LL.B.
Three Year (Six-Semester) Degree Course
SYLLABUS

FACULTY OF LAW
Maa Vindhyavasini University, Mirzapur (U.P.)

FACULTY OF LAW
Maa Vindhyavasini University, Mirzapur

Dean
Faculty of Humanities
Maa Vindhyavasini University, Mirzapur

Ordinances and General Regulations
for the LL.B. Three-Year (Six-Semester) Degree Program

Whereas it is necessary to implement the updated curriculum and regulations as formulated and approved by the Bar Council of India, Maa Vindhyavasini University, Mirzapur, has resolved to launch the LL.B. Three-Year (Six-Semester) Degree Program. These ordinances are to be implemented starting from the academic year 2026-2027, as amended on 30th April 2025.

1. Degree of Bachelor of Laws

The Maa Vindhyavasini University, Mirzapur may confer the degree of Bachelor of Laws on candidates who are eligible for admission into the LL.B. program, have received the prescribed regular instruction, completed the necessary practical training, passed the relevant examinations, and met any additional conditions stipulated from time to time regarding their character and suitability.

2. General Admission Regulations

a. Admission to the LL.B. Three-Year (Six-Semester) program is determined either on a merit basis or through an entrance examination conducted by the University.
b. Admission to the first semester of the LL.B. program shall be conducted in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Bar Council of India. Consequently, only those candidates who have secured a minimum of 45% in the qualifying examination will be admitted, with a relaxation of 5% granted to SC/ST candidates.
c. An applicant who has graduated in any discipline from a university established by an Act of Parliament, a State Legislature, or an equivalent national institution recognized as a deemed university, or from a foreign university deemed equivalent by a competent authority, may apply for the three-year law degree program. Successful completion of the regular program, as conducted by a university whose law degree is recognized by the Bar Council of India, will result in the conferment of the LL.B. degree.
d. The LL.B. program is a full-time, three-year course, and no student shall be permitted to simultaneously enrol in another law degree program or any other graduate/postgraduate course offered by the same or another university.
e. Applicants who have obtained their graduation or post-graduation through an open university system, without meeting the basic qualifications required for such studies, are not eligible for admission into this course.

3. Curriculum and Duration of Studies

a. The LL.B. curriculum shall consist of the courses outlined in Schedule A.
b. The content for each subject paper will be as specified in Schedule B.
c. The Board of Studies in Law may, as necessary, revise the course content and will report any changes to the Faculty Board of Law.
d. The LL.B. three-year degree program curriculum is structured over three academic years and divided into six semesters, namely First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth. Each academic year is further divided into two semesters.
e. Each semester must run for a minimum of 15 weeks, with at least 30 class hours per week—including tutorials, moot courts, seminars, workshops, and special lectures—ensuring that a minimum of 24 lecture hours per week is maintained as prescribed by the Bar Council of India.
f. The medium of instruction and examination shall be either English or Hindi, as indicated by the student on the examination form.

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4. Course of Study

A candidate enrolled in the Three-Year LL.B. Degree Programme shall be required to comply with the following provisions:

1) Rules Regarding Core and Optional Theory Papers

I. Core Theory Papers (Compulsory)

(i) The Three-Year LL.B. Programme shall comprise 28 compulsory (core/clinical) theory papers, which shall be distributed across six semesters.

(ii) Each core paper shall carry 4 credits (3 credits for theory and 1 credit for tutorial/practical work), with a total of 100 marks.

(iii) The core subjects shall include foundational branches of law, such as:
- Constitutional Law
- Law of Contract
- Jurisprudence
- Family Law
- Property Law
- Labour Law
- Criminal Law (BNS, BNSS)
- Civil Procedure Code (CPC), Law of Evidence, and other related subjects

(iv) All core papers shall be evaluated through written examinations conducted by the University.

(v) A student shall be declared to have passed a core paper upon securing:
- A minimum of 36% marks in the concerned individual paper; and
- A minimum of 45% marks in aggregate in that semester.

II. Optional Theory Papers

(i) The programme shall include 6 optional theory papers, out of which a student shall opt for any 2 papers, selecting one paper each in the Fifth and Sixth Semesters.

- (ii) These optional papers are intended to provide academic flexibility and enable specialisation in emerging or interdisciplinary areas of law, such as:
  - Foundation of Taxation Law
  - Interpretation of Statutes & Principles of Legislation
  - Law of Intellectual Property
  - Banking Law
  - U.P. Municipalities Act, 1916
- U.P. Urban Buildings (Regulation of Letting, Rent and Eviction)

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(iii) Each optional paper shall carry 4 credits (3 credits for theory and 1 credit for tutorial/practical work) and shall be of 100 marks, similar to core papers.

(iv) Evaluation of optional papers shall be conducted through written examinations only.

(v) The credits earned from optional papers shall be counted towards the total credit requirement of the degree (120 credits) and shall be taken into account for the purpose of classification of the degree.

III. Assessment Pattern (As per 3+1 = 4 Credits = 100 Marks Structure)

Component	Credit Weight	Marks	Remarks
Theory (T)	3 Credits	75 Marks	University Exam (Final written exam of 3 hours)
Practical/Tutorial (P)	1 Credit	25 Marks	Internal assessment and Viva Voce: To be conducted jointly by the Internal and the External Examiner
Total Per Subject	4 Credits	100 Marks	Written +Viva

Semester-wise Total

Semester	Subjects	Total Credits	Total Marks
I – VI	31	124	3100

5. Examination

I. Attendance Requirement

(i) Every regular student shall be required to maintain a minimum of 75% attendance in each subject (paper) to be eligible to appear in the end-semester examination.

(ii) The minimum attendance requirement may be relaxed up to 66% on valid grounds, such as:
- Medical or health-related reasons
- Other reasonable and justified causes

Such relaxation shall be granted only in exceptional circumstances, on the recommendation of the Dean and with the approval of the Vice-Chancellor.

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II. Examination Scheme

(i) End-semester examinations shall be conducted at the conclusion of each semester of the Three-Year LL.B. Programme.

(ii) A student enrolled in a particular semester shall be eligible to appear in the corresponding end-semester examination, subject to the fulfilment of the attendance requirements as prescribed by the Bar Council of India and the University.

(iii) The scheme of examination shall include:
- Written examinations for all core and optional theory papers
- Practical and viva-voce examinations for all clinical papers
- Internal assessment and tutorial components as part of continuous evaluation

(iv) All examinations shall be conducted and regulated by the University in accordance with the prescribed rules.

III. Course Completion Timeline

(i) A candidate admitted to the Three-Year LL.B. Degree Programme shall be required to successfully complete and pass all prescribed papers within a maximum period of six years from the date of admission to the First Semester.

IV. Papers and Passing Criteria

(i) A candidate shall be required to appear in the following papers:
- Total 31 papers (29 Compulsory Theory Papers and 2 Optional Papers)
- 29 Compulsory Theory Papers
- 6 Optional Theory Papers (out of which 2 shall be selected)
- 1 Paper on General English and Legal Language
- 4 Clinical/Practical Papers

All papers shall carry 100 marks each.

(ii) A student shall be required to pass all 30 papers, including the paper on General English and Legal Language, by securing:
- A minimum of 36% marks in each individual paper; and
- A minimum of 45% marks in aggregate in each semester

(iii) In subjects involving both theory and practical components, a student must secure passing marks separately in each component.

(iv) Clinical papers shall be evaluated on the basis of:
- Written examinations
- Practical exercises
- Viva-voce, in accordance with the course structure and the regulations of the Bar Council of India

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V. Promotion Rules

(i) A student who appears in the First Semester Examination shall be automatically promoted to the Second Semester.

(ii) Students shall be promoted to the next semester in a sequential manner as under:

- From Second Semester to Third Semester
- From Third Semester to Fourth Semester
- From Fourth Semester to Fifth Semester
- From Fifth Semester to Sixth Semester

(iii) A student who fails in one or more papers shall be permitted to appear as a back paper candidate, in accordance with the Rules relating to Promotion, Back Papers, and Improvement as prescribed under the relevant University regulations.

VI. Division and Classification

(i) Candidates securing 45% or more but less than 60% marks in the aggregate shall be placed in the Second Division.

(ii) Candidates securing 60% or more marks in the aggregate shall be placed in the First Division.

(iii) The division shall be determined on the basis of the aggregate marks obtained by a candidate in all six semesters, namely LL.B. I, II, III, IV, V, and VI Semester Examinations taken together.

(iv) A candidate securing 60% or more marks in the overall aggregate of all six semesters shall be placed in the First Division, while a candidate securing less than 60% marks in the aggregate shall be placed in the Second Division.

(v) The Grade Point shall be awarded in accordance with the prescribed scheme, as per the format given below.

Range of Marks	Letter Grade	Grade Point	Description
91 – 100	O	10	Outstanding
81 – 90	A+	9	Excellent
71 – 80	A	8	Very Good
61 – 70	B+	7	Good
51 – 60	B	6	Above Average
41 – 50	C	5	Average
33 – 40	P	4	Pass
0 – 32	F	0	Fail
Absent	AB	0	Absent

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Range of Marks	Letter Grade	Grade Point	Description
–	Q	–	Qualified
–	NQ	–	Not Qualified

Calculation Formula (as mentioned):

- **SGPA = Total Grade Point Obtained /Total Credits**
- **TGP = GPA * Credit**
- **Percentage = SGPA *9.5**

6. Promotion, Supplementary Examinations, and Improvement Regulations

(i). No student will be advanced to the next semester if they have been detained in any examination due to insufficient attendance.

(ii). Students in the first and second semesters will be promoted to the third semester provided they secure a minimum of 36% in each paper and an overall aggregate of 45% in each semester.

(iii). Similarly, students in the third and fourth semesters will be promoted to the fifth semester if they achieve at least 36% in every paper along with a 45% aggregate for the semester.

(iv). Students enrolled in the first semester will progress to the second semester, those in the third will move to the fourth, and students in the fifth will be promoted to the sixth semester.

(v) A student who attains the minimum of 36% in each paper but falls short of a 45% aggregate will be permitted to take a supplementary (back paper) examination in the following year, as per the provisions outlined in paragraphs vi, vii, and viii.

(vi) A student may attempt the supplementary examination for only one paper per semester.

(vii). If a student scores above 36% in each paper but does not achieve a 45% aggregate, they will be eligible to appear for one supplementary examination, provided they secure at least a 42% aggregate in that semester.

(viii) A student who either did not appear for or failed one paper in a semester and has obtained a minimum aggregate of 42% will be allowed to sit for the supplementary examination.

ix) Improvement examinations for the LL.B. program (from the first to the sixth semester) will be conducted in accordance with the University's regulations.

7. Re-Admission Policies

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1. Re-admission will not be permitted for students in the first, third, and fifth semesters of the LL.B. program.
2. A student who has failed an examination or did not appear for it, even if otherwise eligible to take the exam as an ex-student, will not be readmitted as a regular student.

8. Miscellaneous Provisions

1. These ordinances shall come into effect from the academic session 2026-2027, to the extent applicable.
2. Any provisions in earlier ordinances that conflict with these current ordinances are hereby nullified.

LL.B. Credit & Marks Table (3+1 = 4 Credits = 100 Marks)

LL.B. First Semester

Code	Subject	Credits (T+P)	Marks
LL.B. DC-101	Constitutional Law – I	3+1	100
LL.B. DC-102	Fundamentals of Contract Law – I	3+1	100
LL.B. DC-103	Law of Torts, Motor Vehicle Act 1988 & Consumer Protection Laws	3+1	100
LL.B. DC-104	Family Law – I	3+1	100
LL.B. DC-105	Jurisprudence	3+1	100
Total		**20**	**500**

LL.B. Second Semester

Code	Subject	Credits (T+P)	Marks
LL.B. DC-201	Constitutional Law – II	3+1	100
LL.B. DC-202	Law of Contract – II	3+1	100
LL.B. DC-203	Family Law – II	3+1	100
LL.B. DC-204	Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023	3+1	100

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Code	Subject	Credits (T+P)	Marks
LL.B. DC-205	Administrative Law	3+1	100
Total		**20**	**500**

LL.B. Third Semester

Code	Subject	Credits (T+P)	Marks
LL.B. DC-301	Public International Law	3+1	100
LL.B. DC-302	Company Law	3+1	100
LL.B. DC-303	Labour Law – Part I	3+1	100
LL.B. DC-304	Property Law	3+1	100
LL.B. DC-305	Legal Language and General English	3+1	100
Total		**20**	**500**

LL.B. Fourth Semester

Code	Subject	Credits (T+P)	Marks
LL.B. DC-401	Labour Law – Part II	3+1	100
LL.B. DC-402	Civil Procedure Code & Limitation Act	3+1	100
LL.B. DC-403	Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023	3+1	100
LL.B. DC-404	Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023	3+1	100
LL.B. DC-405	Professional Ethics & Legal Accounting (Clinical)	3+1	100
LL.B. DC-406	Interpretation of Statutes & Principles of Legislation	3+1	100
Total		**24**	**600**

LL.B. Fifth Semester

Code	Subject	Credits (T+P)	Marks
LL.B. DC-501	Human Rights Law and Practice	3+1	100
LL.B. DC-502	Environmental Law	3+1	100
LL.B. DC-503	Land Law and Land Revenue Code, 2006	3+1	100
LL.B. DC-504	Pleading, Drafting and Conveyancing (Clinical)	3+1	100
	Elective (Choose One):	3+1	100

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Code	Subject	Credits (T+P)	Marks
LL.B. DC-505-A	• Banking Law		
LL.B. DC-505-B	•Insurance Law and Practice		
LL.B. DC-505-C	• Law of Intellectual Property		
Total		**20**	**500**

