B.A. LL.B.

INTEGRATED DEGREE COURSE

SYLLABUS



Dean
Faculty of Humanities
Maa Vindhyavasini University, Mirzapur

FACULTY OFLAW

Maa Vindhyavasini University, Mirzapur (U.P.)

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PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

We, the People of India,
having resolved to constitute India as a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic,
pledge to secure for all its citizens:

- *Justice – Social, Economic, and Political*
- *Liberty – Of Thought, Expression, Belief, Faith, and Worship*
- *Equality – Of Status and Opportunity*
- *Fraternity – Assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation*

Adopted and enacted by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949,
we give to ourselves this Constitution.

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BACHELOR OF ARTS AND BACHELOR OF LAWS

[Five-Year B.A. LL.B. – Integrated Degree Course]

ORDINANCES AND GENERAL RULES FOR THE FIVE-YEAR B.A. LL.B. DEGREE COURSE

To ensure comprehensive legal education, which includes both theoretical and practical training, and to facilitate an in-depth study of prescribed subjects along with hands on legal experience, Maa Vindhyavasini University, Mirzapur enacts the following ordinances and general rules for the effective implementation of these objectives.

BACHELOR OF ARTS AND BACHELOR OF LAWS DEGREE

Maa Vindhyavasini University, Mirzapur shall award the **Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws (B.A. LL.B.)** degree to candidates who:

- Have attended regular classes in the prescribed curriculum.
- Have successfully completed the required practical training.
- Have passed the necessary examinations.
- Possess good character and fulfil all additional criteria as determined by the university from time to time.

General Rules Regarding Admission, Examination, and Curriculum

1. Admission Process

- Admission to the **B.A. LL.B. program** is conducted through an **Entrance Test** organized by the University.
- Admission to the **first semester** is governed by the rules set by the **Bar Council of India**.
- Candidates must have secured at least **45% marks** in their qualifying examination. However, candidates from **SC/ST categories** are granted a **5% relaxation**, requiring a minimum of **40% marks** in the qualifying examination.

2. Eligibility Criteria for Admission

- A candidate is eligible for **admission to B.A. LL.B.** only if they have successfully passed **10+2 or any equivalent examination** from a recognized board or institution, as accepted by **Maa Vindhyavasini University, Mirzapur**
- The **maximum age limit** for admission is **22 years** as of **July** in the year of admission.

3. Duration and Structure of the Course

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- The **B.A. LL.B. program** spans a total duration of **five academic years**, with each academic year consisting of **two semesters**.
- Semester examinations are conducted at the **end of each semester**.

4. Lecture and Attendance Requirements

- Each paper requires a minimum of **30 lectures**, and no more than **two lectures** for the same paper can be scheduled in a single day.
- A student must **pass all the papers** in each semester to qualify for the **B.A. LL.B. degree**.
- A student must secure at least **36% marks in each paper** and a minimum **aggregate of 45% marks** in each academic year to pass the B.A. LL.B. program.

5. Classification of Divisions

- **Second Division:** Students securing **45% or more but less than 60%**.
- **First Division:** Students securing **60% or more**.

6. Restrictions on Pursuing Other Courses

Once admitted to the **B.A. LL.B. regular course**, a student **cannot** enrol in any **other course** simultaneously.

7. Medium of Examination

- The medium of examination will be **either Hindi or English**.
- The student must specify their **preferred medium** while filling out the **examination form**.

8. Examination Form Submission

Before appearing for the semester examination, a student must **fill out and submit the examination form** within the time frame specified by the University.

9. Attendance Requirement for Examination

- Only students who have **completed the required attendance** for each paper in a semester will be **eligible to appear** in the examination.
- If a student fails to appear in an examination or is unable to clear it, they may appear as an **ex-student** in the next regular examination, provided they have fulfilled the **attendance criteria**.
- Students with **less than 75% attendance** in any paper will not be allowed to appear for the examination. However, attendance may be **condoned up to 66%** based on the recommendation of the **Dean/Head** and approval from the **Vice-Chancellor**, provided there are valid reasons such as health issues or other justifiable causes.

