “Pollution” as defined in the same Act, Sec 2(a), (b), (c), (d), (e); and in the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. “Forests”, as defined in the Indian Forest Act, 1927, and the Forest conservation Act, 1980. the intended meaning of environment in Constitution, Articles 15(2) (b), 24, 39 (a), (b), (c),(e), (f), 47, 48 A, 49.
- 1.2. Causative factors of Pollution.

Unit-2. Subject matter of environmental laws:

Unit-3. Types and functions of environmental laws

- 3.1. Primary Protective Laws
 - 3.1.1. For human-beings: Laws pertaining to: (a) Water (b) Air, (c) Noise, (d) Nuclear radiation, (e) Toxic substances.
 - 3.1.2. For non human-beings: Laws pertaining to (a) Wild life (b) Marine life, (c) Forests, (d) Minor-forests, (e) restrictions on trade.
- 3.2. Primary planning laws
 - 3.2.1. For production :: Laws pertaining to : (a) Land use (b) Irrigation, (c) Industries, (d) Mining, (e) Grazing-land, (f) Catchments areas, (g) Wet land, (h) Estuaries.
 - 3.2.2. For distribution :: Laws pertaining to : (a) Land ceiling (b) Town planning/zoning, (c) Slums, (d) Housing, (e) Recreational areas, (f) Parks, (g) Sanctuaries, (h) Biospheres.

Unit-4. Secondary laws:

- 4.1. Pertaining to the administration and functioning of Pollution Control Boards; Water- Boards; the Factories Acts, Forest Act Land Reform and Development Acts, industries Act, etc.,
- 4.2. Laws relating to the administration within the Ministry of Environment and forest.
- 4.3. Laws relating to the collection, dissemination and publication of data by the Boards of Ministry, concerning. : a) Hazardous material, b) Endangering industries, c) Levels of pollution; and d) Types of safety measures available and implemented.
- 4.4. Laws relating to the role of the lower courts (including the Forest Courts).

Unit-5. Tertiary laws:

- 5.1. Constitutional provisions concerning inter-state relations that concern acquisition, regulation and distribution natural resources, (Water, Forests, Mines, Oil) (with special emphasis on Art. 14, 19, 31-A, 31-B, 31-C, 39(b)&(c); Union list; 6, 52, 56, 57. State list: 17, 18, 21, 23. Concurrent List: 17, 17-A, 17-B, 18, 20, and Ninth Schedule.

- 5.2. Constitutional provisions: The Constitution of India Art. 14, 15, 2(b), 19(e), 21, 31-c, 32, 38, 39, 32, 37, 48-A, 49, 51, 51-A(g).

Unit-6. International parameters of environment:

- 6.1. Stockholm Declaration and its impact.
- 6.2. Rio Summit
- 6.3. United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP).
- 6.4. State responsibility for environmental pollution
- 6.5. North South Perspective.

Unit-7. Legal strategies regulation

- 7.1. Deterrence through criminal liability, strict liability, Absolute Liability and Vicarious liability.
- 7.2. Principles of calculating penalties and economic sanctions against offenders.
- 7.3. Principles and methods of standardization
- 7.4. Managerial
 - 7.4.1. Principles of tortuous liability
 - 7.4.2. Estoppel
 - 7.4.3. Strategies of incentives, through non-taxation, deductions etc.,
 - 7.4.4. Methods of recovery through insurances, sureties, bonds etc.,
- 7.5. Environmental courts/Tribunals

Unit-8. Rights in common law:

- 8.1. Basis of occupancy, usufruct and group or collective rights of indigenous communities in national and international laws.

Unit-9. Natural rights theories and its advocacy in environment related issues:

- 9.1. Right to life.
- 9.2. Right to livelihood
- 9.3. Right to reside
- 9.4. Right to development
- 9.5. The rights of future generations

Unit-10. Multinational corporate liabilities:

In the legal responsibilities of multinational funding agencies.

Judicial activism and environment:

VII SEMESTER

Paper – 7.1

PROPERTY LAW

(Including Transfer of Property Act and Easement Act)

Unit-1. Jurisprudential contours of property

- 1.1. Concept and Meaning of Property: New Property; Governmental largesse
- 1.2. Kinds of property: Movable and Immovable property; Tangible and Intangible property; Intellectual property; Copyright; Patents and Designs; Trademarks
- 1.3. Private and Public property: Natural resources as property; Privatization of public property
- 1.4. Capitalist and socialist analysis of property: Property in means of Production
- 1.5. Possession and ownership as man; property relationship; Finder of lost goods
- 1.6. Social Functions of Property

Unit-2.LAW RELATING TO TRANSFER OF PROPERTY

- 2.1. General Principles of transfer of Property
- 2.2. Specific Transfers
 - 2.2.1. Sale

Unit-3.Mortgage

- 3.1. Mortgage
- 3.2. Kinds of Mortgages, Simple Mortgage, Mortgage by conditional sale; distinguished from sale with a condition for repurchase. Usufructuary Mortgages, English Mortgage.
- 3.3. Distinguished from Mortgage by conditional sale, Mortgage by deposit of title deeds;
- 3.4. When registration is necessary? Anomalous Mortgage
- 3.5. Systematic constraints; When formalities are required? Formalities effect of non - Registration; Debt may be proved
- 3.6. Rights of Mortgagor; Right to Redeem; distinction between “Due” and “Payable”; Clog on redemption; Partial redemption; Accession to mortgaged property and Improvements; Mortgagor’s power to lease
- 3.7. Rights and liabilities of Mortgagee; Right to Foreclosure or Sale; Rights to sue for mortgage money; Accession to mortgaged property; Rights of mortgagee in possession; Substituted Security
- 3.8. Liabilities of a Mortgagee in possession
- 3.9. Postponement of Prior Mortgage
- 3.10. Marshalling and Contribution
- 3.11. Who may Sue for redemption?
- 3.12. Conventional Subrogation; Legal Subrogation; “Redeem Up and Foreclose Down”

Unit-4.Actionable Claims, Security Interests in Immovables

Unit-5.Charges

Unit-6.Leases

Unit-7.Exchange

Unit-8.Gifts

Unit-9.

- 9.1. Easements
- 9.2. Creation of Easements
- 9.3. Nature and Characteristics of Easements
- 9.4. Extinction of Easements
- 9.5. Riparian Rights
- 9.6. Licenses

Unit-10.Recordation of Property Rights

- 10.1. Law relating to Registration of documents affecting property relations; Exemption of leases and mortgages in favor of Land Development Bank from registration
- 10.2. Recordation of rights in agricultural land with special reference to respective states
- 10.3. Investigation of title to property
- 10.4. Law relating to Stamp Duties
- 10.5. Of the liability of instruments to duty
- 10.6. Duties by whom payable
- 10.7. Effect of not only duty stamping instruments; examination and impounding of instruments; inadmissibility on evidence impounding of instruments

Paper – 7.2
LABOUR LAW-I

Unit-1.HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES OF LABOUR

- 1.1. Labour through the ages; Slave labour; guild system; Division on caste basis; Labour during feudal days
- 1.2. Colonial labour law and policy
- 1.3. Labour capital conflicts: exploitation of labour, profit motive, poor bargaining power, poor working conditions, unorganized labour, surplus labour, division of labour and super specialization, lack of alternative employment
- 1.4. International Labour Standards and their implementation
- 1.5. From laissez faire to welfare state: transition from exploitation to protection and from contract to statute

Unit-2.TRADE UNIONISM

- 2.1. Labour Movement as a counter measure to exploitation,
- 2.2. History of Trade Union Movement in India Right to trade union as part of human right to freedom of association, amalgamation, rights and liabilities, dissolution
- 2.3. Legal Control, and protection of trade union, registration, amalgamation, rights and liabilities; dissolution
- 2.4. Problems, multiplicity of unions, over politicization intra – union and inter – union rivalry, outside leadership, closed shop and union – shop, recognition of unions

Unit-3.COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

- 3.1. Concept of collective bargaining
- 3.2. International norms, conditions precedent; merits and demerits
- 3.3. Bargaining process
 - 3.3.1. Negotiation
 - 3.3.2. Pressurization: Strike and Lockout, go slow, work to rules, gherao
- 3.4. Structure of bargaining: plant, industry and national levels
- 3.5. Duration and enforcement of bipartite agreement
- 3.6. Reforms in law

Unit-4.STATE REGULATION OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

- 4.1. Theoretical foundations social justice, labour welfare, public interest, productivity, Industrial peace and development, price control
- 4.2. Methods of regulation
 - 4.2.1. Recognition of mutual arrangements
 - 4.2.2. Assistance to bipartite settlements: conciliation, voluntary arbitration, formulation of standing orders
 - 4.2.3. State prescription of machinery: reference for adjudication (the political overtones), adjudicatory mechanisms (how do they differ from courts?) award, its binding nature, judicial review of awards
 - 4.2.4. State prescription of standards in lay off, strike, lockout, retrenchment, closure and transfer of undertakings
- 4.3. The Conceptual conundrum: industry, industrial dispute, workmen
- 4.4. Unfair Labour Practices