LL.B. Sixth Semester

Code	Subject	Credits (T+P)	Marks
LL.B. DC-601	Criminology, Penology & Victimology	3+1	100
LL.B. DC-602	Copyright	3+1	100
LL.B. DC-603	Alternative Dispute Resolution (Clinical)	3+1	100
LL.B. DC-604	Moot Court Exercise and Internship (Clinical)	2+2	100
	Elective (Choose One):	3+1	100
LL.B. DC-605-A	• Foundation of Taxation Law		
LL.B. DC-605-B	• U.P. Urban Buildings (Regulation of Letting, Rent and Eviction)		
LL.B. DC-605-C	• The U.P. Municipalities Act, 1916		
Total		**20**	**500**

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SCHEDULE – A
(CURRICULUM)

LL.B. THREE-YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE COURSE OF STUDY

LL. B First Semester

LL.B. DC- 101 Paper I: Constitutional Law (Part I)
LL.B. DC -102 Paper II: Fundamentals of Contract Law (Part I)
LL.B. DC-103 Paper III: Law of Torts, Motor Vehicle Act 1988 and Consumer Protection Laws
LL.B. DC -104 Paper IV: Family Law (Part I)
LL.B. DC -105 Paper V: Jurisprudence

LL. B Second Semester

LL.B. DC -201 Paper I: Constitutional Law (Part II)
LL.B. DC -202 Paper II: Law of Contract (Part II)
LL.B. DC -203 Paper III: Family Law (Part II)
LL.B. DC -204 Paper IV: Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023
LL.B. DC -205 Paper V: Administrative Law

LL. B Third Semester

LL.B. DC - 301 Paper – I: Public International Law
LL.B. DC - 302 Paper – II: Company Law
LL.B. DC -303 Paper – III: Labour Law (Part I)
LL.B. DC - 304 Paper – IV: Property Law
LL.B. DC - 305 Paper – V: Legal Language and General English

LL. B Forth Semester

LL.B. DC - 401 Paper – I: Labour Law (Part II)
LL.B. DC- 402 Paper – II: Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act
LL.B. DC -403 Paper – III: Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023
LL.B. DC - 404 Paper – IV: Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023
LL.B. DC - 405 Paper – V: Professional Ethics and Legal Accounting (Clinical)
LL.B. DC - 406 Paper – VI: Interpretation of Statutes & Principles of Legislation

LL. B Fifth Semester

LL.B. DC -501 Paper – I: Human Rights Law and Practice
LL.B. DC -502 Paper – II: Environmental Law
LL.B. DC -503 Paper – III: Land Law and Land Revenue Code, 2006
LL.B. DC -504 Paper – IV Pleading Drafting and Conveyancing (Clinical)
Elective Papers:
LL.B. DC -A-505 Paper – V: Banking Law
LL.B. DC -B-505 Paper – V: Insurance Law and Practice
LL.B. DC -C-505 Paper – V: Law of Intellectual Property

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LL. B Sixth Semester

LL.B. DC - 601 Paper – I: Criminology, Penology & Victimology
LL.B. DC - 602 Paper – II Copyright
LL.B. DC - 603 Paper – III Alternative Dispute Resolution (Clinical).
LL.B. DC- 604 Paper – IV Moot Court Exercise and Internship (Clinical)
Elective Papers:
LL.B. DC -A-605 Paper – V: Foundation of Taxation Law
LL.B. DC -B-605 Paper – V: U.P. Urban Buildings (Regulation of Letting, Rent and Eviction)
LL.B. DC -C-605 Paper – V: The U.P. Municipalties Act 1916

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Programme Outcomes of LL.B.

- Legal Knowledge: Equip students with a comprehensive understanding of socio-legal issues affecting society.
- Professional Ethics: Instil robust ethical standards essential for the legal profession.
- Professional Practice: Prepare students to effectively practice in courts as well as thrive in legal firms and industry settings.
- Self-Employability: Empower graduates with the skills and confidence to pursue self-employment opportunities.
- Professional Skills: Enhance abilities in legal drafting, including pleadings, contracts, and conveyancing, among other practical competencies.

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SCHEDULE – B

(DETAIL COURSE CONTENT)

LL. B- First Semester

Paper I

Constitutional Law (Part I)
LL.B. DC -101

Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective

The objective of this paper is to analyze the fundamental principles of the Indian Constitution, examine the distribution of powers between the Union and the States, and assess the roles of constitutional institutions. It also explores key doctrines, judicial review, and public interest litigation, along with constitutional amendments, emergency provisions, and state liability, to provide a concise understanding of constitutional governance in India.

Unit I: Foundations of the Constitution

- Definition and Classification
- Sources of the Constitution
- Constitutional Conventions
- Salient Features of the Indian Constitution
- Rule of Law
- Separation of Powers

Unit II: Distribution of Powers Between the Union and States

- Power of Union & State:
  - Legislative, Administrative, and Financial Powers
- Doctrines:
  - Territorial Nexus, Harmonious Construction, and Pith and Substance
- Doctrine of Repugnancy

Unit III: Constitutional Institutions and Mechanisms

- Parliament:
  - Structure, Sovereignty, and Privileges
- Anti-Defection Law
- Executive Power and the Collective Responsibility of the Cabinet
- Judiciary:
  - Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Courts, Independence, and Judicial Review
- Public Interest Litigation

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- Doctrine of Political Question

Unit IV: Constitutional Amendments and State Liability

- Emergency Provisions
- Amendment of the Constitution
- Doctrine of Basic Structure
- Contractual and Tortious Liability of the State
- Right to Property and Freedom of Trade &Commerce

Suggested Readings

- Pandey J.N. (2023) Constitution Law of India, Centre Law Agency, Allahabad. (In both language Hindi & English)
- Seervai H.M. (2023) Constitution of India, (3 Volume) Law & Justice Publishing Company.
- Shukla V.N. (2022) Constitution of India, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow.
- Jain M.P. (2022) Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi.
- Basu D.D. (2019) Commentary on the Constitution of India, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi.
- Tripathi J.P. (2018) Constitutional Law- New Challenges, Centre Law Publications, Allahabad.

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Paper II

Fundamentals of Contract Law (Part I)
LL.B. DC-102

Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective:

The objective of this paper is to provide a concise overview of contract law by examining its core components—formation, validity, performance, and remedies—and equipping students with a clear understanding of both theoretical principles and practical applications in contractual obligations.

Unit I: Formation of Contracts

- Nature and Definition:
  - Understanding the meaning and fundamental characteristics of a contract.
- Elements of Formation:
  - Proposal, Acceptance, Communication, and Revocation.
- Essential Components:
  - Consideration and Capacity to Enter into a Contract.
- Special Considerations:
  - Minor's Position, Unsoundness of Mind, and the Doctrine of Privity of Contract.

Unit II: Validity and Termination of Contracts

- Consent Issues:
  - Consent and Free Consent in contract formation.
- Defects in Consent:
  - Coercion, Undue Influence, Misrepresentation, and Fraud.
- Legal Objects and Considerations:
  - Unlawful Consideration and Object.
- Contract Classifications and Discharge:
  - Contingent Contracts, and distinctions among Void, Voidable, Valid, Illegal, Unlawful, and Uncertain Agreements, along with methods for contract discharge.

Unit III: Performance of Contracts

- Performance Requirements:
  - Time and Place for contract performance.
- Obstacles to Performance:
  - Agreement on modifications, Impossibility of Performance, and Frustration.
- Breach of Contract:
  - Differentiating between Anticipatory and Present Breaches.

Unit IV: Remedies and Quasi-Contracts

- Legal Remedies:
  - Overview of remedies available, including various kinds of damages and the concept of remoteness.
- Quantum Meruit:

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- Principles and application for claims of unjust enrichment.

- Quasi-Contractual Relief:
  - Provisions under Sections 68-72 relating to quasi-contracts.
- Specific Relief:
  - Examination of the Specific Relief Act, focusing on injunctions and specific performance as remedies.

Suggested Reading

- Bangia R.K. (2023), The Indian contract Act, Allahabad Law Agency.
- Saharay K. (2022), Dutt on contract, Eastern Law house.
- Singh Avtar (2022), Contract and Specific Relief, Eastern Book Company.
- Rao Subba G.C.V. (2019), Law of Contract, Narendra Gogies and company.
- Myneni S.R. (2018), Special contracts, Asia Law House.
- Avtar Singh *Law of Contract* 3rd Edition (2015) – LexisNexis/Universal Law Publishing, New Delhi.
- Ramaiya, A. *The Indian Contract Act* 8th Edition (2018) – Eastern Book Company, Mumbai.
- Kapoor, N. D. *Law of Contract* 2016 Edition – LexisNexis, New Delhi.

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Paper III

Law of Torts, Motor Vehicle Act 1988, and Consumer Protection Law

LL.B. DC-103

Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective:

The objective of this paper is to briefly examine the core principles of tort law—including negligence, strict liability, and vicarious liability—and to explore the evolution of consumer protection in India, particularly under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, highlighting the legal remedies available for wrongful acts and consumer grievances.

Unit I: Introduction to Tort Law and Its Fundamental Principles

- Nature, definition, and historical development of tort law.
- Distinctions between tort, contract, crime, and breach of trust.
- Concepts of wrongful acts:
  - Damnum Sine Injuria and Injuria Sine Damnum.
- Joint and several liability of tortfeasors.
- Doctrine of remoteness of damages.
- Vicarious liability and general defences in tort.

Unit II: State Liability and Specific Torts Against Persons and Property

- State liability for torts and the doctrine of sovereign immunity.
- Liability under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.
- Torts against persons, including assault, battery, and false imprisonment.
- Torts against property, covering trespass, conversion, trespass to land, and malicious prosecution.

Unit III: Negligence and Other Specific Torts

- Principles of negligence, Res Ipsa Loquitor, and contributory negligence.
- Concepts of strict and absolute liability, including cases involving nervous shock.
- Nuisance as a tort.
- Defamation and its legal implications.

Unit IV: Consumer Protection Laws and Consumer Rights

- Consumer Protection Act 2019
  - Historical background of consumerism in India and the evolution of the Consumer Protection Act.
  - Overview of the Consumer Protection Act, including the concept, definition, scope, and objectives.
  - Rights of consumers under Act
  - Consumer protection & Doctrine of Negligence
  - Consumer Dispute Redressal Agencies: Their Constitution, jurisdiction and Procedure

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Suggest Readings

- Pandey, J.N. (2015). *Tort Law in India.* LexisNexis, New Delhi.
- Shukla, V.N. (2017). *The Law of Torts.* Universal Law Publishing, New Delhi.
- Malhotra, P.C. (2018). *Modern Principles of Tort Law.* Eastern Book Company, Mumbai.
- Bansal, A.K. (2019). *Consumer Protection Law in India.* LexisNexis, New Delhi.
- Sharma, R.K. (2020). *Consumer Rights in India: A Legal Perspective.* Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Tiwari, M. (2021). *Consumer Protection Act 2019: Law and Practice.* Thomson Reuters, Mumbai.
- Gupta, S.C. (2016). *Tort Law and its Application in India.* Universal Law Publishing, New Delhi.
- Jain, S.K. (2014). *The Principles of Torts and Their Application.* Eastern Book Company, Mumbai.
- Kumar, R. (2022). *Contemporary Issues in Consumer Protection.* LexisNexis, New Delhi.

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Paper IV

Family Law (Part I)
LL.B. DC-104

Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective:
The objective of this paper is to provide a concise comparative analysis of Hindu and Muslim personal laws in India, focusing on key aspects such as marriage, maintenance, adoption, guardianship, and divorce, while also examining recent legislative reforms like the Teen Talaq Act, 2019.

Hindu Law

Unit I: Foundations of Hindu Law

- Nature, definition and School of Hindu Law.
- Sources of Hindu Law.
- Overview of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (Sections 5–23).

Unit II: Family, Adoption, and Guardianship in Hindu Law

- Maintenance under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (Sections 24 & 25).
- Maintenance provisions under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 (Sections 18–20).
- Adoption under Hindu Law: Essentials and effects as provided in the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 (Sections 6–12).
- Guardianship: Types and powers of guardians under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956.
- Parentage and legitimacy.

Muslim Law

Unit III: Foundations of Muslim Law and Marriage

- Nature and sources of Muslim Law.
- Definition of a Muslim for legal purposes.
- Essentials of Muslim marriage, including the significance of puberty and differences in marriage practices under Sunni and Shia Law.

Unit IV: Divorce, Maintenance, and Recent Developments under Muslim Law

- Classification and legal procedures for divorce under Muslim Law.
- Maintenance of the wife under Muslim personal law, including provisions under the BNSA and the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986.
- The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act 2019: An overview of the legislation, its key provisions, and its impact on the practice of triple talaq among Muslim communities.

Relevant Legislation:

1. Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
2. Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956
3. Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956
4. Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986
5. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act ,2019

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Suggested Reading

- Diwan, Paras (2023), Modern Hindu Law, Allahabad Law Agency.
- Agarwal R.K. (2023), Hindu Law, Central Law Agency.
- Sharma, Basant K. (2023), Hindu Law, Central Law Publication
- Kesari U.P.D. (2022), Modern Hindu Law, Central Law Publication.
- Mulla (2021), Hindu Law, Lexis Nexis
- Diwan, Paras (2023), Muslim Law in Modern India, Allahabad Law Agency.
- Rashid, Syed Khalid (2022), Muslim Law, Eastern Book Company.
- Ahmad Aquil (2021), Mohammedan Law, Central Law Agency.
- Sinha R.K. (2017), Text book on Muslim Law, Universal Law Publishing.
- Mulla (2017), Principles of Mohamedan Law, Lexis Nexis.
- Mohmood Tahir (2017), Introduction to Muslim Law, Universal Law Publishing.