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10. Examination and Evaluation

- Each **semester paper** carries a total of **100 marks**.
  - **75 marks** are allocated for the **written examination**.
  - **25 marks** are assigned for **Assignments and Oral Presentations**, except for practical papers.
- **50% of the examination papers will be assessed externally**, while the remaining **50% will be evaluated internally**.
- Each semester consists of **six papers**, and a student must pass each paper to progress.

Rules Regarding Improvement

11. Improvement Examination

Improvement examinations for each semester will be conducted as per the **University Rules**.

Rules Regarding Promotion

12. Promotion Criteria

- A student **will not be promoted** to the next semester if they have been **detained due to a shortage of attendance**.
- Subject to the above rule, students of **B.A. LL.B. I, III, V, VII, or IX semester** will be **eligible for promotion** to **II, IV, VI, VIII, or X semester, respectively**, regardless of the number of papers they have failed or failed to appear in.
- **B.A. LL.B. second-semester** student will be eligible for **promotion to the third semester** if they have passed at least **50% of the papers** from the **first and second semester combined**.
- Similar promotion rules apply as follows:
  - **Fourth to Fifth Semester:** Must have passed at least **50% of the papers** from the **third and fourth semesters combined**.
  - **Sixth to Seventh Semester:** Must have passed at least **50% of the papers** from the **fifth and sixth semesters combined**.
  - **Eighth to Ninth Semester:** Must have passed at least **50% of the papers** from the **seventh and eighth semesters combined**.

13. Procedure for Students Not Eligible for Promotion

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- If a student is **not eligible for promotion** as per the above rules, they must appear for their **previous semester examinations as an ex-student** along with the next semester's examination in the following session.
    - **For Promotion to the Third Semester:** Must reappear for the **first and second semester** as an ex-student.
    - **For Promotion to the Fifth Semester:** Must reappear for the **third and fourth semester** as an ex-student.
    - **For Promotion to the Seventh Semester:** Must reappear for the **fifth and sixth semester** as an ex-student.
    - **For Promotion to the Ninth Semester:** Must reappear for the **seventh and eighth semester** as an ex-student.

Rules Regarding Re-Admission

14. Re-Admission Criteria

- **No re-admission** is permitted in the **B.A. LL.B. first semester**, including cases of **detention due to shortage of attendance**.
- A student detained due to **shortage of attendance** or **late admission** in **II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, or X semester** may apply for **re-admission** under the following conditions:
    - They apply for **re-admission before the commencement of teaching** in the respective semester.
    - Their **conduct has been satisfactory**.
    - They provide a **valid reason** for discontinuation of studies or lack of attendance, which must be approved by the **Dean, Faculty of Law/Head, Department of Law**.
- Students who **failed in the examination** or **failed to appear in the examination**, but are otherwise eligible to appear as **ex-students, cannot be re-admitted as regular students**.

15. Span Period for Completion of Course

- A student must **complete the B.A. LL.B. program within a maximum period of 07 years** from the date of admission.
- No student shall be allowed to appear for any B.A. LL.B. examination **after the expiry of 07 years** from the date of admission.

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16. Miscellaneous Provisions

- These Ordinances shall be deemed effective from the academic session 2026-2027.
- The **Dean, Faculty of Law**, has the authority to resolve any **difficulties in interpretation or application** of these ordinances, and their decision shall be **final**.
- **Examination paper setting, answer sheet evaluation, and viva-voce/practical exams** shall be conducted by **permanent university faculty members** and other **faculty members from affiliated government colleges**.

17. Assignments and Oral Presentations

- **Each paper** (except practical papers) includes an **assignment and oral presentation** component carrying **20 marks**.
- For each semester, an **external/internal examiner** will be assigned for **evaluation of assignments and oral presentations**.

18. Credit Allocation Rule (3+1 Credit Rule)

I. Each theoretical paper of every semester shall carry a total of four (4) credits.

II. The distribution of credits shall be as follows:

- Three (3) credits shall be allotted for the written end-semester examination of 75 marks, and
- One (1) credit shall be allotted for internal assessment of 25 marks, which shall include assignments, and Viva Voce (Internal and External).

III. To successfully pass a paper and earn the allotted credits, a student must secure the minimum prescribed passing marks separately in both the written end-semester examination and the internal assessment.

IV. Passing only the written examination or only the internal assessment shall not be sufficient for earning the full credits of the paper.

V. The credits for practical / clinical papers shall be determined in accordance with the separate rules and regulations prescribed by the University.