- Unit-5.** Discipline in Industry: restrains on managerial prerogatives
- 5.1. Doctrine of Hire and Fire: history of management's prerogative
 - 5.2. Fairness in disciplinary process
 - 5.2.1. Punishment for misconduct: meaning of misconduct
 - 5.2.2. The right to know: the charge sheet
 - 5.2.3. The right to be heard: domestic enquiry, notice, evidence, cross examination, representation, unbiased inquiry officer and reasoned decision
 - 5.2.4. renatal (permission) and Postnatal (approval); control during pendency of proceedings (S.33 of the I.D.Act.)
- Unit-6.** Legal Control and protection of trade unions: Indian Trade Union Act of 1926:
- 6.1. Registration , rights and liabilities of trade union.
 - 6.2. Amalgamation and dissolution of trade union.
 - 6.3. Problems; multiplicity of unions, over politicization, intra – union and inter – union Rivalry, outside leadership, closed shop and union- shop.
 - 6.4. Recognition of unions.
 - 6.5. Amendments to Trade Union Act and reforms in law.
- Unit-7.** Law relating to service conditions:
- 7.1. Industrial employment (standing Orders) Act, 1946- Scope and Object of the Act,
 - 7.2. Model Standing Orders, and matters to be incorporated in standing orders (Schedule to the Act)
 - 7.3. Submission of draft standing order, certification and modification of standing orders :
 - 7.4. nterpretation of standing orders and power of appropriate Government to make rules
 - 7.5. Concept of misconduct, disciplinary action and punishment for misconduct.
- Unit-8.** Law relating Industrial Disputes: Industrial Disputes Act, 1947-
- 8.1. Conceptual conundrum: industry, industrial dispute, workmen;(Sec.2 'J'K' and 'S');
- Unit-9.** Law relating Industrial Disputes: Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
- 9.1. Disputes settlement machinery
 - 9.2. Conciliation officers,
 - 9.3. Board of Conciliation,
 - 9.4. Labour court,
 - 9.5. Industrial Tribunal and National Tribunal – duties and powers; (Sec.3-10)
 - 9.6. Reference for adjudication Voluntary Arbitration (Sec 10 & 10A).
 - 9.7. Award its binding nature and Judicial review of awards. (Sections 18 & 11-A).
 - 9.8. Statutory limitations on strikes and lock-outs; unfair labour practices – prohibition and penalties, (Sec.22-31 & 25-T, 25U).
 - 9.9. General and special provisions relating to lay-off, retrenchment and closure (Sections 25A- 25S and 25K – 25R).
- Unit-10.** Recommendations Second Labour Commission on Industrial Disputes.

Paper – 7.3
COMPANY LAW

- Unit-1.** Meaning of Company, essential characteristics, corporate personality and lifting the corporate veil, Forms of Corporate and non-Corporate Organisations; Corporations, partnerships and other associations of persons, state corporations, government companies, public sector private sector, their-role, functions and accountability of companies
- Unit-2.** Incorporation, Memorandum of Association - various clauses - alteration therein - doctrine of ultra vires, Articles of Association - binding force alteration - its relations with memorandum of association - doctrine of constructive notice and indoor management exceptions, Prospectus - issue - contents - liability for misstatements -statement in lieu of prospectus, Promoters - position - duties and liabilities
- Unit-3.** Shareholders: Shares - general principles of allotment statutory restrictions - share certificate its objects and effects - transfer of shares - restrictions on transfer - procedure for transfer - refusal of transfer - role of public finance institutions - relationship between transferor and transferees - issue of shares at premium and discount, Shareholder - who can be and who cannot be a shareholder modes of becoming a shareholder calls on shares - forfeiture and surrender of shares - lien on shares rights and liabilities of shareholder, Share capital - kinds - alteration and reduction of share capital - further issue of capital - conversion of loans and debentures into capital duties of court to protect the interests of creditors and shareholders.
- Unit-4.** Directors - position - appointment - qualifications, vacation of office - removal, resignation - powers and duties of directors -meeting, registers, loans remuneration of directors - role of nominee directors-compensation for loss of office - managing directors and other managerial personnel, Meetings - kinds procedure – voting.
- Unit-5.** Dividends, Debentures, Borrowing Powers: Dividends - payment - capitalization of bonus shares, Audit and accounts, Borrowing - powers - effects of unauthorised borrowing - charges and mortgages - loans to other companies investments - contracts by companies, Debentures - meaning- floating charge - kinds of debentures - shareholder and debenture holder - remedies of debenture holders.
- Unit-6.** Majority rule: Protection of minority rights, Prevention of oppression and mismanagement, who can apply - when can he apply, powers of the court and of the Central Government.
- Unit-7.** Other Allied Aspects: Private companies - nature advantages conversion into public company foreign companies, government companies, holding and subsidiary companies, Investigations– Powers, Reconstruction and amalgamation, Defunct Companies. National company Law Tribunal, powers and functions.
- Unit-8.** Law and Multinational Companies: Collaboration agreements for technology transfer, Control and regulation of foreign companies taxation of foreign companies, share capital in such companies.
- Unit-9.** Winding Up: Winding up - types - by court - reasons - grounds - who can apply - procedure, powers of liquidator - powers of court consequences of winding up order- voluntary winding up by members and creditors winding up subject to supervision of court.
- Unit-10.** Winding up proceedings: appointment of liquidator, powers and duties of official liquidator; Liability of past members - payment of liabilities -

preferential payments, unclaimed dividends - winding up of unregistered company.

Statute Prescribed:

Companies Act, 2013

Books Recommended:

1. Avatar Singh: Company Law, Eastern Book company, Lucknow
2. Anantha Raman, lectures on company Law, Wadhwa and Company
3. Kailash Rai, Company Law, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad
4. Majumdar, Company Law, Taxman Publications
5. Tandon M.P., Company Law, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad
6. Palmer, Company Law
7. Gover, Company Law
8. Ramaih, A Guide to Companies Act, Wadhwa Publications

Paper – 7.4

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Unit-1. STATES AS SUBJECTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

- 1.1. Nature of International Law
- 1.2. Evolution nature of state as a subject of International Law
- 1.3. Criteria of Statehood
- 1.4. Distinction between State and Governments
- 1.5. Recognition of States and Governments
- 1.6. The notion of State Succession

Unit-2. STATES AS MAKERS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

- 2.1. Custom- Creation through State Practice
 - 2.1.1. Concept of “State practices” creative of “Custom”
 - 2.1.2. Types of Custom
 - 2.1.3. Proof of Custom
 - 2.1.4. Place of customary International Law in the evolution, and for the future, of international law
 - 2.1.5. Treaties
 - 2.1.6. Concept of treaties
 - 2.1.7. Types of treaties (bilateral/regional/multilateral; dispositive/non dispositives; Law – creating)
 - 2.1.8. Authority to enter into treaties which special reference to India and SAARC
 - 2.1.9. Essential of a valid treaty, with special reference to Jus Cogens
 - 2.1.10. State Succession to treaties
 - 2.1.11. Selected problems in treaty interpretation

Unit-3. International adjudication

- 3.1. General principles of civilized nations and juristic writing (publicists) as acknowledged Subsidiary
- 3.2. International Law Creating Act.
- 3.3. The Resolution of the General Assembly as Law Creating Acts
- 3.4. The Status of Specialized United Nations Agencies

- 3.5. The role of international NGO's in international law creation
- Unit-4.** Individuals, non state communities and peoples in international law
 - 4.1. The traditional discourse concerning Individual as a subject and object of international law
 - 4.2. The basic modification, post charter, in the position of the individual
- Unit-5.** Equitable resource utilization and just world order
 - 5.1. The traditional concepts of State Jurisdiction
 - 5.2. The reformulation of the law of the common heritage or mankind
 - 5.2.1. From mare liberum to the common heritage of mankind
- Unit-6.** SEA LAW
 - 6.1. Territorial Waters
 - 6.2. Continental Shelf
 - 6.3. Sea – bed and Ocean – floor
 - 6.4. Special problem of Antarctica.
- Unit-7.** AIR LAW
 - 7.1. The law of outer space, the moon Treaty, Geo Stationary object in outer space
 - 7.2. Problems of liability in the case of hazards
 - 7.3. The emerging law concerning trans – boundary pollution accident (Chernobyl, Basse and Bhopal)
- Unit-8.** INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW
 - 8.1. The IBRD, The IMF
 - 8.2. The GATT
 - 8.3. The UNCTAD; W.T.O
- Unit-9.** INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION
 - 9.1. INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS
 - 9.1.1. League of Nations
 - 9.1.2. United Nations
 - 9.1.3. The General Assembly
 - 9.1.4. The Security Council
 - 9.1.5. The International Court of Justice (ICJ)
 - 9.1.6. The Economic and social Council
 - 9.1.7. The Tursteeship Council
 - 9.1.8. The Secretariat
 - 9.2. Specialised Agencies
 - 9.2.1. International Labour Organisation (ILO)
 - 9.2.2. World Health Organisation (WHO)
 - 9.2.3. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)
- Unit-10.** International Law - Terrorism

PAPER –7.5
INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES
(Optional – I)

Unit-1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Difference between construction and interpretation

- 1.2. Concept and power of interpretation
 - 1.2.1. Literal construction
 - 1.2.2. Other principles of interpretation
- 1.3. General principles of interpretation
 - 1.3.1. The Primary rule: literal construction
 - 1.3.2. The other main principles of interpretation
 - 1.3.3. Reading words in their context: the external aspect
 - 1.3.4. Reading words in context: the statutory aspect

Unit-2. BENEFICIAL CONSTRUCTION

- 2.1. Restrictive construction
 - 2.1.1. Consequence to be considered
 - 2.1.2. Presumption against changes in the common law
 - 2.1.3. Mens rea in statutory offences
- 2.2. Construction to prevent evasion of abuse
 - 2.2.1. Consequence to prevent evasion
 - 2.2.2. Construction to prevent abuse of powers

Unit-3.