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Paper V

Jurisprudence

LL.B. DC-105

Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective:

The objective of this paper is to provide a concise overview of jurisprudence by defining its meaning, scope, and significance, examining its relationship with other disciplines and various schools of thought, and exploring the interplay between law, morality, and social change. It also aims to clarify key legal concepts such as rights, duties, personality, and property, thereby equipping students with a fundamental understanding of legal theory.

Unit I: Introduction to Jurisprudence

- Explore the meaning, scope, and significance of jurisprudence.
- Examine the relationship between jurisprudence and other disciplines, and discuss the nature, classifications of law, and theories of justice.
- Analyse the primary sources of law, including custom, legislation, and judicial precedent.

Unit II: Schools of Jurisprudence

- Discuss Natural Law with a focus on the Indian perspective.
- Examine Analytical Positivism, Pure Theory
- Review Historical Jurisprudence.
- Explore Sociological Jurisprudence, emphasizing its application within the Indian context.
- Realistic School

Unit III: Law and Legislation

- Study the interplay between law and morality.
- Evaluate the relationship between law and religion.
- Understand the role of law in facilitating social change.
- Delve into the principles of liability, including negligence, absolute liability, and immunity.

Unit IV: The Concept and Structure of Law

- Analyse the interrelated concepts of rights and duties.
- Examine the legal notion of personality.
- Explore the principles governing possession, ownership, and property rights.

Suggested Readings

- Mahajan V.D. (2022), Jurisprudence and Legal theory.
- Singh Avtar & Harpreet Kaur (2020), Introduction to Jurisprudence, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi. Willains G. (2020), Learning the law, Sweet and Maxwell.
- Paranjape N.V. (2019) Studies in Jurisprudence & Legal theory, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.

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- Singh Hijan N.K. (2016), Jurisprudence Explained, Universal law Publishing, New Delhi. Jayakumar N.K. (2015), Lecture in Jurisprudence, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi
- Hart, H.L.A. (1961). *The Concept of Law.* Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Austin, John (1832). *The Province of Jurisprudence Determined.* London: John Murray.
- Dworkin, Ronald (1986). *Law's Empire.* Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press.

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LL. B Second Semester

Paper I
Constitutional Law (Part II)
LL.B. DC-201

Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective:

The objective of this paper is to provide a concise analysis of the Indian constitutional framework by examining the scope, interpretation, and enforcement of fundamental rights such as equality, liberty, and freedom. It explores the judicial mechanisms, including writs and constitutional remedies, that safeguard these rights, while also addressing the interplay with directive principles, fundamental duties, social justice, and the right to information.

Unit I: Fundamental Rights (Part I)

- Concept and Framework:
  - Definition of the State for the enforcement of fundamental rights.
  - Justifiability of fundamental rights, including the doctrines of eclipse, severability, and waiver, as well as distinctions between pre-constitutional and post-constitutional law.
- Right to Equality:
  - Examination of the doctrine of reasonable classification and the principle of non-arbitrariness.
- Fundamental Freedoms:
  - Discussion on key freedoms including Speech and Expression, Association, Movement, Residence and Settlement, and Trade, Business, and Profession, with emphasis on judicial interpretation and the imposition of reasonable restrictions.

Unit II: Fundamental Rights (Part II)

- Right to Life and Personal Liberty:
  - Analysis of the scope and content of this right, emphasizing its expansive interpretation.
- Preventive Detention:
  - Consideration of policies and safeguards, along with the role of judicial review.
- Protection Against Exploitation:
  - Study of measures against forced labour and child employment.
- Freedom of Religion:
  - Exploration of the rights and challenges related to religious freedom.
- Education and Cultural Rights:
  - Overview of the rights associated with education and the preservation of cultural heritage.

Unit III: Constitutional Remedies

- Right to Constitutional Remedies:
  - Understanding judicial review as a means of enforcing fundamental rights.

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- Writ Jurisprudence:
  - Detailed study of writs such as Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition, and Quo Warranto under Articles 32 and 226.

Unit IV: Directive Principles, Fundamental Duties, Social Justice, and Right to Information

- Directive Principles of State Policy:
  - Nature and justifiability of directive principles, and their interrelationship with fundamental rights.
- Fundamental Duties:
  - Examination of the obligations imposed on citizens by the Constitution.
- Social Justice:
  - Analysis of social justice under the Indian Constitution, including compensatory discrimination for backward classes (referencing the Mandal Commission and other cases) and the protective discrimination doctrine.
- Right to Information:
  - Overview of the Right to Information Act, including the roles of central and state commissions, public authorities, and the power of judicial review in its enforcement.

Suggested Readings

- Pandey J.N.(2023) Constitution Law of India, Centre Law Agency, Allahabad. .(In both language Hindi & English)
- Seervai H.M.(2023) Constitution of India, (3 Volume) Law & Justice Publishing Company, India.
- Basu D.D. (2022) Introduction to the Constitution of India, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi.
- Shukla V.N. (2022) Constitution of India, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow.
- Jain M.P.(2022) Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi.
- Shukla V.N. (2019) Constitution of India, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow.
- Tripathi J.P. (2018) Constitutional Law- New Challenges, Centre Law Publications, Allahabad.
- Singh Jai. S. (2018) The constitutional Law of India: Cases & Material, Central Law Publication, Allahabad.
- Kumar Dr. Narendra (2016) Constitutional Law of India, Allahabad Law Agency.

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Paper II

Law of Contract (Part II)
LL.B. DC-202

Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective:

This paper aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of special contracts, including indemnity, guarantee, bailment, pledge, agency, partnership, and the sale of goods. It covers their legal framework, rights, duties, liabilities, and commercial significance. The objective is to develop analytical skills for applying these concepts in legal and business contexts.

Unit I: Indemnity and Guarantee (Sections 124 - 147)

Concept and Definition of Indemnity & Guarantee

- Methods of Indemnity & Guarantee
- Commencement of Liability of the Indemnifier
- Rights and Duties of:
  - Indemnifier and Indemnified
  - Surety
    - Kinds of Guarantee
- Discharge of Surety's Liability

Unit II: Bailment, Pledge, and Agency

- **Bailment and Pledge**
  - Meaning and Distinction between Bailment and Pledge
- Rights and Duties of:
  - Bailor and Bailee
  - Pawnor and Pawnee
- Concept of Lien
- Termination of Bailment
- Commercial Utility of Pledge Transactions
- **Agency**
  - Definition of Agent & Principal
  - Essentials of the Relationship of Agency
  - Creation of Agency
  - Relations:
    - Principal and Agent
    - Sub-agent and Substituted Agent
- Termination of Agency

Unit III: Partnership (Indian Partnership Act, 1932)

- Nature and Definition of Partnership
- Distinction from Company and Joint Family Business

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- Relationship between Partners
- Incoming and Outgoing Partners
- Dissolution of Firm
- Registration of Firm
- Implied Authority and Relationship with Third Parties
- Liability of Partners Holding Out
- Admission of New Partners
- Modes and Retirement of Partners

Unit IV: Sale of Goods (The Sale of Goods Act, 1930)

- Definition, Conditions, and Warranties
- Formation of Contract
- Effect of Contract
- Rights and Remedies of Parties
- Performance of Contract
- Rights of an Unpaid Seller
- Suits for Breach of Contract

Relevant Acts

1. Indian Contract Act, 1872
2. Indian Partnership Act, 1932
3. The Sale of Goods Act, 1930

Suggested Readings

- Bangia R.K. (2023), The Indian contract Act, Allahabad Law Agency.
- Saharay K. (2022), Dutt on contract, Eastern Law house.
- Singh Avtar (2022), Contract and Specific Relief, Eastern Book Company.
- Rao Subba G.C.V. (2019), Law of Contract, Narendra Gogies and company.
- Myneni S.R. (2018), Special contracts, Asia Law House
- Avtar Singh – *Law of Contract and Specific Relief*, Eastern Book Company, Latest Edition, 2024.
- Pollock & Mulla – *The Indian Contract Act*, Edited by Anirudh Wadhwa, LexisNexis, 16th Edition, 2021.

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Paper III

Family Law (Part II)
LL.B. DC-203

Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective:

This paper aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of Hindu and Muslim personal laws, focusing on joint family structure, coparcenary, succession, partition, gifts, wills, and inheritance. It examines key legislation, judicial interpretations, and their practical implications in personal and family law matters.

HINDU LAW

Unit I: Joint Hindu Family

- Origin and Nature of Joint Family and Coparcenary
  - Characteristic Features of Coparcenary
  - Distinction between Coparcenary and Joint Family
- Classification of Property:
  - Joint Family Property
  - Separate Property
- Karta:
  - Position, Powers, and Liabilities
- Doctrine of Pious Obligation and Debts

Unit II: Partition and Succession

- Partition:
  - Definition, Persons Entitled to Demand Partition, Reopening and Reunion
- Hindu Succession Act, 1956:
  - Features and Scope
  - Devolution of Interest in Coparcenary Property (Section 6)
  - List of Heirs in Class-I & II of the Schedule
  - Women's Right to Property

MUSLIM LAW

Unit III: Hiba (Gift) and Will

- Hiba (Gift):
  - Definition, Essentials, Kinds, and Formalities for a Valid Hiba
  - Revocation of Hiba
- Will (Wasiyat):
  - Definition, Essentials, and Kinds of a Valid Will
  - Abatement of Legacies
  - Revocation of Will

Unit IV: Pre-emption and Inheritance

- Pre-emption:

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- Definition, Classification, and Formalities
- Inheritance under Sunni Law:
  - General Principles
  - Doctrine of Aul and Radd

Relevant Act

- **Hindu Succession Act, 1956**

Suggested Reading:

- Diwan, Paras (2023), Modern Hindu Law, Allahabad Law Agency.
- Agarwal R.K. (2023), Hindu Law, Central Law Agency.
- Sharma, Basant K. (2023), Hindu Law, Central Law Publication
- Kesari U.P.D. (2022), Modern Hindu Law, Central Law Publication.
- Mulla (2021), Hindu Law, Lexis Nexis
- Diwan, Paras (2023), Muslim Law in Modern India, Allahabad Law Agency.
- Rashid, Syed Khalid (2022), Muslim Law, Eastern Book Company.
- Ahmad Aquil (2021), Mohammedan Law, Central Law Agency.
- Sinha R.K. (2017), Text book on Muslim Law, Universal Law Publishing.
- Mulla (2017), Principles of Mohamedan Law, Lexis Nexis.
- Mohmood Tahir (2017), Introduction to Muslim Law, Universal Law Publishing.

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Paper IV

Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023

LL.B. DC-204

Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective:

This paper aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of The Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (The Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 was enacted to replace the Indian Penal Code, 1860. It was passed by the Indian Parliament in December 2023 and is set to come into effect from July 1, 2024) , covering fundamental principles, classification of crimes, and legal provisions related to offenses against individuals, property, and public order. It focuses on analyzing essential elements of crime, general defences, and legal remedies. The objective is to develop critical legal reasoning, practical application of criminal law, and an in-depth understanding of justice delivery mechanisms.

Unit I: General Principles of Criminal Law

- Nature and Scope of Criminal Law
- Essential Elements of Crime:
  - Actus Reus and Mens Rea
- Stages of Crime:
  - Preparation, Attempt, Commission
- General Exceptions and Defences

Unit II: Offenses Against the Human Body

- Culpable Homicide and Murder
- Hurt and Grievous Hurt
- Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement
- Kidnapping and Abduction

Unit III: Offenses Against Property

- Theft, Extortion, Robbery, and Dacoity
- Criminal Misappropriation and Criminal Breach of Trust
- Cheating and Forgery
- Mischief and Criminal Trespass

Unit IV: Offenses Against Women and Public Tranquillity

- Rape and Sexual Offenses
- Cruelty and Dowry-related Offenses
- Defamation and Criminal Intimidation
- Rioting, Affray, and Unlawful Assembly
- Mob lynching

Suggested Readings

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- Taxmann's Editorial Board. (2023). Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) 2023: Bare Act with Comparative Table & Legislative History. Taxmann Publications.
- LexisNexis. (2024). The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) 2023: Bare Act – 2024 Edition. LexisNexis India.
- Ratanlal & Dhirajlal's, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023, LexisNexis. (2024).
- Bharat Law House. (2024). Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023: An Analytical Commentary on the New Criminal Law. Bharat Law House.
- Shreeram Law Publications. (2023). Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023: Legal Commentary & Case Analysis. Shreeram Law Publications.
- The Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 – Published by the Government of India (Official Gazette).
- Bare Act – The Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 – Universal Law Publishing, Latest Edition

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Paper V

Administrative Law
LL.B. DC -205

Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective:

This paper aims to provide an understanding of Administrative Law, its evolution, principles, and role in governance. It covers delegated legislation, natural justice, administrative discretion, liability of the state, and judicial control to ensure fairness and accountability in public administration.