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Credit Rule (Applicable to All Semesters)

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 Examiner and the External Examiner.
Total Per Subject	4 Credits	100 Marks	

Division: -

1. The Division shall be awarded on the basis of aggregate marks obtained in B.A. LL.B. I, to Xth semesters' examination. A candidate having obtained 60% or above marks shall be placed in the first division, and a candidate having obtained less than 60% of the aggregate marks in . I, to Xth semesters' examination taken aggregate shall be placed in the second division.
   The Grade point will be secured as per given below format-

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
–	Q	–	Qualified
–	NQ	–	Not Qualified

Calculation Formula (as mentioned):

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

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- **Percentage = SGPA *9.5**

Semester-wise Credit Tables

I Semester

Paper Code	Paper Title	Paper Type	Credits
BALLB 101	English – Part I	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 102	Political Science – Part I	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 103	Sociology – Part I	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 104	History – Part I	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 105	Contract Law – Part I	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 106	Constitutional Law – Part I	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)

Total Credits: 24

II Semester

Paper Code	Paper Title	Paper Type	Credits
BALLB 201	English – Part II	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 202	Political Science – Part II	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 203	Sociology – Part II	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 204	History – Part II	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 205	Contract Law – Part II	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 206	Constitutional Law – Part II	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)

Total Credits: 24

III Semester

Paper Code	Paper Title	Paper Type	Credits
BALLB 301	Economics – Part I	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 302	Political Science – Part III	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 303	Sociology – Part III	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 304	History – Part III	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 305	Law and Legal Method	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 306	Law of Torts, Including M.V. Act & Consumer Protection Laws	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)

Total Credits: 24

IV Semester

Paper Code	Paper Title	Paper Type	Credits
BALLB 401	Economics – Part II	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)

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Paper Code	Paper Title	Paper Type	Credits
BALLB 402	Legal and Constitutional History of India	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 403	Applied Sociology (Social Work Profession and Law)	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 404	Jurisprudence	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 405	Family Law – Part I (Hindu Law)	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 406	Media and Law	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)

Total Credits: 24

V Semester

Paper Code	Paper Title	Paper Type	Credits
BALLB 501	Economics – Part III (Socio-Economic Development & Gandhian Thought)	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 502	Public International Law	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 503	Labour Law – Part I (Law Relating to Labour Management Relations in India)	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 504	The Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 505	Family Law – Part II (Muslim Law)	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 506	Administrative Law	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)

Total Credits: 24

VI Semester

Paper Code	Paper Title	Paper Type	Credits
BALLB 601	Property Law & Transfer of Property Act	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 602	Labour Law – Part II (Social Security & Wage Legislation)	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 603	Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 604	Interpretation of Statutes & Legislative Drafting	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 605	Trust, Equity & Fiduciary Obligations	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)

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Paper Code	Paper Title	Paper Type	Credits
BALLB 606	Clinical Legal Education: Public Interest Lawyering, Legal Aid & Para-Legal Services (Practical Training – I + Viva-Voce)	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)

Total Credits: 24

VII Semester

Paper Code	Paper Title	Paper Type	Credits
BALLB 701	Intellectual Property Law – I (Patent Rights: Creation & Registration)	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 702	Company Law & Corporate Governance	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 703	Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 704	Women and Law: Gender Justice & Protection Laws	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 705	Forensic Science & Law	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 706	Code of Civil Procedure & Limitation Act	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)

Total Credits: 24

VIII Semester

Paper Code	Paper Title	Paper Type	Credits
BALLB 801	Intellectual Property Law – II (Trademarks, Design & Copyright)	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 802	Pleading, Drafting & Conveyancing (Clinical) (Practical Training – II + Viva-Voce)	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 803	Land Laws Including Local Laws of Uttar Pradesh	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 804	Human Rights Law & Practice	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 805	Offences Against Children & Juvenile Justice System	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 806	Professional Ethics & Professional Accountability (Clinical) (Practical Training – III + Viva-Voce)	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)

Total Credits: 24

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IX Semester

Paper Code	Paper Title	Paper Type	Credits
BALLB 901	Right to Information & Transparency Laws	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 902	Banking & Insurance Law	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 903	Criminology, Penology & Victimology	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 904	Investment & Competition Laws	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 905	Environmental Law & Sustainable Development	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 906	Alternative Dispute Resolution (Clinical) (Practical Training – IV + Viva-Voce)	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)