- 3.1. Theoretical or ideological approaches to interpretation
- 3.2. Judicial restraint
- 3.3. Judicial activism
- 3.4. Juristic restraint

Unit-4. PRESUMPTIONS REGARDING JURISDICTION

- 4.1. Presumptions against ousting established jurisdictions
- 4.2. Presumptions against creating new, and enlarging established jurisdictions
- 4.3. How far statutes affect the crown
- 4.4. Further presumptions regarding jurisdiction
 - 4.4.1. Territorial extent of British legislation
 - 4.4.2. How far statutes conferring rights affect foreigners
 - 4.4.3. Presumptions against a violation of international law

Unit-5. CONSTRUCTIVE TO AVOID COLLISION WITH OTHER PROVISIONS

- 5.1. Construction most agreeable to justice and reason
 - 5.1.1. Presumption against intending what is inconvenient or unreasonable
 - 5.1.2. Presumption against intending injustice or absurdity
 - 5.1.3. Presumption against impairing obligation, or permitting advantage from one's own wrong
 - 5.1.4. Retrospective operation of statutes
- 5.2. **EXCEPTIONAL CONSTRUCTION**
 - 5.2.1. Modification of the language to meet the intention
 - 5.2.2. Equitable construction
 - 5.2.3. Strict construction of penal laws
 - 5.2.4. Statutes encroaching on rights or imposing burdens

Unit-6. SUBORDINATE PRINCIPLES

- 6.1. Usage and contemporanea exposition
- 6.2. Construction imposed by statute
- 6.3. Construction of words in bonam partem
- 6.4. Change of language
- 6.5. Understanding associated words in a common sense, and the expressio unius rule
- 6.6. Generic words following more specific

6.7. Meaning of some particular expression

Unit-7. Intentions attributed to the legislature when it expresses none

7.1. Imperative and directory enactments

7.2. Absolute and qualified duties

7.3. Impossibility of compliance

7.4. Waiver

7.5. Public and private remedies

Unit-8. **STARE DECISIS**

8.1. The doctrine as inherited by us

8.2. Techniques of innovation (subversion) of stare decisions

8.3. Supreme Court's authority to overrule its own decisions (e.g. The Antulay's Case)

8.4. Advisory jurisdiction and its import on precedent

8.5. Prospective overruling in India

8.6. Objections to judicial review as anti majoritarian

Unit-9. **STATUTORY INTERPRETATION AS ASPECTS OF JUDICIAL PROCESS**

9.1. Rules of statutory interpretation their judge made character

9.2. Legalism and rule of literal interpretation

9.3. Creativity: mischief and golden rule

9.4. Self discipline: rules of construction in Fiscal and Criminal Statutes

9.5. Technicality rules as to necessary and implied repeal: Rules for interpretation of codifying, consolidating and amending statute

9.6. Values and interpretation

Unit-10. **CONSTITUTIONAL INTERPRETATION**

10.1. Differentiation from statutory interpretation; Rex Vs. Burah as example

10.2. Literal interpretation

10.3. Harmonious construction

10.4. Reference to Constituent Assembly debates

10.5. Pith and Substance

10.6. Occupied field

10.7. Residuary power

10.8. Repugnancy

10.9. Amending power

10.10. Directive Principles as sources of Constitutional Interpretation

VIII SEMESTER

PAPER –8.1 LABOUR LAW – II

Unit-1. REMUNERATION FOR LABOUR

- 1.1. Theories of Wages: marginal productivity, subsistence, wages fund, supply and demand, residual claimant, standard of living
- 1.2. Concepts of Wages (minimum wages, fair wages, living wages, need based minimum Wages)
- 1.3. Components of Wages: dearness allowance, principles of fixation
- 1.4. Disparity in Wages in different sectors: need for rationalization and national approach
- 1.5. Wage determining process: modes and modalities
 - 1.5.1. Unilateral fixation by employer
 - 1.5.2. Bilateral fixation

- 1.5.3. Conciliation, arbitration and adjudication
- 1.5.4. Wage Board and Pay Commission
- 1.5.5. Principles of wage fixation
- 1.6. Concept of bonus; computation of bonus
- 1.7. Protection of Wages: nonpayment, delayed payment, unauthorized deductions, remedial measures

Unit-2. Health and Safety

- 2.1. Obligations for health and safety of workmen legislative controls: factory, mines and plantations
- 2.2. Employer's liability
 - 2.2.1. Workmen's Compensation
 - 2.2.2. Employees State Insurance
 - 2.2.3. Liability for hazardous and inherently dangerous industries; environmental Protection

Unit-3. Labour Welfare

- 3.1. Welfare provided by the employers and through bipartite agreements and by statutory prescription
- 3.2. Provident Fund and Family Pension
- 3.3. Gratuity
- 3.4. Interstate migrant workmen; regulation of employment and conditions of service
- 3.5. Regulation of working hours: Statutory controls
- 3.6. Woman and labour force
 - 3.6.1. Equal Remuneration Law, maternity benefits protective provisions for women under Factories, plantations and mines laws
- 3.7. Employment of young persons: prohibition of employment of children, regulation of employment of young persons

Unit-4. Protection of the weaker sectors of labour

- 4.1. Tribal labour: need for regulation
- 4.2. Beedi workers
- 4.3. Unorganized labour like domestic servants: problems and perspectives
- 4.4. Bonded labour: socio – economic programmes for rehabilitation
- 4.5. Contract labour regulation
- 4.6. Constitutional dimensions of labour standards

Unit-5. Law relating to wages and bonus :Theories of wages: marginal productivity , subsistence, wage fund , supply and demand , residual claimant , standard of leaving concepts of wages (minimum wage, fair wage, leaving wage, need-based minimum wage): Constitutional provisions : Components of wages:

- 5.1. Minimum wages Act, 1948: Objectives and constitutional validity of the Act: procedure for fixation and revision of minimum rates of wages: exemptions and exceptions :
- 5.2. Payment of wages Act, 1936: Regulation of payment of wages Authorized Deductions ,
- 5.3. Payment of Bonus Act,: Bonus- Its Historical back ground , present position and exemptions , Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 2007

Unit-6. Social Security against employment injury and other contingencies :

- 6.1. Concept and development of social security measures :
 - 6.1.1. Concept of 'Accident arising out of' and 'in the course of the employment ': Doctrine of notional extension and doctrine and added peril:

- 6.1.2. Total and partial disablement:
- 6.1.3. Quantum and method of distribution of compensation
- 6.2. Employers liability to pay compensation for employment injury: Legal Protection : Workmen’s Compensation Act, 1923
 - 6.2.1. Benefits provided under the Act:
 - 6.2.2. Employees State Insurance Fund and Contributions:
 - 6.2.3. Machinery for the implementation of the Act:
 - 6.2.4. ESI Court and appeal to High Court
- 6.3. Employees State insurance Act, 1948:
- Unit-7. **Law relating to retirement benefits :**
 - 7.1. Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952; Family Pension Scheme 1971 and Employees Pension Scheme 1995:
 - 7.1.1. The changing rules regarding Employees Provident Fund and Pension Schemes;
 - 7.2. Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 – Concept of gratuity, Eligibility for payment of gratuity, Determination of Gratuity, Forfeiture of gratuity
- Unit-8. **Contract Labour:**
 - 8.1. Problems of Contract Labour: Process of Contractualisation of labour
 - 8.2. Legal Protection: Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; Controversy regarding Abolition of contract labour and their absorption; Land mark cases: Air Indian Statutory Corporation. V. United Labour Union, (1977) & SAIL case (2002);
 - 8.3. Proposed amendment and its impact on the contract labour.
- Unit-9. **Unorganized Sector:**
 - 9.1. Problem of Definition and Identification; Unionization problems
 - 9.2. Historical backdrop of proposed bills on social security for unorganized sector (2004, 2005 & 2007)
 - 9.3. Unorganized Sector Worker’s Social Security Act, 2008.
- Unit-10. **LAW REFORMS**

PAPER -8.2

FAMILY LAW – II

Unit-1. JOINT HINDU FAMILY (MITHAKSHARA AND DAYABHAGA)

- 1.1. Mithakshara Joint Families
- 1.2. Mithakshara coparcenary – formation and incidents, Property under Mithakshara law – separate property
- 1.3. coparcenary properties
- 1.4. Dayabhaga coparcenary - formation and incidents
- 1.5. Property under Dayabhaga law Kartha of the Joint Family – his position, powers privileges and obligations
- 1.6. Alienation of property – separate and coparcenary