Unit I: Introduction

- Evolution, Nature, and Scope of Administrative Law
- Development of Administrative Law in India and Other Jurisdictions
- Rule of Law and Its Impact on Administrative Law
- Separation of Powers:
  - Concept and Contemporary Relevance
- Relationship Between Constitutional Law and Administrative Law

Unit II: Administrative Powers and Principles

- Delegated Legislation:
  - Necessity, Constitutionality, and Limitations
  - Legislative, Judicial, and Procedural Control
- Principles of Natural Justice:
  - Rule Against Bias
  - Right to Fair Hearing
  - Reasoned Decisions
- Administrative Tribunal and Administrative Discretion:
  - Need, Functions, and Limitations

Unit III: Liability and Public Interest Litigation

- Liability of Administration:
  - Tortious and Contractual Liability of the State
  - Statutory Immunity and Governmental Privileges in Legal Proceedings
  - Concept of Estoppel and Waiver in Administrative Law
  - Public corporation
- Public Interest Litigation (PIL):
  - Evolution, Scope, and Judicial Activism

Unit IV: Judicial Control and Accountability

- Judicial Review of Administrative Actions:
  - Writs: Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, Quo Warranto
  - Injunctions and Declaratory Suits

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- Mechanisms for Administrative Accountability:
  - Lokpal and Lokayukta
  - Right to Information Act, 2005
- Recent judgments emphasize good governance, accountability, and fair procedure in government actions.

Suggested Readings

- Rai Kailash (2023), Administrative Law, Allahabad Agency.
- Takwani C.K. (2023), Lecture on Administrative Law, Estern Book Co.
- Massey I. P. (2022), Administrative Law, Estern Book Co.
- Myneni S.R. (2021), Administrative Law, Asia law House, Hydrabad.
- Jain M.P. & S.N. Jain (2021), Principles of Administrative Law, Lexis Nexis, Universal Delhi.
- Thakkar C.K. (2012), Administrative Law, Estern Book Co.
- Sathe S.P. (2004), Administrative Law, Lexis Nexis.

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LL. B Third Semester

Paper I

Public International Law
LL.B. DC -301

Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective:

This paper aims to provide a fundamental understanding of International Law, its principles, sources, and role in global governance. It covers statehood, jurisdiction, recognition, extradition, asylum, and dispute resolution, emphasizing the U.N.'s role in maintaining international order.

Unit I: Introduction to International Law

- International Law
  - Definition, Nature, Origin, and Basis of International Law
  - School of International Law
  - Sources of International Law
  - Subjects of International Law
  - Relationship Between International Law and Municipal Law

Unit II: Recognition, Extradition, Asylum, and Intervention

- Recognition:
  - Definition, Theories, Types, Legal Effects, and Withdrawal
- Extradition:
  - Purpose, Legal Duty, Political Offenders, Doctrine of Double Criminality, Rule of Specialty
- Asylum:
  - Meaning, Right of Asylum, Types of Asylum
- Intervention:
  - Definition, Prohibition, and Grounds for Intervention

Unit III: Statehood, Jurisdiction, and Responsibility

- State Territory:
  - Concept, Modes of Acquisition, and International Rivers
  - Law of Sea, Air Space
- State Jurisdiction:
  - Territorial 7 Extraterritorial Jurisdiction and Its Limitations
- State Succession:
  - Definition, Types, and Consequences
- State Responsibility: Types and Legal Consequences

Unit IV: United Nations and Dispute Settlement

- United Nations (U.N.):
  - Objectives, Principles, and Membership
- Main Organs of the U.N.:
  - General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council
  - Trusteeship Council, Secretariat, and International Court of Justice (ICJ)

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- Methods of International Dispute Settlement

Suggested Readings

- Agarwal H.O. (2022), International Law and Human rights , Central Law Publication.
- Shaw Malcom N. (2021), International Law, Cambridge University Press.
- Kapoor S.K. (2021), International Law & Human Rights, Central Law Agency.
- Ahuja V.K. (2021), Public International Law, Lexis Nexis
- Shearer A.I. (2013), Stark's International Law, Oxford University Publication.
- Jennngs Sir Robbert and Watts, Sir Arthur (2008), Oppenneim's International Law, Oxford University Publication.
- Malcolm N. Shaw – *International Law*, Cambridge University Press, 9th Edition, 2021.
- Ian Brownlie, *Principles of Public International Law*, Oxford University Press, 8th Edition, 2012.
- J.G. Starke,*Introduction to International Law*, Butterworths, 11th Edition, 1994.

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Paper II

Company Law
LL.B. DC-302

Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective:

This paper aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of company law, including the formation, management, regulation, and dissolution of companies. It focuses on key aspects such as corporate personality, share capital, directors' responsibilities, shareholder rights, and corporate governance. Additionally, it covers legal procedures for winding up, mergers, and liabilities to equip students with the knowledge necessary to analyze corporate legal frameworks and their practical implications.

Unit I: Formation, Registration, and Incorporation of a Company

- Companies
  - Definition, Types Characteristics and classification.
- Nature of a Company
  - Theory of Corporate Personality and its implications.
- Incorporation of a Company
  - Process, legal requirements, and documentation.
- Memorandum of Association & Articles of Association
  - Importance, contents, and legal effect.
- Doctrine of Ultra Vires
  - Meaning, scope, and consequences.

Unit II: Capital Formation and Regulation

- Prospectus:
  - Meaning, types, and contents.
  - Legal liabilities for misstatements and statement in lieu of prospectus.
- Promoters:
  - Role, responsibilities, and liabilities.
- Shares and Share Capital:
  - Principles of share allotment.
  - Transfer of shares, restrictions, and relationship between transferor and transferee.
  - Reduction and conversion of share capital into debentures.
- Legal Safeguards:
  - Court's role in protecting the interests of creditors and shareholders.

Unit III: Administration and Management

- Dividend and Capitalization of Profits:
  - Payment, distribution, and legal provisions.
- Audit and Accounts:
  - Financial transparency and regulatory compliance.
- Directors and Corporate Governance:
  - Appointment, types, powers, and duties.

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- Role of the managing director and other key managerial personnel.
- Prevention of Oppression and Mismanagement
  - Legal remedies and shareholder protection.

Unit IV: Winding Up of Companies

- Types of Winding Up
  - Modes, grounds, and legal provisions.
- Consequences of Winding Up
  - Impact on shareholders, creditors, and employees.
- Role of the Court
  - Powers and jurisdiction in winding-up proceedings.
- Liabilities of Past Members
  - Legal obligations after company dissolution.
- Payment of Liabilities
  - Order of priority and settlement process.
- Reconstruction and Amalgamation
  - Meaning, process, and legal implications.
- Legal Liabilities of a Company:
  - Civil and Criminal Liabilities – Nature and extent of corporate accountability.
  - Remedies and Legal Actions – Enforcement of liabilities and rights of affected parties.

Suggested Reading

- Kapoor G. K. and Dhanija, Sanjay (2024), Company Law & Practice, Taxmann Publications.
- Singh Avtar (2023), Company Law, Eastern Books Company.
- Bangia R.K. (2023), Company Law, Allahabad Law Agency.
- Paranjape N.V. (2021), Company Law, Central Law Agency.
- Tripathi S.C. (2019), New Company Law, Central Law Publication.
- P.P.S. Gogna, *A Textbook of Company Law*, S. Chand Publishing, 2016.
- M.C. Kuchhal, *Company Law*, Vikas Publishing House, Latest Edition.

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Paper III

Labour Law (Part I)
LL.B.DC-303

Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective:

This paper explores labour laws in India, focusing on industrial relations, trade unions, dispute resolution, and worker welfare. It covers key legislations like the Trade Union Act, 1926, Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and Factories Act, 1948, highlighting workers' rights, employer obligations, and mechanisms for industrial peace

Unit I: Industrial Relations and Trade Unions

- Industrial Relations and Labour Issues:
  - Concept, Labour Problems, and Labour Policy in India
- Trade Union Act, 1926:
  - Evolution and Development of Trade Union Movement in India
  - Registration of Trade Unions
  - Rights, Liabilities, and Immunities of Registered Trade Unions
  - Penalties and Legal Procedures
- Collective Bargaining: Process, Advantages, and Challenges

Unit II: Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

- Definitions and Scope:
  - Industry, Employer, Employee, and Industrial Disputes
- Authorities under the Act:
  - Conciliation Officers, Boards of Conciliation, Courts of Inquiry, Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunals, and National Tribunals
- Procedures, Powers and Duties of Authorities
- Reference of Disputes:
  - Boards, Courts, and Tribunals

Unit III: Strikes, Lockouts, and Retrenchment

- Industrial Actions:
  - Strike, Lockout, Layoff, Retrenchment, and Closure – Definitions, Legal Provisions, and Case Laws
- Unfair Labour Practices:
  - Definition, Examples, and Legal Remedies
- Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946:
  - Provisions, and Implementation

Unit IV: Labour Welfare and The Factories Act, 1948

- Philosophy and Historical Development of Labour Welfare in India
- Factories Act, 1948:
  - Definitions: Competent Person, Hazardous Process, Manufacturing Process, Worker, Factory, Occupier
  - Provisions Related to Health, Safety, and Welfare of Workers
  - Working Hours for Adults and Employment Regulations for Young Persons

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- Appointment and Powers of Factory Inspectors

ACTS & CODES

- Trade Union Act, 1926
- Industrial Dispute Act, 1947
- Factories Act, 1948
- Code on Wages, 2019
- Industrial Relations Code, 2020
- Code on Social Security, 2020
- Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020

Suggested Readings

- Malik P.L. (2021), Handbook of Labour and Industrial Law, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
- Agrawal Anju & Satish Kumar Saha (2020), Industrial Relation & Labour law, SBPD Publication, U.K.
- Sinha P.R.N., Indubala Sinha & Sjelarseema Priyadarshini (2017), Industrial Relation, Trade, Unions and Labour Legislatives, Pearson.
- Ghosh Piyali & Nandan Shefali (2017), Industrial Relations & Labour laws, Mc Graw Hill education.
- Goswami V.G. (2019), Labour and Industrial Laws, CLA. Allahabad.
- Mishra S.N. (2016) Labour and Industrial Law, CLP Allahabad.

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Paper IV

Property Law
LL.B. DC -304

Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective:

Property Law and the Indian Easements Act regulate ownership, transfer, and use of property while ensuring legal certainty. Property law governs sale, lease, mortgage, and gift, while easement law protects rights over another's land, such as right of way and water use. Doctrines like lis pendens and part performance prevent fraud, and recent legal developments address modern property and environmental concerns.

Unit I: Introduction & General Principles

- Concept of Property & Transfer of Property
  - Meaning and Definition of Property
  - Types of Property: Movable & Immovable
  - Distinction between Transfer of Property and Other Transfers (Contract, Succession, Will)
- Transfer of Property Act, 1882: Overview
  - Scope & Applicability
  - Definitions under the Act (Section 3 & 4)
- General Principles Governing Transfer (Sections 5-37)
  - Transfer by Competent and Incompetent Persons
  - Conditions Restraining Alienation & Restrictions on Enjoyment
  - Vested and Contingent Interest (Sections 19-24)
  - Rule Against Perpetuity (Section 14)
  - Doctrine of Election (Section 35)
- Doctrines Under the Transfer of Property Act
  - Doctrine of Part Performance (Section 53A)
  - Doctrine of Lis Pendens (Section 52)
  - Doctrine of Fraudulent Transfer (Section 53)
  - Doctrine of Acceleration

Unit II: Specific Transfers – Sale & Mortgage

- Sale of Immovable Property (Sections 54-57)
  - Definition & Essentials of Sale
  - Rights & Liabilities of Buyer and Seller
- Exchange (Section 118)
- Mortgage (Sections 58-77)
  - Definition & Essentials
  - Types of Mortgages: Simple, Mortgage by Conditional Sale, Usufructuary, English, Anomalous Mortgage

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- Rights & Liabilities of Mortgagor and Mortgagee
- Redemption and Foreclosure

Unit III: Lease, Gift & Actionable Claims

- Lease of Immovable Property (Sections 105-117)
  - Definition & Essentials of Lease
  - Rights & Liabilities of Lessor and Lessee
  - Determination of Lease
- Gift (Sections 122-129)
  - Definition & Essentials
  - Gift of Movable and Immovable Property
  - Onerous Gifts & Universal Donee
- Actionable Claims (Sections 130-137)
  - Meaning & Transfer of Actionable Claims

Unit IV: Easements under the Indian Easements Act, 1882

- Definition & Essentials of Easements
- Kinds of Easements
- Modes of Acquisition & Extinction
- Types of Easements: Continuous and Discontinuous, Apparent and Non-Apparent
- Acquisition of Easements: Express, Implied, and by Prescription
- Extinction, Suspension, and Revival of Easements
- Dominant and Servient Heritage

Suggested Readings

- Sinha R.K.(2023), Transfer of Property Act, Central Law Agency.
- Mulla, (2023), Transfer of Property Act, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi.
- Mulla, (2022), Commentary on Transfer of Property Act-1882, Sweet Soft.
- Sarthi Vepa P. (2021), Law of Transfer of Property, Estern Book Company.
- Singh Avtar, Harpreet Kaur (2019), Text book on the transfer of property Act, Universal Publication.
- Saxena Pradhan Poonam (2017) Property Law, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi.
- Shukla S.N.(2015), Transfer Property Act, Allahabad Law Agency.

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Paper V

Legal Language and General English
LL.B. DC-305

Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective:

The objective of this paper is to develop proficiency in Legal English, grammar, and composition skills essential for legal studies and professional communication. It aims to enhance students' understanding of sentence structure, vocabulary, and legal terminology while improving their writing, translation, and drafting abilities. The course also focuses on legal essay writing, précis writing, and formal correspondence, enabling students to effectively express legal concepts and arguments.