Total Credits: 24

X Semester

Paper Code	Paper Title	Paper Type	Credits
BALLB 1001	Principles of Taxation Law	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 1002	International Humanitarian Law & Armed Conflict Regulations	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 1003	Technology & Cyber Laws	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 1004	Law of International Organisations & Institutions	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 1005	Gender Justice & Feminist Jurisprudence	Theory+ Assignments	4 (3+1)
BALLB 1006	Moot Court Exercise & Internship (Clinical) (Practical Training – V + Viva-Voce)	Practical	4 (2+2)

Total Credits: 24

Grand Summary

Programme	Total Semesters	Credits per Semester	Total Credits
B.A.LL.B.	10	24	**240**

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SCHEDULE – A

Five-Year Integrated Degree Course

First Semester

- **BALLB 101** – English – Part-I
- **BALLB-102** – Political Science – Part-I
- **BALLB-103** – Sociology – Part-I
- **BALLB-104** – History – Part-I
- **BALLB-105** – Contract Law – Part-I
- **BALLB-106** – Constitutional Law – Part- I

Second Semester

- **BALLB-201** – English – Part- II
- **BALLB-202** – Political Science – Part-II
- **BALLB-203** – Sociology – Part-II
- **BALLB-204** – History – Part-II
- **BALLB-205** – Contract Law – Part-II
- **BALLB-206** – Constitutional Law – Part- II

Third Semester

- **BALLB-301** – Economics – Part-I
- **BALLB-302** – Political Science – Part- III
- **BALLB-303** – Sociology – Part-III
- **BALLB-304** – History – Part-III
- **BALLB-305** – Law and Legal Method
- **BALLB-306** – Law of Torts, Including M.V. Act & Consumer Protection Laws

Fourth Semester

- **BALLB- 401** – Economics – Part- II
- **BALLB-402** – Legal and Constitutional History of India
- **BALLB-403** – Applied Sociology (Social Work Profession and Law)
- **BALLB-404** – Jurisprudence
- **BALLB-405** – Family Law – Part-I (Hindu Law)
- **BALB-406** – Media and Law

Fifth Semester

- **BALLB-501** – Economics – Part-III (Socio-Economic Development & Gandhian Thought)
- **BALLB-502** – Public International Law
- **BALLB-503** – Labour Law–Part- I (Law Relating to Labour Management Relations in India)
- **BALLB-504** – The Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
- **BALLB-505** – Family Law – Part-II (Muslim Law)
- **BALLB-506** – Administrative Law

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Sixth Semester

- **BALLB-601** – Property Law & Transfer of Property Act
- **BALLB-602** – Labour Law – Part-II (Social Security & Wage Legislation)
- **BALLB-603** – Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023
- **BALLB-604** – Interpretation of Statutes & Legislative Drafting
- **BALLB-605** – Trust, Equity & Fiduciary Obligations
- **BALLB-606** – Clinical Legal Education: Public Interest Lawyering, Legal Aid & Para-Legal Services (Practical Training – I + Viva-Voce)

Seventh Semester

- **BALLB-701** – Intellectual Property Law–I (Patent Rights: Creation & Registration)
- **BALLB-702** – Company Law & Corporate Governance
- **BALLB-703** – Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023
- **BALLB-704** – Women and Law: Gender Justice & Protection Laws
- **BALLB-705** – Forensic Science & Law
- **BALLB-706** – Code of Civil Procedure & Limitation Act

Eighth Semester

- **BALLB-801** – Intellectual Property Law – II (Trademarks, Design & Copyright)
- **BALLB-802** – Pleading, Drafting & Conveyancing (Clinical) (Practical Training – II + Viva-Voce)
- **BALLB-803** – Land Laws Including Local Laws of Uttar Pradesh
- **BALLB-804** – Human Rights Law & Practice
- **BALLB-805** – Offenses Against Children & Juvenile Justice System
- **BALLB-806** – Professional Ethics & Professional Accountability (Clinical) (Practical Training – III + Viva-Voce)