1.7. Debts – Doctrine of Pious Obligation and antecedent debt

1.8. Partition and Re – union

Unit-2. Joint Hindu Family as a social security institution and impact of Hindu Gains of Learning Act and various tax laws in it

Unit-3. INHERITANCE

3.1. Hindus

3.2. Historical perspective of traditional Hindu Law as background to the study of Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

3.3. Succession to property of a Hindu male dying intestate under the provisions of Hindu Succession Act, 1956

3.4. Devolution of interest in Mithakshara coparcenary with reference to the provisions of Hindu Succession Act, 1956

3.5. Succession to property of Hindu female dying intestate under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956

3.6. Disqualifications relating to Succession

3.7. General rules of Succession

3.8. Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana Laws governing people living in Travancore, Cochin and the districts Malabar and South Canara

Unit-4. NEW PROPERTY CONCEPTS, SUCH AS SKILL, JOB ETC, AS NEW FORMS OF PROPERTY

Unit-5. SETTLEMENT OF SPOUSAL PROPERTY:

5.1. A need for development

Unit-6. MUSLIM LAW OF INHERITANCE AND SUCCESSION

6.1. Rules governing Sunni and Shiva law of inheritance

6.2. Differences between Shia and Sunni laws

6.3. Administration of Estates

Unit-7. Wills under Muslim Law

Unit-8. INDIAN SUCCESSION LAW

8.1. Domicile

8.2. Intestate succession

Unit-9. Will – Codicil

9.1. Interpretation - re vocation of will

9.2. Bequests – Conditional – Contingent or void bequests

9.3. Legacies

9.4. Pro- Sale and letter of administration

9.5. Executor – Administrators

9.6. Succession – Certificatio

Paper – 8.3

TAXATION LAW

Unit-1. a) Constitutional Provisions – Arts. 265 to 289 – Scope of Tax Laws :

b) Tax and Fee. Capital Receipt and Revenue Receipt distinguished.

Unit-2. Direct Tax Laws: a) Income Tax Law: Historical out line,

Definitions – ‘Income’ ‘Agriculture Income’ ‘ Previous Year’ and ‘Assessee’
Incidence of Tax and Residential Status.

Statutory exemptions (Ss 10 to 13A)

classification of Income and Heads of Income (Ss 14 to 59):

b) Assessment (Ss.109 to 158)

1. Collection and Recovery of Tax (Ss 19A – 234)

2. Double Taxation Relief/ Clubbing of Incomes (Ss 50-66).
- Unit-3. Income Tax Authorities, a) Settlement of cases (S.245).
b) Appeals and Revisions (Ss246-269),
c) Penalties, offences and Prosecution (Ss270 -280).**
- Unit-4. Wealth Tax Act: Definitions of Asset, Net Wealth. Valuation Date , Deemed Assets . Exempted Assets.**
- Unit-5. Indirect Tax Laws:**
- Unit-6. a) Central Sales Act.1956 – Historical outline – Definitions – A detailed study of S. 4 to 6A – Registration of Dealers –Liability in special cases (Ss 16 to 18):**
- Unit-7. A.P. General Sales Tax Act, 1957 –Definitions: Business – Dealer-Casual Dealer – Total turnover – Registration of dealers (S. 12)**
- Unit-8. VAT, Scope of VAT, problems and prospects in its application,**
- Unit-9. Sales Tax Authorities (Ss3 and 4)**
- Unit-10. Reforms in Law**

Paper – 8.4

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS LAWS

(OPTIONAL -II)

- Unit-1. Introduction**
- 1.1. The meaning of intellectual property
 - 1.2. Competing rationales of the legal regimes for the protection of intellectual Property
 - 1.3. The main forms of intellectual property; copy right, trademarks, patents, designs, geographical indicators, merchandise, franchise and forms of unfair competition
 - 1.4. The competing rationales for protection of rights in
- Unit-2. Copyright - Trademarks - Patents – Designs**
- 2.1. Introduction to the leading international instruments concerning intellectual Property rights:
 - 2.2. The Berne Convention, Universal Copyright Convention,
 - 2.3. The Paris Union the World Intellectual Property Rights Organization (WIPO)
 - 2.4. UNESCO
 - 2.5. TRIPS
 - 2.6. TRIMS
 - 2.7. WTO
- Unit-3. SELECT ASPECTS OF THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT IN INDIA**
- 3.1. Historical evolution of the law
 - 3.2. Meaning of copyright
 - 3.3. Copyright in literary, dramatic and musical work
 - 3.4. Copyright in cinematograph films
 - 3.5. Ownership of copyright
 - 3.6. Assignment of copyright
 - 3.7. Author’s special rights
 - 3.8. Notion of infringement
 - 3.9. Criteria of infringement

- 3.10. Infringement of copyright by films of literary and dramatic works
- 3.11. Importation and infringement
- 3.12. Fair use provisions
- 3.13. Video piracy
- 3.14. Aspects of copyright justice
- Unit-4. Remedies, especially the possibility of Anton pillar injunctive relief in India
- Unit-5. **INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY IN TRADEMARKS**
 - 5.1. The rationale of protection of trademarks as
 - 5.1.1. an aspect of commercial and
 - 5.1.2. of consumer rights
 - 5.2. Definition; conception of trade marks
 - 5.3. Registration
 - 5.4. Distinction between trademark and property mark
 - 5.5. The doctrine of honest concurrent user
 - 5.6. The doctrine of deceptive similarity
 - 5.7. Passing off and infringement criteria of infringement
 - 5.8. Standards of proof in passing off action
- Unit-6. Remedies
- Unit-7. **THE LAW OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY – PATENTS**
 - 7.1. Conception of patent
 - 7.2. Historical overview of the patents law in India
 - 7.3. Patentable inventions with special reference to biotechnology products entailing creation of new forms of life
 - 7.4. Process of obtaining a patent: application, examination, opposition and sealing of patents; general introduction
 - 7.4.1. The problem of limited locus standi to oppose, specially in relation to inventions having potential of ecological and mass disasters
 - 7.4.2. Wrongfully obtaining the invention
 - 7.4.3. Prior publication or anticipation
 - 7.4.4. Obviousness and the lack of inventive step
 - 7.4.5. Insufficient description
 - 7.5. Rights and obligations of a patentee
 - 7.5.1. Patents as chose in action
 - 7.5.2. Duration of patent: law and policy consideration
 - 7.5.3. Use and exercise right
 - 7.5.4. Right to secrecy
 - 7.5.5. The notion of abuse of patent rights
 - 7.6. Special categories
 - 7.6.1. Employee invention: law and policy consideration
 - 7.6.2. Combination and selection patents
 - 7.6.3. International patents, transfer of technology, know how and problems of self reliant development
 - 7.6.4. Biotechnology Patents
 - 7.6.5. Patents in nuclear power –new varieties of plant breeds and medicinal plants
 - 7.6.6. Compulsory licenses
 - 7.7. Infringement
 - 7.7.1. Criteria of infringement
 - 7.7.2. Onus of proof
 - 7.7.3. Modes of infringement: the doctrine of colorable Variation

- 7.7.4. Defense in suits of infringement
- Unit-8. Remedies
- Unit-9. Intellectual property and remedies under Criminal Law Consideration of some aspects of reform in the law of intellectual property
- Unit-10. Information Technology and exclusive marketing rights

Paper – 8.5 –
LAND LAWS INCLUDING TENURE AND TENANCY SYSTEM
(OPTIONAL –III)

- Unit-1. **Ownership of land doctrine of eminent domain**
- Unit-2. **Doctrine of Escheat**
- Unit-3. **Movement of land reforms**
 - 3.1. Pre – independence position zamindari settlements, ryotwari settlement, mahalwari system, intermediaries, absentee landlordism, large holdings
 - 3.2. Post independence reforms
 - 3.2.1. Abolition of Zamindaries
 - 3.2.2. Laws relation to abolition of intermediaries
- Unit-4. **Laws relating to acquisition of property and government control and use of land, Land Acquisition Act. 1894**
- Unit-5. **Laws relating to ceiling on land holding**
- Unit-6.
 - 6.1. **Urban land ceiling**
 - 6.2. Agricultural land ceiling
- Unit-7. **Laws relating to tenancy reforms**
 - 7.1. Land to the tiller
 - 7.2. Rent control and protection against eviction
- Unit-8. **Laws relating alienation/ assignment in scheduled areas**
- Unit-9. **Laws relating to grabbing**
- Unit-10. **Forest laws: Conservation of Forest Act**

IX SEMESTER

Paper – 9.1

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT

Unit-1.INTRODUCTORY

- 1.1. Concepts of Civil Procedure in India before the advent of the British Rule
- 1.2. Evolution of Civil Procedure from 1712 to 1901
- 1.3. Principle features of the Civil Procedure code
- 1.4. Importance of State Amendments
- 1.5. Types of procedures – inquisitorial and adversary importance of observance of procedure

Unit-2.SUITS

- 2.1. Concept of laws suit
- 2.2. Order I, Parties to suit
- 2.3. Order II, Frame of suit
- 2.4. Order IV, Institution of suit
- 2.5. Bars and suit; Doctrines of Sub Judice and Res judicata