Unit I: Sentence Structure and Transformation

- Simple Sentences:
  - Definition and Usage
- Tense and Composition
- Basic Transformations:
  - Active to Passive
  - Simple to Negative
  - Affirmative to Interrogative

Unit II: Advanced Grammar and Legal Terminology

- Complex and Compound Sentences
- Parts of Speech and Their Functions
- Legal Vocabulary: Common Legal Terms and Usage
- One-Word Substitution and Abbreviations
- Legal Words, maxims,Terms, and Phrases

Unit III: Writing and Composition Skills

- Paragraph Writing Techniques
- Letter and Application Writing (Formal & Legal Correspondence)
- Précis Writing: Summarization and Clarity
- Translation: Hindi to English (Legal and General Context)

Unit IV: Legal Writing and Essays

Essay Writing on Legal Topics (Hindi & English)

- Fundamental Rights under the Indian Constitution
- Secularism, Social Justice, and Women's Rights
- Consumer Protection and Public Interest Litigation
- Lok Adalat and Alternative Dispute Resolution

Suggested Readings

- Singh, V.S. (2023), English for law Student, Allahabad Law agency Allahabad
- Gupta, S.P. (2003), Legal Language and Legal Writing Including General English, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad
- Martin and Bharat (2002) ,Scholars Senior English Grammer and Composition, Scholar Publish House, Delhi

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- Nesfield (1967), English Grammer, Composition and usege Macmillan and company ltd. Kolkata
- B.M. Gandhi,*Legal Language, Legal Writing and General English*, Eastern Book Company, 2009.
- S.C. Tripathi, *Legal Language, Legal Writing & General English*, Central Law Publications, 6th Edition, 2014.
- Dr. Ganga Sahai Sharma, *Legal Language, Legal Writing and General English*, 11th Edition, 2018.

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LL. B Fourth Semester

Paper I

Labour Law (Part II)
LL.B. DC-401

Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective:

The objective of this paper is to provide an understanding of labor welfare and social security laws, covering the evolution and significance of social security, key legislation like the Employees Compensation Act, Maternity Benefit Act, and Minimum Wages Act, wage and employment regulations, employer liabilities, enforcement mechanisms, and workers' rights to ensure fair treatment, legal compliance, and industrial harmony.

Unit I: Employees Compensation Act, 1923

- Concept and Evolution of Social Security:
  - Meaning, Evolution, and Schemes of Social Security.
- Employees Compensation Act, 1923:
  - Definitions, Aims, and Object.
- Employer's Liability:
  - Notional Extension, Defenses, Determination of Compensation, Compensation when Due, Penalty for Default, Contracting Out (Sec. 17).
- Authorities under the Act:
  - Appointment and Powers of the Commissioner (Sec. 19-31).

Unit II: Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 & Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972

- Maternity Benefit Act, 1961:
  - Aims & Object, Definitions, Restrictions on Employment, Right to Maternity Benefit, Medical Benefit.
  - Other Benefits: Bonus, Leave, Dismissal during Pregnancy (Sec. 10-16), Forfeiture of Maternity Benefit, Leave for Miscarriage.
  - Legal Consequences: Penalty for Contravention, Cognizance of Offences.
- Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972:
  - Aims & Object, Definition, Controlling Authority, Payment and Recovery of Gratuity, Determination of Gratuity Amount.

Unit III: Minimum Wages Act, 1948 & Equal Remuneration Act, 1976

- Minimum Wages Act, 1948:
  - Theories and Concept of Wages, Aims & Object, Definitions.
  - Regulation of Wages: Fixation & Revision of Wages, Working Hours, Determination of Wages, and Claims.
  - Authority: Appointment & Powers of the Authority.
- Equal Remuneration Act, 1976:
  - Payment of Remuneration at Equal Rates for Men and Women Employees and Related Provisions.

Unit IV: Payment of Wages Act, 1936 & Payment of Bonus Act, 1965

- Payment of Wages Act, 1936:
  - Aims & Object, Responsibility of Payment, Time of Payment, Fixation of

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Wage Period.

- Deductions & Penalties: Authorized Deductions (Sec. 7-13), Appointment & Powers of Inspectors, Authority for Adjudication of Claims (Sec. 15-18), and Penalty for Offences.

- Payment of Bonus Act, 1965:
  - Scope and Application, Definitions, Computation of Gross Profit and Available Surplus, Eligibility and Disqualification for Bonus, Minimum and Maximum Bonus.

Relevant Acts

1. Employees Compensation Act, 1923
2. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
3. Payment of Wages Act, 1936
4. Minimum Wages Act, 1948
5. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
6. Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
7. Payment of Bonus Act, 1965

Suggested Readings

- Malik P.L. (2021), Handbook of Labour and Industrial Law, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
- Agrawal Anju & Satish Kumar Saha (2020), Industrial Relation & Labour law, SBPD Publication, U.K.
- Sinha P.R.N., Indubala Sinha & Sjelarseema Priyadarshini (2017), Industrial Relation, Trade, Unions and Labour Legislatives, Pearson.
- Ghosh Piyali & Nandan Shefali (2017), Industrial Relations & Labour laws, Mc Graw Hill education.
- Goswami V.G. (2019), Labour and Industrial Laws, CLA. Allahabad.
- Mishra S.N. (2016) Labour and Industrial Law, CLP Allahabad.

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Paper II

Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act
LL.B. DC-402

Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective:

This paper provides a foundational understanding of civil litigation procedures, including jurisdiction, pleadings, trial, execution of decrees, and appeals. It also covers the Law of Limitation, ensuring awareness of time-bound legal actions. The objective is to equip students with practical knowledge of civil procedure and its impact on legal rights.

Unit I: Introduction to Civil Procedure and Jurisdiction

- Definitions and Basic Concepts:
  - Decree, Judgment, Order, Foreign Court, Foreign Judgment, Mesne Profit, Affidavit, Plaint, Written Statement, Legal Representative.
  - Difference between Decree & Judgment and Decree & Order.
- Jurisdiction of Courts:
  - Types of jurisdictions and hierarchy of courts.
  - Suit of a civil nature, Place of suing, Institution of suits.
- Doctrines in Civil Procedure:
  - Res Sub-judice and Res Judicata.
- Parties to Suit and Cause of Action:
  - Joinder, Misjoinder, and Non-joinder of parties.
  - Representative suits and framing of suits.

Unit II: Trial, Examination, and Execution of Decrees

- Court Proceedings and Trial Process:
  - Appearance of parties and ex-parte proceedings.
  - Summary trials, attendance of witnesses, trial process, and adjournments.
- Interim Orders and Reliefs:
  - Arrest and attachment before judgment.
  - Injunctions and appointment of receivers.
  - Interest and costs in suits.
- Execution of Decrees and Orders:
  - Concept, general principles, and powers of execution.
  - Procedure for execution and enforcement of decrees.
  - Arrest and detention, attachment, sale, and delivery of property.
  - Stay of execution.

Unit III: Special Suits and Appellate Remedies

- Special Types of Suits:
  - Suits by or against the government.
  - Suits by or against firms.
  - Suits in forma pauperis.
  - Interpleader suits.
- Appeal, Review, and Revision:

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- Appeals – concept and procedure.
- Review, reference, and revision under CPC.

Unit IV: Miscellaneous Provisions and Limitation Law

- Procedural Aspects:
  - Transfer of cases and restitution.
  - Caveat – meaning and procedure.
  - Inherent powers of courts.
- Law of Limitation:
  - Meaning, nature, and scope.
  - Bar of limitation and its efficacy.
  - Concept of "sufficient cause" and its applicability.
  - Legal disability: Meaning, scope, and effect.
  - Continuous running of time: General principles, scope, and exceptions.
- Law Relating to Registration of Documents

Acts

- The Civil Procedure Code, 1908
- The Limitation Act, 1963
- The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1999

Suggested Readings

- Takwani C.K. (2023), Civil Procedure EBC, Lucknow.
- Singh Pramod Kumar (2021), A to Z Civil Procedure Code-1908, Whitesmann.
- Mathur D.N. (2020), The code of Civil Procedure with Chapter Summary, Central Law Publications. Singh Avtar (2018), The code of Civil Procedure, Central Law Publications.
- Mulla D.F. (2017) The Code of Civil Procedure, Lexis Nexis, Delhi.
- Jain M.P. (2011) The Code of Civil Procedure, Lexis Nexis, Delhi.

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Paper III

Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023
LL.B. DC-403

Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective:

The Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam defines principles for admissibility, relevance, and proof of facts in legal proceedings. It covers types of evidence, key doctrines, burden of proof, estoppel, witness examination, and document production, ensuring fair trials and effective legal practice.

Unit I: Introduction to Evidence and Key Definitions

- Introduction to Law of Evidence
- Definitions and Key Concepts (Sec. 2)
  - Facts in Issue
  - Relevant Fact
  - Proved, Disproved, Not Proved
- Types of Evidence
  - Oral Evidence (Sec. 54 & 55)
  - Documentary Evidence (Primary and Secondary - Sec. 56-63)
- Presumptions under Law (Sec. 2, 35, 78, 79, 80, 81, 92, 93, 108, 110, 111, 116, 117, 119, 120)

Unit II: Relevancy, Admissibility of Facts, and Burden of Proof

- Relevancy and Admissibility of Facts
  - Doctrine of Res Gestae (Sec. 4, 5, 6, 7)
  - Conspiracy (Sec. 8)
  - Facts Concerning Mental or Bodily State
  - Facts Otherwise Relevant
- Statements as Evidence
  - Admission
  - Confession
  - Dying Declaration
- Other Forms of Evidence
  - Expert Opinion
  - Judicial Notice
- Rules Relating to Burden of Proof (Sec. 104-120)
- Estoppel (Sec. 121-123)

Unit III: Methods of Proving Facts

- Witness Testimony
  - Who May Testify? (Sec. 124-127)
  - Privileged Communication (Sec. 128-134)
- Production of Documents
  - Rules Relating to the Production of Documents (Sec. 135-136)

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- Special Cases of Evidence
  - Evidence by Accomplice (Sec. 138 and 139(b))
  - Dowry Death Cases
  - Legitimacy of a Child

Unit IV: Examination of Witnesses and Rules Regarding Witnesses

- Types of Witnesses
  - Competent Witnesses
  - Hostile Witnesses
- Examination of Witnesses
  - Chief Examination
  - Cross-Examination
  - Re-Examination
- Rules Related to Examination
  - Number of Witnesses
  - Order of Examination
  - Leading Questions
  - Refreshing Memory (Sec. 162-164)

Suggested Reading:

- Taxmann's Editorial Board. (2024). Taxmann's Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) 2023: Diglot Edition. Taxmann Publications Private Limited.
- Universal's. (2024). The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 & The Indian Evidence Act, 1872: A Comparison. Universal Law Publishing.
- Eastern Book Company. (2025). Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023. Eastern Book Company.
- LexisNexis. (2024). Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam Bare Act (BSA Bare Act). LexisNexis.
- Kansal, S., Deswal, V., & Goyal, S. (2024). Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023; Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023; Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 Combo Set. Taxmann Publications Private Limited.

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Paper IV

Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023
LL.B. DC-404

Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective:

The objective of Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023 is to ensure a fair, just, and efficient criminal justice system by regulating investigation, arrest, trial, and judgment. It defines court jurisdiction, procedural safeguards, and rights of individuals while maintaining law and order through provisions for FIR, bail, appeal, and revision.

Unit I: Introduction, Criminal Courts, and Arrest Procedures

- Introduction and Definition
  - Enforceability and Scope of Criminal Procedure
  - Definition and Key Concepts
- Constitution of Criminal Courts and Their Powers (Sec. 6-25, 29)
- Arrest and Related Procedures
  - Arrest and Arrest Procedure
  - Search and Seizure
  - Rights of the Arrested Person (Sec. 35-62)
- Process to Compel Appearance (Sec. 63-93)
- Duty of Police for Medical Examination

Unit II: FIR, Investigation, and Proceedings before Magistrate

- First Information Report (FIR) and Police Investigation (Sec. 173-196)
- Proceedings before the Magistrate
  - Cognizance and Initiation of Proceedings (Sec. 210-222)
  - Complaint to Magistrate and Commencement of Proceedings (Sec. 223-233)
- Maintenance and Security Provisions
  - Maintenance of Wife, Children, and Parents (Sec. 144-147)
  - Security for Peace and Good Behaviour (Sec. 125-143)

Unit III: Jurisdiction, Charges, and Trial Procedures

- Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials (Sec. 197-209)
- Charge and Trial
  - Framing of Charges (Sec. 234-247)
  - Trial before Court of Session (Sec. 248-260)
  - Trial by Magistrate in Warrant Cases
    - (a) On Police Report (Sec. 261-266)
    - (b) Other than Police Report (Sec. 267-270)
  - Summons Trial (Sec. 274-282)
  - Summary Trial (Sec. 283-288)
  - Plea Bargaining (Sec. 289-300)

Unit IV: Judgment, Appeals, and Miscellaneous Provisions

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- Judgment (Sec. 392-406)
- Appeals, References, and Revisions
  - Appeal (Sec. 413-435)
  - Reference & Revision (Sec. 436-445)
- Transfer of Cases (Sec. 447-452)
- Provisions Related to Bail and Bond (Sec. 479-798)
- Limitation of Cases (Sec. 515-521)

Act: The Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023

Suggested Reading

- Gupta, R., Gupta, M., & Gupta, A. (2024). *The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (46 of 2023)*. Amazon. Link
- Lexis Nexis. (2024). *The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) 2023 Bare Act 2025 Edition*.
- Ratanlal & Dhirajlal. (2024). *The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023*. LexisNexis.
- Swamyraj, K. (2024). Textbook on the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023. Law Book Shop.
- Taxmann's Editorial Board. (2024). *Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023: Diglot Edition*. Taxmann Publications.
- Shreeram. (2024). *Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023*. Allied Book Company.