- 2.6. Place of suing (Sec. 15,20) Territorial jurisdiction
- 2.7. 'Cause of Action' and Jurisdictional bars
- 2.8. Summons (Sections 27,28,31 Orders IV, VI, IX)
- 2.9. Service of foreign summons (sec. 29)
- 2.10. Power for order (sec. 30, order XI)

Unit-3.PLEADINGS: (ORDER VI)

- 3.1. Material Facts
- 3.2. Forms of pleading
- 3.3. Condition precedent
- 3.4. Presumptions of law
- 3.5. Striking out/amendment

Unit-4.PLAINT: ORDER VII

- 4.1. Particulars (esp. in money suits/suits for immovable property)
- 4.2. Showing defendants interest and liability
- 4.3. Ground of Limitation
- 4.4. Return of plaint
- 4.5. Rejection of plaint
- 4.6. Production and listing of documents
- 4.7. Written Statement
- 4.8. Counter claim
- 4.9. Set off
- 4.10. Framing of issues

Unit-5.APPEARANCE AND EXAMINATION

- 5.1. Appearance
- 5.2. Exparte procedure
- 5.3. Default of portion
- 5.4. Summoning and attendance of witnesses
- 5.5. Examination
- 5.6. Admissions
- 5.7. Production, Importing, Return of Documents
- 5.8. Hearing
- 5.9. Affidavit
- 5.10. Order XVII
- 5.11. Adjournments , judicial discretion and problems arrears

Unit-6.JUDGMENT AND DECREE

- 6.1. Concepts of judgment decree and interim Orders and stay
- 6.2. Injunctions
- 6.3. Appointment of Commissions, Receivers
- 6.4. Costs

Unit-7.EXECUTION (ORDER XXI)

- 7.1. Concept of 'Execution'
- 7.2. General Principles of Execution
- 7.3. Power for Execution of Decrees (sec.38-46)
- 7.4. Procedure for Execution (sec51-54)
- 7.5. Enforcement: Arrest and Detention (sec 55-59)
- 7.6. Attachment (sec 60-64)
- 7.7. Sale (sec 65-67)

Unit-8.SUITS IN PARTICULAR CASES:

- 8.1. Suits by or against Government (sec 79-82)
- 8.2. Suits by aliens and by or against foreign Rulers Ambassadors (Sec 83,87(a))

- 8.3. Suits relating to public matters (sec 91,93)
- 8.4. Incidental and supplementary proceedings (sec75-78, 94-95)
- 8.5. Suits by or against minors, persons with unsound mind, indigent persons etc.
- 8.6. Inter pleader suits

Unit-9.APPEALS AND COMISSION

- 9.1. Appeals from Original Decrees (sec. 96-99A) and Order XLI
- 9.2. Appeals from Appellate Decrees (Sec 100-103)
- 9.3. Appeals from Orders (sec 101-106) (Order XLIII)
- 9.4. General Provisions Relating to Appeals (sec 107-108)
- 9.5. Appeals to the Supreme Courts (sec109)
- 9.6. The rationale of Commissions
- 9.7. Order XXVI
- 9.8. Social-legal Commissions of inquiry in : Social Action or ‘Public’ Interest Litigation

Unit-10.LIMITATION

- 10.1. Concept of limitation-why limitation?
- 10.2. General principles of Limitation.
- 10.3. Extension-Sufficient cause-acknowledgement
- 10.4. Legal Disability-condo nation-when comes to an end?
- 10.5. Limitation Act of 1963 (excluding Schedules)

PAPER-9.2
LAW OF CRIMES – II
(Criminal Procedure Code)

Unit-1.INTRODUCTORY

- 1.1. The rationale of Criminal Procedure: The importance of Fair Trail
- 1.2. Constitutional perspectives: Articles 14,20 and 21
- 1.3. The variety of Criminal procedures
- 1.4. The organization of Police, prosecutor, Defense, Counsel and Prison Authorities and their duties, functions and powers
- 1.5. Types of procedures-inquisitorial and Advisory-importance of observance of procedure

Unit-2.PRE-TRIAL PROCESS ARREST :SEARCH AND SEIZURE

- 2.1. The distinction between cognizable and non-cognizable offences: relevance and adequacy problems
- 2.2. Steps to ensure accused’s presence at trail: Warrant and summons cases
- 2.3. Arrest with and without warrant (sec 70-73 and 41)
- 2.4. The absconder’s status (sec82-85)
- 2.5. Rights to arrest
 - 2.5.1. Rights to be informed of the grounds of arrest (sec.55,60(1),75)
- 2.6. Rights to be taken to the Magistrate without delay (sec56-57)
- 2.7. Rights of not being detained for more than 24 Hours (sec 57 Article 22(2) of the Constitution of India)
- 2.8. Rights to consult legal practitioner and legal aid
- 2.9. Rights to be examined by a medical practitioner (sec54)
- 2.10. Search warrant (sec.83,94,97,98)and Searches without warrant (sec.103)
- 2.11. Police search during investigation (sec, 153, 165,166)

- 2.12. General Principles of search (sec.100)
- 2.13. Seizure (sec.102)
- 2.14. Constitutional aspects of validity of search and seizure proceedings

Unit-3.PRE – TRIAL PROCESS: FIR

- 3.1. FIR (sec.154)
- 3.2. Evidentiary value of FIR (sec. 145,157 of Indian Evidence Act)
- 3.3. Pre – trial process: Magisterial power to take cognizance (sec.195-199 Cr.P.C.)

Unit-4.TRIAL PROCESS AND FAIR TRIAL

- 4.1. Commencement of proceedings (sec.200, 201,202)
- 4.2. Dismissal of complaint (sec. 203,204)
- 4.3. Bail
 - 4.3.1. Bailable and non – bailable offences (sec.436,437,439)
 - 4.3.2. Cancellation of bails (sec.437(5))
 - 4.3.3. Anticipatory Bail (sec.438)
 - 4.3.4. Appellate Bail powers – suspension of sentence (sec.389(1),395(1), 437(5))
 - 4.3.5. General Principles concerning bond (sec.441-450)
 - 4.3.6. Constitutional principles regarding bail
- 4.4. Conception of fair trial
- 4.5. Presumption of innocence
- 4.6. Venue of trial (sec.177-189) jurisdiction of criminal courts
- 4.7. Right of accused to know the accusation (sec.221-224)
- 4.8. The trial must generally be held in accused’s presence (sec.205, 273, 317)
- 4.9. Right of cross examination and to offer evidence in defense
- 4.10. Constitutional interpretation of Article 21 as a right to speedy trial

Unit-5.CHARGE

- 5.1. Form and content of charge (sec.211, 212, 216)
- 5.2. Separate charges for distinct – offences (sec.218, 219, 220, 221, 223)

Unit-6.PRELIMINARY PLEAS TO BAR THE TRIAL:

- 6.1. Jurisdiction (Sec.26, 177-188, 461, 462, 479)
- 6.2. Time limitations – Rationale and scope (sec.468, 473)
- 6.3. Pleas of autrefois acquit and autrefois convict (sec.300, 22(d))
- 6.4. Issues – estoppel

Unit-7.TRIAL BEFORE A COURT OF SESSION

(Procedural steps and substantive rights under sec.226- 236)

Unit-8.JUDGEMENT

- 8.1. Form and content (sec.354)
- 8.2. Summary trial (sec. 260-265)
- 8.3. Post conviction orders in lieu of punishments; emerging panel policy(ss.360, 361, 31)
- 8.4. Compensation and cost (sec.357, 358)
- 8.5. Modes of providing judgment (sec.353, 362, 363)

Unit-9.APPEALS AND REVISION

- 9.1. No appeal in certain cases (sec.372, 375, 376)
- 9.2. The rationale of appeals, review, revisions
- 9.3. The multiple range of appellate remedies
 - 9.3.1. Supreme Court of India (sec. 374, 379, Articles 132, 134)
 - 9.3.2. High Court (sec.374)
 - 9.3.3. Sessions Court (sec.374)

- 9.3.4. Special right to appeals (Sec. 380)
- 9.3.5. Governmental appeal against sentencing (sec.377, 378)
- 9.3.6. Judicial power in disposal of appeals (sec.168)
- 9.3.7. Legal aid in appeals

Unit-10. PROBATION AND PAROLE AND PROCEDURE UNDER PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT AND SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN CRIMINAL MATTERS

- 10.1. Problems and principles
- 10.2. Suspension of sentence
- 10.3. Meaning of Parole
- 10.4. Authority granting parole
- 10.5. Supervision
- 10.6. Conditional release
- 10.7. Procedure under Juvenile Justice Act.
- 10.8. Juvenile Justice system
- 10.9. Treatment and rehabilitation of juveniles
- 10.10. Juvenile – adult crimes
- 10.11. Protection juvenile offenders, legislative and judicial role
- 10.12. Concept of juvenile delinquency

Paper – 9.3

LAW OF EVIDENCE

Unit-1. INTRODUCTORY

- 1.1. Conceptions of evidence in classical Hindu and Islamic Jurisprudence
- 1.2. Evidence in Customary Law Systems (Non – state law)
- 1.3. The introduction of the British ‘Principles’ of evidence
- 1.4. The main features of the Indian Evidence Act.
- 1.5. Other Acts. Which deal with evidence (special reference to CPC, Cr.P.C., Central Act. Such as Banker’s Book Evidence Act., Fiscal and Revenue Laws etc.,
- 1.6. Problem of Applicability of Evidence Act.
 - 1.6.1. Administrative Areas
 - 1.6.2. Administrative Tribunals
 - 1.6.3. Industrial Tribunals
 - 1.6.4. Commissions of Enquiry
 - 1.6.5. Court – martial
 - 1.6.6. Need for industrial Tribunals, Commissions of Enquiry, Court Martial, Unfair means of examination, Arbitration, Disciplinary proceedings

Unit-2. CENTRAL CONCEPTIONS IN LAW OF EVIDENCE

- 2.1 Facts: Sec. 3; Definition, distinction (relevant facts/ facts in issue)
- 2.2 Evidence: Oral and documentary (is ‘real’ or ‘material’ evidence Covered by this) – Primary and Secondary evidence
- 2.3 Circumstantial Evidence, Direct Evidence and Hearsay evidence
- 2.4 Presumption (sec.4)
- 2.5 ‘Proved’ , ‘Disproved’ and Not Proved.
- 2.6 Witness
- 2.7 Appreciation of Evidence

Unit-3. FACTS: RELEVANCY

- 3.1 The Doctrine of Res Gestae (sec.6,7,8,9)
- 3.2 Evidence of Common Intention (sec.10)
- 3.3 The problems of relevancy of 'Otherwise' Irrelevant become Relevant Facts (sec.11)
- 3.4 Relevant facts for proof of custom (sec. 13)
- 3.5 Facts concerning bodies and mental state (sec.14 & 15)

Unit-4.ADM ISSIONS AND CONFESSIONS

- 4.1 General principles concerning Admissions(sec. 17-23)
- 4.2 Differences between 'Admission' and 'Confession' The problems of non – admissibility of confessions Caused by inducement, threat or promise (sec. 24)
- 4.3 Inadmissibility of Confession made before a Police Officer (sec.25)
- 4.4 Admissibility of 'Custodial' Confessions (sec 26)
- 4.5 Admissibility of 'information' received from an accused Person in custody; with special reference to the problem of discovery based on 'Joint statement' (sec. 27)
- 4.6 Confession by Co – accused (sec. 30)
- 4.7 The problems with the judicial action based on a 'Retracted Confession'

Unit-5.DYING DECLARATION OTHER STATEMENTS BY PERSONS WHO CAN NOT BE CALLED AS WITNESSES

- 5.1 The justification for relevance on dying declaration (sec. 32)
- 5.2 The judicial standards for appreciation of evidentiary value of dying declarations
- 5.3 Section 33(2) to (8); General Principles
- 5.4 Special problems concerning violation of women's rights In marriage in the Law of Evidence (sec. 32 (6))

Unit-6.RELEVANCE OF JUDGMENTS

- 6.1 General principles (sec. 40 – 44)
- 6.2 Admissibility of Judgments in civil and criminal matters (sec. 43)
- 6.3 'Fraud and "Collusion" (sec.44)

Unit-7.EXPERT TESTIMONY

- 7.1 General Principles (sec. 45- 50)
- 7.2 Who is an Expert? Types of Expert Evidence
- 7.3 Opinion on Relationship especially proof of marriage (sec. 50)
- 7.4 The Problems of Judicial defense to expert testimony

Unit-8.ORAL AND DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

- 8.1 General Principles concerning oral evidence (sec. 59 -60)
- 8.2 General principles concerning documentary Evidence (sec. 67 – 90)
- 8.3 General Principles Regarding Exclusion of oral by Documentary Evidence
- 8.4 Special problems regarding Hearsay Evidence
- 8.5 Estoppel in relation to oral and Documentary Evidence

Unit-9.WITNESSES, EXAMINATION AND CROSS EXAMINATION

- 9.1 Competency to Testify (sec. 118)
- 9.2 State Privilege (sec. 123)
- 9.3 Professional Privilege (sec. 126,127, 128)
- 9.4 Approver Testimony (sec.133)
- 9.5 General Principles of Examination (sec. 135 – 166)
- 9.6 Leading Questions (sec. 141- 143)
- 9.7 Lawful Questions in Cross Examination (sec. 146)
- 9.8 Compulsion to answer questions put to witness (sec. 147, 153)

- 9.9 Hostile Witness (sec. 154)
- 9.10 Impeaching of the standing or credit of witness (sec. 155)

Unit-10. BURDEN OF PROOF AND ESTOPPEL

- 10.1 The General and Special Exceptions to Probandi (sec. 101)
- 10.2 General and Special Exceptions to Onus Probandi
- 10.3 The justification of presumptions of the Doctrine of Judicial Notice
- 10.4 Justification as to presumption as to certain offences (sec. 113- A)
- 10.5 Presumptions as to Dowry Death (sec. 113 – B)
- 10.6 The Scope of the Doctrine of Judicial Notice (sec. 114)
- 10.7 Why Estoppel? Introduction as to the Rationale (sec. 115)
- 10.8 Estoppel, Resjudicata and Waiver: and Presumption
- 10.9 Estoppel as a matter of
- 10.10 Estoppel by Deed
- 10.11 Estoppel in fair
- 10.12 Equitable and promissory Estoppel
- 10.13 Questions of corroboration (sec. 156, 157); Accomplice
- 10.14 Improper admission and of witness in civil and criminal cases - Arising out of discussion of these areas the class should take Up issues of law reform. The Sixty Ninth Report on the Indian Evidence Act by the Law Commission of India proposes many Changes. Some of these must by promotion of Human Rights in the administration of justice

Paper –9.4
BANKING LAW
(Optional Paper – IV)

Unit-1. The Nature and Development of Banking

- 1.1. History of Banking in India – Evolution
- 1.2. Constitutional perspectives – Union list entries 36,37, 38,43,44,45 And 46 State list, entry 30 of List ii

Unit-2. RELATIONSHIP OF BANKER AND CUSTOMER

- 2.1. Banker, banking business, meaning of customer, types of accounts
- 2.2. Contract between banker and Customer, general relation, legal relation, their rights and duties
- 2.3. Banker’s Lien
- 2.4. Banking instruments, bank notes, bankers drafts, deposit receipts, Letter of credit, indemnities, traveler’s cheques, postal order, Dividend warrants, bonds

Unit-3. LAW RELATING TO BANKING COMPANIES IN INDIA

- 3.1. The Banking Companies Act. 1949, Extent and application, business of Banking companies, control and management by reserve bank, suspension of business and winding up of banking companies, special provisions for speedy disposal of winding up of proceedings

Unit-4. The Banking Regulation Act. 1948, extent and application business of Banking companies, provisions for winding up

Unit-5. Reserve Bank of India Act. 1934 characteristics, and functions, objectives legal status and organizational structure, functions such as; banking, Currency, banker to government, exchange control over non banking companies and supervision of other banks (see sections 17,18 and 42). Co – operative banking law: Banking Regulation (Co- operative Societies) Rules, 1966 – Co –operative Credit Society Act. 1904 and 1970

Unit-6. NATIONALISATION OF BANKS:

- 6.1. Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of undertaking) Act. 1969 and 1970
- 6.2. Legislative competence for nationalization: Entries 43, 44 and 45 of List – I Entry 42 of List – III, Entry 7 and 52 of List – I, Entries 24, 26, 27 of List – II, 33 of List – III: Entries 54, 56 of List – I: Articles 19(1) (f), 19(5), 31, 31 (1)
- 6.3. Banks before and after nationalization: growth, assets and liabilities, efficiency and profitability, recovery frauds in banks, bank robberies

Unit-7. FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL AND BANKING FOR NON-RESIDENTIAL INDIANS

- 7.1. FERA , 1974, authorized dealers in foreign exchange, restrictions on dealing on payment (Sections 3 to 10, 13 to 17, 19 22 to 27 only)

Unit-8. Law relating to negotiable instruments: Negotiable Instruments Act. 1881

- 8.1. Meaning, Kinds of negotiable instruments, promissory notes
- 8.2. Bills of exchange, holder, holder in due course, parties
- 8.3. Negotiation, presentment, discharge from liability
- 8.4. Dishonour, noting and payment forhonourcheques, crossing of cheques, pledge land II stocks, shares, life policies, documents of title to goods, guarantee and hypothecation

Unit-9. Reforms in Indian Banking Law: The Indian banking commission and banking laws, committee of Government of India, A review of their Recommendations

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR STUDY

1. Sheldon, Law of Banking
2. Tunner, Law of Banking
3. Gulati, Banking Companies Act.
4. Maheswari, Banking Law and Practice
5. Ravi. R Mehta, Fundamentals of Banking
6. Promod Kumar Mukherjee, Modern Banking Theory
7. S.G.Panandikar, Banking in Indi

PAPER – 9.5
MEDIA LAW WITH RTI ACT

(OPTIONAL PAPER – V)

Unit-1. Mass media – Types of – Press Films, Radio Television. Ownership patterns – Press – Private – Public, Ownership patterns – Films – Private, Ownership Patterns – Radio & Television, Public, Difference between visual and non – visual media – impact on peoples minds.