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Paper V

Professional Ethics and Legal Accounting (Clinical)
LL.B. DC -405

Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective:

This course aims to provide an understanding of the legal profession, professional ethics, and advocates' duties. It covers bench-bar relationships, rights, privileges, and professional misconduct. The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, is studied to ensure respect for judicial authority. The objective is to promote ethical legal practice and uphold the rule of law.

Unit I: Legal Profession and Bar Councils

- Development of the Legal Profession in India
- Bar Council of India & State Bar Councils
  - Constitution, Functions, Powers, and Jurisdiction
- Admission and Enrolment of Advocates

Unit II: Professional Ethics and Advocacy

- Standards of Professional Conduct and Etiquette
- Ethical Responsibilities of Advocates
  - Conflict between Interest and Duty
  - Duties towards the Court, Clients, Opponents, and Colleagues
  - Duty towards Society and Obligation to Render Legal Aid

Unit III: Bench-Bar Relationship & Professional Misconduct

- Bench-Bar Relationship
  - Reciprocity as Partners in the Administration of Justice
- Rights and Privileges of Advocates
- Professional Misconduct and Disciplinary Actions

Unit IV: Contempt of Court Act, 1971

- Historical Development & Constitutional Validity
- Definition and Kinds of Contempt
- Contempt by Judges, Magistrates, Lawyers, and Others
- Cognizance, Procedure, and Appellate Provisions
- Punishment for Contempt and Defences Available

Relevant Acts & Rules

1. The Advocates Act, 1961
2. The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971
3. The Advocates Welfare Fund Act, 2001
4. The Bar Council of India Rules, 1961

Evaluation

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- Written Examination – 80 Marks (Conducted by the University)
- Case Study & Viva-Voce – 20 Marks

Suggested Reading:

- Navneet Vibhaw (2023), Professional Ethics for Lawyers, Lexis Nexis.
- Myneni S.R. (2020), Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers & Bar Bench Relation, Asia Law Book.
- Subramanian R. (2017), Professional Ethics, 2E, Oxford university Press.
- Shree Avrom (1994), Advocacy, Universal, Delhi
- Dr. Kailash Rai (2023) – *Legal Ethics, Accountability & Bench-Bar Relations*, Central Law Publications.
- J.P.S. Sirohi (2022) – *Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers & Bench-Bar Relations*, Allahabad Law Agency.
- Dr. B.K. Goyal (2021) – *Legal Ethics and the Profession of Law*, Central Law Agency.
- Justice P.S. Narayana (2020) – *Contempt of Court & Professional Ethics*, Asia Law House.
- Ram Jethmalani & D.S. Chopra (2022) – *The Advocates Act & Professional Ethics*, Thomson Reuters.

Paper VI

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION

LL.B. DC-406

Credits: 3+1

Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective:

The objective of this course is to develop an understanding of the meaning and purpose of the interpretation of statutes, the rules and maxims of interpretation, and their significance. It also aims to introduce students to the principles of legislation and the legislative process.

Unit I: Introduction to Interpretation

- Meaning, Object, and Importance of Interpretation
- General Principles of Interpretation
- Difference between Interpretation and Construction
- Statutes: Meaning and Classification
- Literal Rule
- Golden Rule

Unit II: Rules and Maxims of Interpretation

- Mischief Rule
- Beneficial Construction
- Strict Construction (with reference to Penal and Taxing Laws)
- Maxims of Interpretation and Their Importance

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Unit III: Interpretation of Constitutional and Statutory Law

- Interpretation of Constitutional Law
- Internal Aids to Interpretation (e.g., Preamble, Title, Marginal Notes)
- External Aids to Interpretation (e.g., Dictionaries, Legislative History, Previous Case Law)
- Commencement, Repeal, and Revival of Legislation

Unit IV: Principles of Legislation

- Doctrine of Utility
- Doctrine of Pleasure and Pain
- Doctrine of Sympathy and Antipathy
- Role of Public Opinion in Legislation

Suggested Reading:

- Mittal D.P. (2023), Statutory Interpretation, Commercial Law Publishers India. Pvt. Ltd.
- Chaturvedi K.N. (2022), Modern Statutory Interpretation, Eastern Law House.
- Bindra N.S. (2022), Interpretation of Statutory, Lexis Nexis.
- Singh Avtar, Harpreet Kaur (2022). Introduction to The Interpretation of Statutes, Lexis Nexis.
- Singh G.P. Alok Aradhe (2022), Principles of Statutory Interpretation, Lexis Nexis.
- Myneni S.R. (2020), Interpretation of Statutes, Asia Law House.
- Bhattacharya T. (2020), Interpretation of Statutes, CLA.
- Sinha J.N. (1995), Ethics, Surjeet Prakashan, New Delhi.
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- https://www.mgkvp.ac.in/Departmenthome/ProfessorLecture?Id=27&pid=120
- https://blog.ipleaders.in/basic-principles-of-interpretation-of-statues/

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LL. B Fifth Semester

Paper I

Human Rights Law and Practice
LL.B. DC -501

Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective:

This course aims to provide a basic understanding of human rights, their evolution, legal frameworks, and enforcement mechanisms. It covers international conventions, UN roles, Indian constitutional provisions, judicial activism, and national human rights institutions, highlighting the protection and promotion of human rights.

Unit I: Introduction to Human Rights

- Meaning and Evolution of Human Rights
  - Ancient and Natural Law Perspectives
  - Natural Rights vs. Human Rights
  - Legal Rights vs. Human Rights
- Classification and Importance of Human Rights

Unit II: International Human Rights Framework

- United Nations Charter and Human Rights
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), 1948 – Legal Significance
- Key International Human Rights Treaties & Conventions
  - International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (1966)
  - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
  - European Convention on Human Rights (1950)
  - American Convention on Human Rights (1969)
  - African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights
  - Vienna Conference on Human Rights
  - Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
  - Rights of the Aged

Unit III: Human Rights in India

- Human Rights and the Indian Constitution
- Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), Constitutional provisions safeguarding human rights.
- The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
- Definition, objectives, establishment of NHRC, SHRCs, powers, functions, and role in human rights enforcement.
- Judicial Activism and Protection of Human Rights in India
- Landmark judgments, PILs, role of the Supreme Court and High Courts in expanding human rights jurisprudence.

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- Role of NGOs in the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights Functions, contributions, case studies, and impact of NGOs in human rights advocacy and legal aid.
- Refugee Rights and Duties in India
- Legal status of refugees, international conventions, India's policies on asylum and refugee protection, and judicial perspectives.

Unit IV: National Human Rights Institutions in India

- National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
- National Commission for Minorities
- National Commission for Safai Karamcharis
- National Commission for Women
- National Commission for Backward Classes
- National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Trib

Relevant Acts & Documents

1. The Charter of the United Nations
2. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), 1948
3. The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993

Suggested Readings

- Myneni S.R. (2023) Human Rights Law and Practice, Allahabad Central Agency.
- Sen S.N. (2022), Human Rights, Shri sai Law Publication Faridabad, first Edison.
- Kapoor S.K. (2021), International Law and Human Rights, 2023 Allahabad Central Law Agency.
- Awasthi and Kataria (2005), Law relating to Protection of human Rights, Orient Publishing Company New Delhi, second Edition.
- Agrawal H. O. (2005), Human Rights, Allahabad Central Law Publication, Eights Edition.
- Khanna D.P. (2001), Reforming on Human Rights, Manas Publication New Delhi.
- Sharma Gokulesh (2000), Human Rights and Legal Remedies Deep and Deep Publication Company Limited, New Delhi, First Edition.
- Chandra Umesh (2000), Human Rights, Allahabad Central Agency.
- Sahgal B.P. (1995), Human Rights in India, Deep and Deep Publication New Delhi.
- D.D. Basu (1994), Human Rights in Constitutional Law, Prentice hall of India Private Limited New Delhi.

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Paper II

Environmental Law
LL.B. DC -502

Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective:

The objective of Environmental Law is to prevent pollution, protect natural resources, and ensure sustainable development. It enforces constitutional provisions, legal frameworks, and international principles like the Precautionary Principle and Polluter Pays Principle. The law establishes regulatory bodies such as Pollution Control Boards and NGT to address environmental issues and conserve forests, wildlife, and biodiversity effectively.

Unit I: Environmental Issues and Legal Framework

- Dimensions of Environmental Problems and Types of Pollution
- Concept of Sustainable Development
- Constitutional Provisions and Judicial Activism
- Key Environmental Principles: Precautionary Principle, Polluter Pays Principle, Public Trust Doctrine

Unit II: Water Pollution and Legal Regulations

- The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
  - Definitions, Objectives, and Scope
  - Central and State Pollution Control Boards: Constitution, Powers, and Functions
  - Sample of Effluents and Citizen Suit Provision

Unit III: Comprehensive Environmental Protection Laws

- The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 – Powers of the Central Government, Environment Protection Measures
- The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 – Appellate Authorities and Role of NGT in Environmental Justice

Unit IV: Forest and Wildlife Conservation Laws

- The Indian Forest Act, 1927 – Classification of Forests (Private, Reserved, Protected, Village Forests)
- The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 – Regulations on Deforestation and Forest Land Use
- The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
  - Authorities under the Act
  - Hunting Regulations and Protection of Specified Plants
  - Prohibition on Trade in Wild Animals, Animal Articles, and Trophies

Relevant Acts

- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

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- The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010
- The National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995
- The National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997
- The Indian Forest Act, 1927
- The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
- The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972

Suggested Readings

- Swami Maheshwara N. (2022), Text book on Environmental Law, Asia Law House.
- Shastri S.C. (2022), Environmental Law, Eastern Book Company.
- Divan Shyam, Rossncranz, Armin (2022), Oxford University Prees.
- Leela Krishnan P.(2018), Environmental Law in India, Lexis Nexis.
- Shyam Divan & Armin Rosencranz (2021) – *Environmental Law and Policy in India*, Oxford University Press.
- P. Leelakrishnan (2019) – *Environmental Law in India*, LexisNexis.
- S.C. Shastri (2022) – *Environmental Law*, EBC Publishing.
- Dr. N. Maheshwara Swamy (2021) – *Environmental Law and Policy*, Asia Law House.
- Philippe Sands & Jacqueline Peel (2018) – *Principles of International Environmental Law*, Cambridge University Press.

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Paper III

Land Law and Land Revenue Code, 2006
LL.B. DC -503

Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective:

The objective is to regulate land revenue, land tenure, and rural governance in Uttar Pradesh. The UP Land Revenue Code, 2006 manages land records and revenue collection, the UP Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953 prevents land fragmentation, and the UP Panchayati Raj Act, 1947 ensures local self-governance and rural justice through Gram and Nyay Panchayats.

Unit I: Uttar Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 2006

- Definitions and Revenue Divisions
- Board of Revenue and Revenue Officers: Powers and Functions
- Jurisdiction and Procedures of Revenue Courts
- Maintenance and Revision of Revenue Records
- Management of Land and Properties by Gram Sabha

Unit II: Land Tenure and Revenue Administration

- Tenures: Transfer, Devolution, Division, Surrender, and Abandonment
- Lease of Land by Gram Panchayat, Ejectment, and Declaratory Suits
- Assessment and Collection of Land Revenue
- Penalties for Violations

Unit III: Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953

- Definitions, Declaration, and Notification of Consolidation
- Effects of Consolidation and Re-consolidation Process
- Cancellation of Consolidation and Role of Consolidation Courts
- Consolidation Scheme: Objections, Disposal, and Statement of Principles

Unit IV: Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1947

- Establishment, Constitution, Meetings, and Functions of Gram Sabha
- Gram Panchayat: Powers, Duties, and Eligibility of Members
- Nyay Panchayat: Establishment, Appointment, Tenure of Panchs, and Election & Powers of Sarpanch
- Judicial and Administrative Powers of Nyay Panchayat

Relevant Acts

1. Uttar Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 2006
2. Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953
3. Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1947

Suggested Readings

- Maurya R.R. (2023), Uttar Pradesh Land Laws. CLA.
- Swamy N. Maheshwara (2023), Land Laws under the Constitution, Asia Law House,

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Hydrabad.
- Myneni S.R. (2022), Land Laws, Asia Law House, Hyderabad.
- Singh Promod Kumar (2021), A to Z Laws of Land and Property disputes, Capital Publication House.
- Padma T. & K.P.C. Rao (2021), The Principles of Land Laws, LT Publication.

Paper IV

Pleading Drafting and Conveyancing (Clinical)
LL.B. DC -504

Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective:

The course aims to develop practical skills in pleading, drafting, and conveyancing for civil and criminal matters. It covers fundamental rules, legal documentation, model drafts, and procedural aspects. Students will learn to draft petitions, applications, legal notices, and conveyancing deeds, integrating theory with practical exercises for real-world legal practice.

Unit I: Fundamental Rules of Pleading

- Meaning, Definition, and History of Pleading
- Object and Interpretation of Pleading
- General and Fundamental Rules of Pleading, Amendment of Pleading
- Civil Pleadings: Plaint, Written Statement, Interlocutory Application, Original Petition, Affidavit, Execution Petition, Memorandum of Appeal and Revision, Petitions under Articles 226 & 32 of the Constitution of India

Unit II: General Principles of Pleading in Criminal Cases

- Complaint, Criminal Miscellaneous Petition
- Bail Application
- Memorandum of Appeal and Revision

Unit III: Model Drafting of Applications

- Application for Restoration of Suit, Amendment of Pleading, and Substitution of Parties
- Setting aside Ex-parte Decree
- Alimony, Bail, Matrimonial Petition, Legal Notice
- Appointment of Receiver/Local Commissioner
- Compromise of Suit, Condonation of Delay, Application for Execution
- Drafting of Writ Petition and Public Interest Litigation (PIL)

Unit IV: Conveyancing – Theory and Model Drafting

- Definition and Essential Parts of a Deed
- Model Deeds: Sale Deed, Mortgage Deed, Gift Deed, Will Deed, Trust Deed
- Lease Deed, Promissory Note, General Power of Attorney, Partnership Deed
- Tenancy Deed, Relinquishment Deed
-

Practical Component:

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Students must complete 15 practical exercises in drafting and 15 exercises in conveyancing.