Unit-2. Press – Freedom of speech and Expression – Articles 129 (1) (a): Includes Freedom of the press, Laws of defamation, obscenity, blasphemy and sedition, Law relating to employees wages and service conditions, Price and page Schedule Regulation, Newsprint and Control Order, Advertisement – is it included with in freedom of speech and expression? Press and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act

Unit-3. Films -How far included in freedom of speech and expression? Censorship of films – Constitutionally, The Abbas Case, Difference between films and press

- Why Pre censorship valid for films but not for the press? Censorship under the cinematography Act.
- Unit-4.** Radio and Television – Government Monopoly; Why Government department? Should there be an autonomous corporation? Effect of television on people. Report of the Chanda Committee, Government Policy, Commercial advertisement, internal security of serials, etc. judicial Review of Doordarshan decisions: Freedom to telecast.
- Unit-5.** Constitutional Restrictions; Radio and television subject to law of defamation and obscenity, Power to legislate – Article 246 read with the seventh schedule, Power to impose tax – licensing and license fee.
- Unit-6.** Right to Information: Development of RTI in India
- Unit-7.** Right to Information Act, 2005; its implementation
- Unit-8.** Right to Information Decisions; Decisions of Judiciary
- Unit-9.** RTI and Decisions of Chief Central Information commissions and State Information Commission under the RTI Act, 2005.
- Unit-10. Law Reforms in India**

Books Recommended :

1. M.P.Jain, Constitutional Law of India (1994) Wadhwa.
2. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India Vol.1. (199)Tripathi, Bombay.
3. Rajeev Dhavan “On the law of the Press in India” 26J.L/288(1984).
4. Rajeev Dhavan, “Ligitimating Government Rehtoric: Reflections on some Aspects of the Second Press commission “ 26 J. L /391 (1984)
5. Soil Sorabjee, Law of person Censorship in India (1976).
6. Justice E.S. Venkatramaiah, Freedom of Press: some Recent Trends (1984)
7. D.D. Basu, The Law of Press of India (1980)
8. Right to Information Act, 2005, SP Sathe, 2006.
9. Right to Information in India, Solu Nigam

Paper – 9.6

PROBATION, PAROLE AND PRISON ADMINISTRATION

Syllabus:

Unit 1: Probation

- 1.1 Definition of Probation
- 1.2 Object of Probation
- 1.3 Origin of Probation system India

Unit 2:

- 2.1 Probation in USA
- 2.2 Probation in UK
- 2.3 Probation under Criminal Procedure Code (S.360)
- 2.4 The Probation of Offender’s Act, 1958

Unit 3: Parole

- 3.1 Definition of Parole
- 3.2 Object of Parole
- 3.3 Origin of Parole in India

Unit 4

- 4.1 Parole in USA

- 4.2 Parole in U.K.
- 4.3 Judicial Trends
- 4.4 Differences between Parole and Probation

Unit 5: Essentials of Parole System

- 5.1 Parole Board
- 5.2 Condition of Parole system

Unit 6: Prison Administration

- 6.1 Prison in India
- 6.2 Role of Prison in Modern Penology
- 6.3 Self Government in Prison
- 6.4 The Prison Community and Classification of Prisoners

Unit 7: Problems in Prison

- 7.1 Overcrowding in Prison
- 7.2 Prison Discipline
- 7.3 Prisoner's Health
- 7.4 Criminality in Prison

Unit 8: Prison Reforms

- 8.1 Indian Jail Reform Committee, 1919-20

Unit 9: Judicial Mandates

- 9.1 Judicial Mandates for Prisoners and Detainees
- 9.2 Judicial Mandates for General Administration of Prisons
- 9.3 The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003

Unit10: International Penal and Penitentiary Commission and Prison Reforms

- 10.1 The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003

Recommended Books:

1. N.V. Paranjape, Criminology and Penology
2. Sutherland, Principles of Criminology
3. Siddiqui, Criminology
4. Sethna, Society and Criminal
5. Jones, Crime and Penal System
6. Howard Jones : Paul cornes's Open Prisons
7. Louis P. Carney: Introduction to Correctional Science, 2nd ed
8. Carter and Wilkins : Probation, Parole and Community
9. Relevant Provisions of the following Acts/Rules
 - Prisoners Act, 1900
 - Prisoners Act, 1984
 - Bostal Act, 1926
 - The Good Conduct Prisoners Probational Release Act, 1926 and 1927

Paper – 9.7(a)

**LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT INCLUDING PANCHAYET
ADMINISTRATION**

Unit-1. Concept and Development

- Democratic decentralization- Grass root democracy
- Historical perspective
 - Early Period
 - Gram Swaraj: The Gandhian Concept
 - Balwant Raj Mehata Committee recommendations

Ashok Mehata Committee Report
The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment

Unit-2. Constitutional Scheme

Directive Principles: Article 40

Part IX of the Constitution of India

Constitution and Composition of Panchayats

Power, Authority and Responsibilities of Panchayats

Financial Powers

Levying Taxes

Licensing Power

Financial Resources and Powers

Elections to the Panchayat

Part IXA of the Constitution of India

Constitution and Composition of the Municipalities

Power, Authority and Responsibilities of the Municipalities

Financial powers

Levying Taxes

Licensing Power

Financial Resources and Powers

Elections to the Municipalities

Unit-3. State Law relating to Local Self Government

The A.P. Municipal Act, 1965

The A.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1994.

Unit-4. Judicial and Quasi-judicial Powers of the Local Bodies

Pre-litigation conciliation by Panchayat

Unit-5. Working of Local Self Government.

Suggested Readings

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Dr. J.N. Pandey | Constitution Law of India |
| 2. V. N. Shukla | Constitution Law of India |
| 3. M.P. Jain | Indian Constitution |
| 4. BasantiLal Babel | Constitution of India |

Paper – 9.7(b)
WHITE COLLAR CRIME

Unit-1.

Emergence of White Collar Crime

Concept and Nature of White Collar Crimes

Sutherlands, view on white collar crimes and it's analysis

Unit-2.

Causes of White collar crimes

Distinguish between white collar and Blue collar crimes

Courts and White collar crimes in India

Unit-3.

White collar crimes in India

Hoarding Black marketing and Adulteration

White collar crimes in certain Professions – Medical Profession, Legal profession, Educational institutions, Engineering.

White collar crimes in business deals.

Fake Employment Placement Rockets

Remedial Measures

Unit-4.

Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

Objects and reasons of the Act,

Definition – Public duty, Public Servant

Power to appoint special judges, case triable by special judges, procedure and powers of special judges.

Offences and penalties – Public servant taking gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official Act, Criminal misconduct by a Public Servant.

Suggested Readings:

1. Mahesh Chandra : Socio-Economic Crimes
2. Marshal B. Clinard : Crime in Developing Countries
3. N.V. Pranjape : Criminology and Penology.
4. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
5. 47th Report of Law Commission in India.
6. Trial and Punishment of Socio-Economic Offences.
7. Annual Report Criminal Law Review.

X SEMESTER

Paper – 10.1 PRACTICAL TRAINING – I DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCING

A **DRAFTING:**
General Principles of drafting and relevant substantive rules shall be taught.

B **PLEADINGS:**

1 CIVIL

- 1 : Plaint
- 2 : Written statement
- 3 : Interlocutory Application
- 4 : Original Petition
- 5 : Affidavit
- 6 : Execution Petition
- 7 : Memorandum Petition

8 :Petition under Articles 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India

2 CRIMINAL

1 : Complaints

2 :Criminal Miscellaneous Petition

3 :Bail Application and

3. Memorandum of appeal and revision

C CONVEYANCING:

1 : Sale Deed

2 :Mortgage Deeds

3 :Lease Deed

4 :Gift Deed

5 : Promissory Note

6 : Power of attorney

7 : Will

Drafting and pleadings will include 15 exercises and carries 45 Marks,

conveyancing will include 15 exercises and carries 45 Marks.

These 30 exercises shall be recorded.

Each student shall be served with different Problems for the purpose of exercise.

Paper – 10.2

PRACTICAL TRAINING – II

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

Unit-1.

1.1. Law and legal profession – development of legal profession in India

1.2. Right to practice – a right or privilege? Constitutional guarantee under article 19 (g) and its scope

Unit-2.

2.1. Regulation governing enrolment and practice.Practice of law – Whether a business?

2.2. Solicitors firm – whether and industry

2.3. Elements of advocacy

Unit-3.ETHICS

3.1. even lamps of advocacy

- 3.2. Advocates duties towards public, clients, court, towards other advocates and legal aid
- 3.3. Bar Council code of ethics

Unit-4. DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS:

- 4.1. Professional misconduct – disqualifications
- 4.2. Functions of Bar Council of India/ State Bar Councils in dealing with disciplinary proceedings
- 4.3. Disciplinary committee
- 4.4. Disqualification and removal from rolls

* 50 Selected opinions of the Disciplinary Committee of Bar Councils And 10 major judgments of the Supreme Court on the subject to be Covered

Unit-5. Bar – Bench relations

Unit-6. ACCOUNTANCY OF LAWYER

- 6.1. Nature and functions of accounting
- 6.2. Important branches of accounting
- 6.3. Accounting and law
- 6.4. Use of knowledge of accountancy in legal disputes especially arising out of law of contracts, tax law etc.
- 6.5. Accountancy in lawyers office / firm
 - 6.5.1. Basic financial statements
 - * Income & Loss accounts
 - * Balance sheet – interpretation thereof
 - Feature of Balance sheet
 - 6.5.2. Standard costing

Paper – 10.3
PRACTICAL TRAINING – III
ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) paper is by written examination for 50 marks and for 50 marks, a student is required to participate and learn

- Negotiation skills
- Conciliation skills
- Arbitration practice including international arbitration and arbitration rules by simulation programmes and case studies to be conducted by either by a legal practitioner or a senior teacher.
- The third component of this paper will be Viva Voce examination on all the above two aspects. This will carry 10 marks

Unit-1. Judicial dispute resolutions ; Characteristics, Operation Principles, Party participation and Control Short focus on issue, Reasoned Decision, Finality, Adversary Process, what course do and do not do effectively? Advantages and Disadvantages of such resolution.

Unit-2. Alternative dispute resolution , Alternative to formal adjudication – Techniques processes, Unilateral – Bilateral – Triadic (Third party) Intervention, Advantages – Limitations, Distinction between arbitration – conciliation and negotiation, Distinction between judicial settlement and alternative dispute resolution.

Unit-3. Self help, avoidance and lumping Negation mediation ,conciliational, arbitration and distinctions in between Alternate models in dispute resolutions, Role of Panchayat, Role of GramaSabhas, Lokpal, LokAdalats, Family Courts,

Unit-4. The Arbitration and conciliation Act, 1996. Background of the Act, Definitions of “Arbitration”, “Arbitrator”, Arbitration agreement”, Appointment of “Arbitrator”, grounds for changing the arbitrator, termination of Arbitrator.

Unit-5. Proceedings in arbitral tribunals and enforcement of awards, Arbitral Award Termination of Proceedings, Setting aside of arbitral award, Finality and Enforcement, Appeals, enforcement of foreign awards, New York and Geneva Convention Awards.

Unit-6. Section 89 and O-10, R-1-AB and C of CPC Conciliation, Meaning and definition conciliation agreement, appointment of conciliator, powers and function of conciliator, techniques of successful conciliation proceedings, enforceability.

Unit-7. Other Alternative modals of dispute resolution, Family Courts, Family Courts Act, 1984, family council ling techniques, Tribunals, Motor Accident.

Unit-8. Tribunals, MV Act, relevant provisions, Administrative Tribunals, Consumer Forms.

Unit-9. Legal Services Authority

Unit-10. Role of NGO’s in Dispute resolutions.

Paper – 10.4

PRACTICAL TRAINING –IV

MOOT COURT EXERCISE AND INTERNSHIP

This paper will have **three components of 30 marks each** and **viva voice is 10 marks**

A MOOT COURT (30 MARKS)

REQUIREMENTS:

1. Three Moot Courts in the year
2. 10 Marks for each
3. The Moot Court shall be based on assigned problem to be prepared by the faculty Concerned.
4. Evaluation by principal/ head concerned, an advocate and teacher concerned
Out of 10 Marks allotted for each problem 5 Marks are to be allotted for written Submission and 5 Marks for oral advocacy
 - a. Written submission shall include brief summary of facts, issues involved provisions of land agreements, citation, prayer etc.

- b. Marks for oral advocacy may be awarded for communications skills, presentation, language, provisions of law, authorities quoted, court manners etc.

B. OBSERVANCE OF TRIAL in two cases, one Civil case minimum and record his observations step by step of different stages of litigations/ proceedings in the 2/3 years of 3 years law course of 4/5 year in 5 years law course

C INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUES AND PRE- TRIAL PREPARATIONS
(30 Marks)
REQUIREMENTS:

1. Each student has to maintain a diary to record Interaction with clients, preparation of documents and court papers
2. The students should observe two interviewing sessions with clients at lawyers office/ legal Aid Office this shall be recorded in the diary which will carry 15 Marks
3. Each student will further observe the preparation of documents and court paper and record such observance in the diary. This carries 7.5 Marks
4. Each student shall observe the procedure for filling the petition and record the same in the diary. This carries 7.5 Marks
5. The diary shall clearly indicate the dates on which the above observations are made and shall be authenticated by the advocate concerned Evaluation of the above diary shall be made by the teacher concerned and the advocate
6. There shall be a viva – voce examinations all the above three components. This carries 10 Marks

Paper – 10.5

PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY

(Optional Paper – VI)

Unit-1. Dimensions of Crime in India, Nature and extent of Crime in India

- 1.1. Reporting of Crime Statistics and problem of accurate reporting of Crime
- 1.2. Victim Studies, self – reporting
- 1.3. Costs of Crime, some factors for evaluating the rate of crime in India-
- 1.4. Territory: Population: Heterogeneity: Human values
- 1.5. General approaches to crime control
- 1.6. Continental approaches: Social defense
- 1.7. Social approaches: Crime Prevent Control
- 1.8. Crimes of the powerful, Organized crime-smuggling, traffic in narcotics
- 1.9. White collar crime:- corruption in public life, Socio
- 1.10. Economic crime: Adulteration of Food and Drugs: fraudulent trade practices
- 1.11. Crimes in the professions – Medical, Legal Engineering

- 1.12. State Criminality
- 1.13. Perpetrators of ordinary crime
- 1.14. The situation criminal
- 1.15. The chronic offender
- 1.16. Criminality of Women
- 1.17. Young offenders
- 1.18. Criminal gangs
- 1.19. Crimes of the marginalized with special reference to i. Forest offences; ii. States offenders, vagrants, prostitution.

Unit-2. The Police and to Criminal Justice

- 2.1. The Police System
- 2.2. Structural organization of Police at the center and the states
- 2.3. Mode of recruitment and training
- 2.4. Powers and duties of police under the police acts
- 2.5. Criminal Procedure Code and other laws
- 2.6. Arrest, search and seizure and Constitutional imperatives
- 2.7. Methods of police investigation
- 2.8. Third degree methods, Corruption in police
- 2.9. Relationship between police and prosecution
- 2.10. Liability of police for custodial violence
- 2.11. Police Public relations, Select aspects of National Police Commission Report.

Unit-3. Punishment of Offender some discarded modes of punishment

- 3.1. Corporal punishment: Whipping and flogging
- 3.2. Mutilation and Branding
- 3.3. Transportation Exile
- 3.4. Public execution
- 3.5. An appraisal of these modes of punishment
- 3.6. Punishments under the Indian Criminals Law
- 3.7. Capital punishment
- 3.8. Imprisonment, Fine, Cancellation or withdrawal of licenses, etc,

Unit-4. The Prison system

- 4.1. Administrative organization of prisons
- 4.2. Mode of recruitment and training
- 4.3. The Jail Manual, Powers of prison officials
- 4.4. Prisoners classification – Male, Female: Juvenile and Adult: Under trial
- 4.5. Constitutional imperatives and prison reforms and convicted prisoners
- 4.6. Open Prisons
- 4.7. Violation of prison code and its consequences
- 4.8. Appraisal of imprisonment as a mode of punishment.

Unit-5. Treatment and correction of Offenders

- 5.1. The need for reformation and rehabilitation of offenders undergoing punishment/imprisonment,
- 5.2. Classification of offenders through modern diagnostic techniques
- 5.3. The role of psychiatrists, psychoanalysts and social workers in the prison
- 5.4. vocational and religious education and apprenticeship programmes for the offenders
- 5.5. Group counseling and re-socialization programmes
- 5.6. Prisoners Organizations for self-government.
- 5.7. Participation of inmates in community services,

- 5.8. An appraisal of reformatory techniques suggested forms of treatment of offenders under the IPC (Amendment) Bill, 1972
- 5.9. Efficacy of imprisonment as a measure to combat criminality and the search for substitutes.

Unit-6. Re-socialization processes

Unit-7. Probation, The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.

- 7.1. The attitude of judges towards probation, Mechanism of probation and standards of probation services,
- 7.2. Problems and prospects of probation,
- 7.3. The suspended sentence.

Unit-8. Parole, Nature of Parole

- 8.1. Authority for granting parole
- 8.2. Supervision Paroles
- 8.3. Parole and conditional release
- 8.4. Release of the offender
- 8.5. Problems of the released offender
- 8.6. Attitudes of the Community towards released offender
- 8.7. Prisoner Aid Societies and other voluntary Organization
- 8.8. Governmental action
- 8.9. An appraisal.

Unit-9. Nature and Development,

- 9.1. Its expanding dimensions, typology of victims, compensation, compensation by application of Article 21 and 300A
- 9.2. Victim and criminal justice, emerging trends and policies.

Unit-10. Law Reforms

INTRODUCTION:

1. Criminology: Meaning and Definition
2. Criminology: Its Nature and Scope
3. Criminology: Whether a Science
4. Criminology and criminal Law
5. Criminology and Penology
6. Criminology, penology and Criminal Law.