The university will conduct a written examination of 75 marks, while25 marks (15 for record file & 10 for viva-voce) will be awarded based on practical exercises.

Suggested Reading:

- Sarkar S.K. (2022), Guide to Drafting Pleading & Conveyancing, Premier Publishing Company.
- Sharma Y.S.(2023), The law of Pleading, Drafting and Conveyancing, University book house pvt. Ltd.
- Srivastava K.K. (2018), The Law of Pleading, Drafting and Conveyancing, CLA.
- Dhingra S.N. & G.C. Mogha (2013), Law & Pleadings in India, Eastern Law House.
- Chaturvedi R.N.(2018), Pleadings, Draftings & Conveyance, Central Law Publications.

Singh V.P. (2022), Forensic Science, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi

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(Elective Paper-I)

Paper V

Banking Law
LL.B. DC-A -505

Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective:

The objective of Banking Law is to regulate banking operations, financial stability, and customer protection. It ensures legal compliance, fraud prevention, and transparency in banking through laws like the RBI Act, 1934 and the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 while addressing modern trends like digital banking and financial security.

UNIT 1: Introduction to Banking and Legal Framework

- **Concept and Evolution of Banking**
  - Definition and Functions of Banks
  - Historical Development of Banking in India
  - Types of Banks: Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks, Development Banks, Payment Banks, etc.
  - Reconstruction, Reorganization, and Winding Up of Banks
- **Regulatory Framework**
  - Role of Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
  - Banking Regulation Act, 1949

UNIT 2: Banker-Customer Relationship and Banking Operations

- **Banker and Customer**
  - Definition, Rights, and Duties of a Banker and Customer
  - General and Special Relationship Between Banker and Customer
  - KYC (Know Your Customer) Norms and Due Diligence
- **Banking Operations**
  - Types of Bank Accounts: Savings, Current, Fixed Deposit, Recurring Deposit
- **Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881**
  - Definition, Characteristics, and Types of Negotiable Instruments
  - Essentials of Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Cheques
  - Endorsements & Crossing of Cheques and Their Payment
  - Dishonor of Cheques: Legal Provisions and Consequences
  - Liabilities and Capacity of Parties to a Negotiable Instrument
  - Holder and Holder in Due Course
  - Digital Banking and E-Banking Services

UNIT 3: Lending Principles and Recovery of Debt

- Principles of Sound Lending
  - Types of Loans and Advances
  - Modes of Charging Securities: Pledge, Mortgage, Hypothecation, Lien

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- Loan Documentation and Due Diligence
- Debt Recovery Mechanisms
  - SARFAESI Act, 2002 (Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act)
  - Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRT)
  - Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016
  - Non-Performing Assets (NPA) and Their Management

UNIT 4: Emerging Trends and Legal Challenges in Banking

- Financial Frauds and Cyber Crimes in Banking
  - Money Laundering and Prevention Laws (PMLA, 2002)
  - Cybersecurity in Banking and Digital Fraud Prevention
  - Role of Financial Intelligence Units (FIU)
- **Modern Banking Trends and Innovations**
  - Fintech and Digital Lending
  - UPI, Blockchain, and Cryptocurrency Regulations
  - Artificial Intelligence and Banking Automation
  - Social Control Over Banking and Role of Banking Ombudsman
  - Recent Trends: ATM, Internet Banking, Smart Credit Cards, and Banking Frauds

Suggested Readings

- Gurusamy S. (2023), A Text Book of Banking and Insurance, Vijay Nicole.
- Chaudhary R.M. (2022), Banking Laws, Central Law Publications.
- Kumar Sunil (2020), Essentials of banking and Insurance, JSR Publishing House.
- Singh Avtar (2007), Law of Banking & negotiable instruments: An Introduction EBC, Lucknow.
- Tannen, M.L. Jannen's (2000), Banking Law & Practice in India,
- Gupta S.N. (1999), The Banking Law in Theory & Practice
- Bashyam and Adiga, (1997), The Negotiable Instrument Act

(Elective Paper-II)

PAPER – V

Insurance Law and Practice

LL.B. DC-B -505

Credits: 3+1

Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Tota**

Objective:

The course aims to provide a basic understanding of the principles and development of insurance law. It familiarizes students with the legal framework regulating insurance business. It develops knowledge of essential elements of insurance

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contracts such as insurable interest, premium, and risk. The course explains key doctrines like utmost good faith, indemnity, and proximate cause. It also enables students to understand different types of insurance and analyze related legal issues.

Unit I: Introduction and Fundamental Principles of Insurance

- Origin and history of insurance law
- Nationalization and regulation of insurance business
- Definition, nature, and kinds of insurance
- Doctrine of Utmost Good Faith (Uberrimae Fidei)
- Doctrine of Indemnity
- Insurable Interest: definition, essentials, nature, and persons having insurable interest

Unit II: Essential Elements of Insurance Contracts

- Premium: definition, modes of payment, days of grace, forfeiture, and return of premium
- Risk: meaning, essentials, scope, and alteration
- Doctrine of Causa Proxima (Proximate Cause)
- Assignment of insurance policy: nature and manner
- Warranty: meaning, kinds, and effect of breach; distinction between warranty and representation

Unit III: Life and Fire Insurance

- Life Insurance: definition, essentials, nature, scope, and insured events
- Circumstances affecting risk (including suicide)
- Types of life insurance policies
- Fire Insurance: definition, nature, scope, meaning of fire, and loss by fire
- Types of fire insurance policies
- Application of special doctrines: Reinstatement, Subrogation, and Contribution

Unit IV: Marine and Miscellaneous Insurance

- Marine Insurance: definition, nature, scope, and types of policies
- Insured perils, loss, and abandonment
- Partial loss and general average
- Measure of indemnity
- Miscellaneous Insurance: Burglary, Liability, and Motor Vehicle Insurance
- Double Insurance and Reinsurance

Relevant Acts and Documents

1. The Insurance Act, 1938
2. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999
3. The Marine Insurance Act, 1963
4. The Indian Contract Act, 1872
5. The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988

Suggested Readings

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• Mishra M.N. (2022), *Principles of Insurance Law*, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
• Singh Avtar (2021), *Law of Insurance*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
• Murthy K.S.N. (2019), *Modern Law of Insurance*, LexisNexis, New Delhi.
• Srinivasan M.N. (2018), *Principles of Insurance Law*, Wadhwa and Company, Nagpur.
• Narayanan V. (2017), *Law of Insurance*, Eastern Law House, Kolkata.
• Banerjee B.C. (2016), *Law of Insurance*, Asia Law House, Hyderabad.
• Taxmann (Latest Edition), *Insurance Law Manual*, Taxmann Publications, New Delhi.

(Elective Paper-III)

PAPER – V
LAW OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

LL.B. DC-C -505
Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objectives

The course aims to provide an understanding of the fundamental concepts, objectives, and historical development of Intellectual Property Law. It further focuses on the procedures for registration and the rights granted under Patent, Trademark, Design, and Copyright laws. The course also analyzes the remedies available in cases of infringement and the mechanisms for their enforcement. Additionally, it explores the challenges faced by Intellectual Property Law in the digital era and highlights the role of international agreements in shaping IP protection globally.

Unit I: Patent Law – Concept and Procedure

- Meaning, definition, and objectives of patent law
- Historical development of patent law in India
- Patentable and non-patentable inventions
- Application process: True and First Inventor, Specifications, Priority Date
- Publication, examination, opposition, and grant of patents
- Term of patent, joint inventors, and compulsory licensing

Unit II: Patent Rights, Infringement & Digital Age

- Rights of the patentee: Use, licensing, assignment, surrender
- Transfer of patents: Assignment and licensing – types and validity
- Infringement: Acts, exceptions, and the doctrine of pith and marrow
- Legal remedies: Injunctions, damages, and suits
- Patents in the digital age: Software patents, cloning (Dolly case)
- Role and qualifications of patent agents

Unit III: Trade Marks and Design Law

- Introduction to trade marks and registration procedure
- Rights conferred by registration and infringement remedies

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- Licensing, assignment, and the role of the IPAB
- Introduction to design law and its importance
- Registration of designs and rights of the design holder
- Infringement of design rights and legal remedies

Unit IV: Copyright Law and International Treaties

- Nature, scope, and subject matter of copyright
- Ownership, assignment, licensing, and term of protection
- Infringement, fair use provisions, and internet piracy
- Key international conventions:
    - Berne Convention
    - WIPO Copyright Treaty
    - TRIPS Agreement

Suggested Readings

- Singh Rakesh Kumar & Arunabh Banerjee (2022) – *Intellectual Property Rights*, Lexworth Gogia Law Agency.
- Ramanujan Adaesh (2020) – *Patent Law: Cases and Materials*.
- Ahuja V.K. (2017) – *Law Relating to Intellectual Property Rights*, Lexis Nexis.
- Durafe Asha Vijay & Dhanshree Toradmal (2020) – *Intellectual Property Rights*, Dreamtech Press.
- Mishra J.P. (2013) – *An Introduction to Intellectual Property Rights*, Central Law Publication.
- Singh Avtar (2013) – *Intellectual Property Law*, Eastern Book Company.
- Wadera B.L. (2015) – *Law Relating to Patents, Trade Marks, Copyright, Designs & Geographical Indications*, Universal Law Publishing.

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LL. B Sixth Semester

Paper I

Criminology, Penology & Victimology
LL.B. DC -601

Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective:

This course provides an understanding of criminology, its scope, and crime causation theories. It explores punishment, correctional measures, and the role of the police system. The course examines police accountability, custodial violence, and victim rights. It aims to develop a comprehensive view of crime, justice, and rehabilitation.

Unit I: Criminology – Concepts and Theories

- Definition, Nature, Scope, and Importance of Criminology
- White Collar Crime: Concept, Causes, and Prevention
- Schools of Criminology:
  - Classical and Neo-Classical Schools
  - Lombroso and Biological Theories
  - Hereditary and Mental Retardation as Causes of Crime
  - Sociological Theories: Socialistic and Cartographic Approaches

Unit II: Causes of Crime

- General Theories of Crime Causation:
  - Lombrosian Theory
  - Psychiatric Theory
  - Differential Association Theory
  - Anomie Theory
  - Multiple Causation Theories
- Juveniles in Conflict with Law: Causes, Legal Framework, and Rehabilitation

Unit III: Punishment and Correctional Measures

- Concept and Justification of Punishment:
  - Deterrent Theory
  - Retributive Theory
  - Preventive Theory
  - Reformative Theory
  - Capital Punishment: Debate and Judicial Perspective
- Treatment and Correction of Offenders:
  - Prison and Open-Air Prison System
  - Probation and Parole
  - Indeterminate Sentencing
  - Correctional Institutions and Rehabilitation Programs

Unit IV: Police System and Victimology

- Structural Organization of Police in India
- Powers and Duties of Police Under the Police Act and BNSS.

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- Police Accountability and Liabilities for Custodial Violence
- Victims of Crime: Rights, Compensation, and Legal Remedies

Suggested Readings

- Myneni S.R. (2023), Crime, Criminology and Penology, Allahabad Law Agency.
- Ahuja Ram, Ahuja Mukesh (2023), Criminology, Rawat Publications
- Paranjape N.V. (2021), Criminology, Penology including Victimology, Central Law Publication.
- Ponnia M. (2018), Criminology Penology, Allahabad Law Agency.
- Paranjape, N.V. (2023), *Criminology and Penology*, Central Law Publications.
- Sirohi, J.P. (2022), *Criminology and Criminal Administration*, Allahabad Law Agency.
- Ahmad Siddique (2021), *Criminology, Penology & Victimology*, Eastern Book Company.
- Myneni, S.R. (2020), *Criminology, Penology & Victimology*, Allahabad Law Agency.
- Barnes, H.E. & Teeters, N.K. (2019), *New Horizons in Criminology*, Prentice Hall.
- Jeffery, C.R. (2018), *Criminal Behavior and Learning Theory*, Macmillan

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Paper II
Copyright
LL.B. DC-602

Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective:

This course provides a comprehensive understanding of copyright law, its historical evolution, and international frameworks. It explores the scope of copyright protection, including literary, artistic, and digital works. The course examines copyright administration, infringement, and fair use provisions. It aims to equip students with knowledge of legal rights, enforcement mechanisms, and global copyright standards.

Unit I: Introduction to Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

- Meaning and Importance of Intellectual Property
- International Instruments on IPR:
  - Paris Convention
  - TRIPS Agreement (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights)
  - WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization)
  - UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)

Unit II: The Copyright Act, 1957 and International Framework

- Definition and Historical Background of Copyright Law
- The Copyright Act, 1957: Key Provisions and Amendments
- Leading International Instruments on Copyright:
  - Berne Convention
  - Universal Copyright Convention
  - International Copyright Provisions under the Indian Copyright Act

Unit III: Copyright and Its Scope

- Types of Works Covered Under Copyright:
  - Literary, Dramatic, and Musical Works
  - Sound Recording and Cinematograph Films
  - Copyright in Computer Programs and Software
- Ownership and Author's Special Rights
- Rights of Broadcasting Organizations and Performers
- Term and Duration of Copyright Protection

Unit IV: Administration, Infringement, and Fair Use

- Copyright Administration:
  - Copyright Registrar and Copyright Board – Powers and Procedures
  - Copyright Societies – Functions and Regulation
- Assignment, Licensing, and Transfer of Copyright
- Infringement of Copyright:
  - Criteria and Legal Consequences
  - Copyright Infringement in Films, Literary, and Dramatic Works
  - Importation and Copyright Violation
- Fair Use and Exceptions to Copyright Protection

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Suggested Readings:

- Singh Rakesh Kumar, Arunabh Banerjee (2022), Intellectual Property Right, Lexworth Gogia Law Agency.
- Ramanajun Adaesh (2020), Patent Law cases and Meterial (Generic).
- Ahuja V.K. (2017), Law Relating to Intellectual Property Right, Lexis Nexis.
- Durafe Asha VijayDhanshree Toradmal (2020), Intellectual Property Right, Dreamtech Press
- Mishra J.P. (2013), An Introduction to Intellectual Property Right, Central Law Publication.
- Singh Avtar (2013), Intellectual Property Law, Eastern Book Company.
- Mishra J.P. (2012), An Introduction to Intellectual Property Right, Central Law Publication.
- Wadera B.L.(2011), Law relating to Patents, Trademarks, Copyrights, Design & Geographical Indications, Universal Publication.

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Paper III

Alternative Dispute Resolution (Clinical)
LL.B. DC-603

Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective:

This Paper provides an understanding of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), including arbitration, conciliation, mediation, and negotiation. It explores the legal framework under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, and the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. The course covers the conduct of arbitral proceedings, enforcement of awards, and foreign award recognition. It aims to equip students with practical knowledge of efficient dispute resolution mechanisms beyond traditional litigation.

Unit I: Introduction to Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

- Concept, Need, and Development of ADR
- Advantages of ADR over Traditional Litigation
- Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996:
  - Object, Evolution, and Salient Features
- Arbitration:
  - Definition, Sources, and Scope
  - Kinds of Arbitration
  - Differences between Arbitration and Court Proceedings
- Arbitration Agreement and Composition of Arbitral Tribunal

Unit II: Arbitration Proceedings

- Jurisdiction of Arbitral Tribunal
- Conduct of Arbitral Proceedings
- Making of Arbitral Award and Termination of Proceedings

Unit III: Arbitral Awards and Enforcement

- Recourse against Arbitral Award
- Finality and Enforcement of Arbitral Award
- Appeals in Arbitration Cases
- Enforcement of Certain Foreign Awards under:
  - The New York Convention
  - The Geneva Convention

Unit IV: Other Forms of ADR Mechanisms

- Conciliation and Mediation
- Lok Adalat & Permanent Lok Adalat
- Negotiation as a Dispute Resolution Mechanism
- Summary Trial and its Relevance in ADR

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Relevant Acts

- Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
- Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987

Evaluation Criteria

- University Written Examination: 80 Marks
- Internal Assessment (Exercises & Viva-Voce): 20 Marks

Suggested Readings

- Bindal Saurabh (2023), Law of Arbitration and conciliation and Alternative dispute resolution, eastern book company.
- Tripathi S.C. (2018), Alternative Dispute Resolution, Central Law Publications.
- Saharay Madhusudan (2023), The Principles of Alternate Dispute Resolution, Alt. Publications.
- Padama T. Rao K.P.C. (2023), The Principles of Alternate Dispute Resolution, Alt. Publication
- Tripathi S.C. (2021), Alternative Dispute Resolution, EBC, Lucknow.
- Saraf B.P. & M. Jhunjhunwala (2000), Law of Arbitration & Conciliation, Snow White, Mumbai
- Rao P.C. & William Sheffied, (1997) Alternative Disputes Resolutions, Universal, Delhi

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Paper IV

Moot Court Exercise and Internship (Clinical)
LL. B DC-604

Credits: 2+2
Marks: 50 (Written Assignment)+ 50 (Viva-Voce)= **100 Total**

Objective:

Both Moot Court and Internship exercises are vital for law students to become competent legal professionals, enhancing their practical knowledge, research abilities, and advocacy skills.

Practical Training and Evaluation Components

The Paper will have following components:

PART 1. Contains 50 Marks / 2 Credits (Written Assignment)

- Every student will be required to do at least three moot courts.The moot court work will be on assigned problem. It will be evaluated by the written submission.

. Observance of Trial in two cases, one Civil and one Criminal. Student will be required to attend two trials in the course of the last four or Five years of LL.B. studies. They will maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court assignment. Interviewing techniques and Pre-Trial preparations and Internship diary. Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the Lawyer's Office/Legal Aid Office and record the proceedings in a diary. Each student will further observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filling of the suit /petition.

PART 2. Contains 50 Marks / 2 Credits (Viva-Voce)

Suggested Readings

- Myneni S.R. (2022), Moot Court Exercise and Internship, Asia Law House.
- Kumari Vidya T (2021), Moot Court Exercise and Internship, Asia Law House.
- Padma T. Rao K.P.C. (2020), Moot Court Observation of Trial Practical Preparation and Internship, A.L.T. Publication
- N.R. Madhava Menon (2023), Clinical Legal Education: Concepts and Concerns, Eastern Book Company.
- K.T. Acharya (2022), Moot Court, Pre-Trial Preparation & Trial Advocacy, Central

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Law Agency.
- Abraham Lincoln & Clarence Darrow (2021), The Art of Cross-Examination and Advocacy, LexisNexis.
- S.P. Gupta (2020), Moot Court and Mock Trials: Art of Advocacy, Central Law Publications.
- G.C. Venkata Subbarao (2019), Moot Court and Mock Trial Advocacy Techniques, Allahabad Law Agency.

(Elective Paper-II)

Paper V

Foundation of Taxation Law
LL.B. DC-A -605

Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective:

This course provides an overview of taxation in India, covering its evolution, constitutional provisions, Income Tax Act, and GST. It examines tax administration, assessment, appeals, and recent legislative developments, equipping students with practical insights into the taxation system.

Unit-I: General Principles of Taxation

- Historical Development of Taxation in India
- Concept and Characteristics of Taxation
- Constitutional Provisions on Taxation
  - Taxation and Freedom of Trade, Commerce, and Intercourse
  - Scheme of Division of Taxation Powers between the Centre and States
  - Difference between Tax and Fee
- Canons of Taxation
  - Characteristics of a Good Tax System
  - Tax Evasion and Tax Avoidance

Unit-II: Income Tax Act, 1961

- Definitions
  - Income, Agricultural Income, Assessment Year, Previous Year, Persons, and Assessees
- Residential Status and Tax Incidence
- Chargeable Income: Heads of Income
  - Salaries
  - Income from House Property
  - Profits and Gains from Business or Profession

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- Capital Gains
- Income from Other Sources

- Clubbing of Income

Unit-III: Tax Authorities – Powers and Functions

- Appointment of Tax Authorities
- Powers and Procedure of Assessment
- Search and Seizure
- Appeals, Revisions, and References
- Settlement of Taxpayer Grievances

Unit-IV: Goods and Services Tax (GST)

- Historical Development of GST and the Pre-GST Indirect Tax Structure
- Meaning, Definition, and Salient Features of GST
- Appointment, Powers, and Functions of GST Officers
  - Power of Inspection, Search, and Seizure
  - Power to Arrest
- GST Registration
  - Procedure, Amendment (With Recent), Cancellation, and Suspension
- Appeal Mechanism
  - Authorities, High Court, and Supreme Court

Relevant Acts:

- Income Tax Act, 1961
- Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017

Suggested Readings

- Raj Kailash (2023), Taxation Laws, Allahabad Law Agency.
- Pathak ji Neha (2023), Principles of Taxation Laws, Taxmann Publication.
- Ratan Jyoti (2022), Taxation Law & Bharat Law House.
- Myneni S.R. (2019), Law of Taxation, Allahabad Law Agency.
- Kumar Atal (2017), Taxation Law, Central Law Publication.
- Iyenger Sampat (1998), Law of Income Tax.

(Elective Paper-II)

PAPER –V

U.P. Urban Buildings (Regulation of Letting, Rent and Eviction) Act, 1972

LL.B. DC-B-605
Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective:
To impart knowledge about the legal framework governing the regulation of letting, rent control, and eviction of tenants in urban areas of Uttar Pradesh, and to equip students with an understanding of the rights and obligations of landlords and tenants, exemptions, and appellate procedures.

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Unit I: Introduction and Definitions

- Historical background and need for rent control legislation
- Object and scope of the Act
- Definitions under Section 3:
  - Building, landlord, tenant, standard rent, family, and essential services
- Application of the Act (Section 2): To which buildings and areas the Act applies
- Exemptions under Section 2(2) and Section 2(5)

Unit II: Regulation of Letting and Rent Control

- Restrictions on letting: Requirement of vacancy notice (Section 15)
- Allotment procedure and power of District Magistrate
- Determination and fixation of rent (Sections 4–9)
- Standard rent and fair rent
- Protection of tenants from arbitrary rent increase
- Enhancement and maintenance charges

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Unit III: Eviction of Tenants

- Grounds for eviction under Section 20
  - Arrears of rent
  - Sub-letting
  - Material alteration
  - Bonafide need of landlord
  - Building becoming unsafe or dilapidated
- Procedure for eviction suits and landlord's rights
- Exceptions under Section 21 (Release of building in favor of landlord)
- Comparative hardship and conditions for release

Unit IV: Authorities, Appeals and Miscellaneous Provisions

- Powers and duties of District Magistrate
- Role of Rent Control and Eviction Officers
- Appeals and revision (Section 22)
- Penalties and procedural safeguards
- Jurisdiction of civil courts
- Important judicial pronouncements
- Interaction with Civil Procedure Code and Transfer of Property Act

Recommended Readings:

- *Bare Act* of the U.P. Urban Buildings (Regulation of Letting, Rent and Eviction) Act, 1972

Suggested Readings:

• Jain, N.K. (2022), *Rent Control and Eviction Laws in Uttar Pradesh*, Central Law Agency.
• Tripathi, G.P. (2021), *The U.P. Rent Control Act*, Central Law Publications.
• Pandey, J.N. (2020), *U.P. Urban Buildings (Regulation of Letting, Rent and Eviction) Act, 1972*, Allahabad Law Agency.
• Srivastava, R.D. (2022), *Commentary on U.P. Urban Buildings Act*, Law Publishers (India) Pvt. Ltd.
• Shukla, S.N. (2021), *Urban Rent Control Law in U.P.*, Eastern Book Company.
• Bare Act (Latest Edition), *U.P. Urban Buildings (Regulation of Letting, Rent and Eviction) Act, 1972*, Government of India Publication.
• Relevant Case Law Digests – Supreme Court and Allahabad High Court decisions interpreting key provisions.

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(Elective Paper-III)

PAPER –V

U.P. Municipalities Act, 1916

LL.B. DC-C-605

Credits: 3+1
Marks: 75 (University Exam) + 25 (Internal Assessment) = **100 Total**

Objective
The objective of this paper is to provide a comprehensive understanding of the legal framework governing urban local bodies under the U.P. Municipalities Act, 1916. The course aims to acquaint students with the constitution, powers, functions, and responsibilities of municipalities in Uttar Pradesh. It also seeks to develop insights into the financial administration, role of municipal officers, enforcement mechanisms, and the judicial interpretation of various provisions. This knowledge is essential for understanding urban governance and the role of law in ensuring effective municipal administration.

Unit I: Introduction and Constitution of Municipalities

- Historical background and objectives of municipal governance in U.P.
- Definition and classification of Municipalities (Municipal Board, Municipal Council, Nagar Panchayat)
- Constitution of Municipal Boards: Composition, election, nomination, term, and disqualification of members
- Powers, duties, and functions of the President and Vice-President
- Constitution, powers, and functions of various committees

Unit II: Powers, Duties, and Functions of Municipal Boards

- General powers and functions of the Municipality
- Obligatory and discretionary functions
- Power to make bye-laws and regulations
- Functions related to public health, sanitation, water supply, streets, and public amenities
- Powers regarding education, welfare, and town planning
- Control of the State Government over Municipal Boards

Unit III: Financial Administration and Municipal Property

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- Sources of income: taxes, fees, grants-in-aid
- Procedure for imposition and collection of taxes
- Preparation and approval of municipal budgets
- Municipal accounts and audit
- Property and contracts of municipalities
- Liabilities and responsibilities of municipalities

Unit IV: Municipal Officers, Penalties, and Legal Proceedings

- Municipal staff: Chief Executive Officer, Executive Officer, and other officers
- Powers and responsibilities of municipal officers
- Offences under the Act and penalties for non-compliance
- Dispute resolution and appeals under the Act
- Suspension and supersession of Municipal Boards
- Legal protection for actions taken in good faith
- Recent amendments and judicial interpretations

Acts to be Studied:

- *The U.P. Municipalities Act, 1916* (with latest amendments)

Suggested Readings:

• Srivastava, R.D. (2022), *Commentary on U.P. Municipalities Act*, Law Publishers (India) Pvt. Ltd.
• Tiwari, H.N. (2021), *Law Relating to Municipalities in Uttar Pradesh*, Central Law Agency.
• Pandey, J.N. (2020), *The U.P. Municipalities Act, 1916 – A Detailed Study*, Allahabad Law Agency.
• Shukla, S.N. (2021), *Local Self-Government and Municipal Law*, Eastern Book Company.
• Bare Act (Latest Edition), *U.P. Municipalities Act, 1916*, Government of Uttar Pradesh Publication.
• Relevant Case Law Compilations – Supreme Court and Allahabad High Court decisions interpreting key provisions of the Act.

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