Ninth Semester

- **BALLB-901** – Right to Information & Transparency Laws
- **BALLB-902** – Banking & Insurance Law
- **BALLB-903** – Criminology, Penology & Victimology
- **BALLB-904** – Investment & Competition Laws
- **BALLB-905** – Environmental Law & Sustainable Development
- **BALLB-906** – Alternative Dispute Resolution (Clinical) (Practical Training – IV + Viva-Voce)

Tenth Semester

- **BALLB-1001** – Principles of Taxation Law
- **BALLB-1002** – International Humanitarian Law & Armed Conflict Regulations
- **BALLB-1003** – Technology & Cyber Laws
- **BALLB-1004** – Law of International Organizations & Institutions
- **BALLB-1005** – Gender Justice & Feminist Jurisprudence
- **BALLB-1006** – Moot Court Exercise & Internship (Clinical) (Practical Training – V + Viva-Voce)

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SCHEDULE – B

DETAILED SYLLABUS - SEMESTER WISE

B.A. LL.B. First Semester

BALLB-101

Paper - I

ENGLISH – Part-1

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits: 3+1=4

Course Objective:

1. Enhance Language Proficiency – Develop strong grammar, vocabulary, and writing skills for effective communication.
2. Improve Legal & Professional Writing – Strengthen drafting, precis writing, and legal document comprehension.
3. Foster Literary Appreciation – Analyze poetry and prose for deeper understanding and critical thinking.
4. Develop Argumentative & Analytical Skills – Enhance reasoning abilities through essay writing and court judgment analysis.

Unit I: Basics of English

- **Parts of Speech** – Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection
- **Structure of Word Groups** – Phrase, Sentence, Clause (Types & Functions)
- **Types of Sentences** – Declarative, Interrogative, Imperative, Exclamatory
- **Transformation of Sentences** – Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect Speech, Degrees of Comparison
- **Articles** – Definite & Indefinite Articles (Usage & Exceptions)
- **Subject-Verb Agreement** – Rules and Applications

Unit II: Writing and Communication Skills

- **Cohesion & Coherence** – Logical Flow in Writing
- Homophones & Commonly Confused Words

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- Question Tags & Sentence Formation
- **Precis Writing** – Summarization & Conciseness Techniques
- **Translation** – English to Hindi & Hindi to English
- **Letter Writing** – Formal & Informal Communication (including Legal Correspondence)

Unit III: Poetry (Detailed Study & Literary Appreciation)

- **William Shakespeare** – *Sonnet 116*, *Sonnet 60*
- **John Milton** – *How Soon Hath Time*
- **Rudyard Kipling** – *If*
- **Nissim Ezekiel** – *Night of the Scorpion*
- **Figures of Speech & Literary Devices** – Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Irony, etc.

Unit IV: Prose, Legal Writing, and Composition

- **B.R. Ambedkar** – *Waiting for a Visa*
- **Legal Writing Skills**
    a. Notice Writing
    b. Report Writing
    c. Court Judgments Analysis
    d. Case Summary Writing
- **Essay Writing (Mahatma Gandhi's Thoughts on):**
    a. Education
    b. Rights of Women
    c. Humanism
    d. Environment
- **Critical Thinking & Argumentative Writing** – Analysing Social & Legal Issues

Suggested Reading

- Singh, U.S. (2023), English for Law Student, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad
- Subramaniyam & M.L. Tickoo (2015), Current English for language Skills: Laxmi Publication
- Green, David (2003), The winged word, Macmillan Indian press, Chennai
- Martin and Bharat (2002), Scholar's Senior English Grammar and composition, Scholar Publishing House, Delhi
- Ambedkar, B.R. (1993), Writing and Speeches Volume 12, Waiting for a Visa,
- Newfield's, (1967), English Grammar, Composition and Usage and Culture, Macmillan and Company limited

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B.A. LL.B. – First Semester

BALLB-102

Paper - II

Political Science – Part-1

(Fundamentals of Political Science and the Indian Constitution)

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective:

1. Understand the nature, scope, and significance of political science.
2. Analyze the relationship between political science, law, and other social sciences.
3. Study theories of the state, political obligation, and key political ideologies.
4. Examine forms of government, democracy, and governance structures.

Unit I: Introduction to Political Science

- Definition, nature, and scope of Political Science
- Relationship with Law and other Social Sciences
- The concept of the State: Definition and theories of origin
- Justification and purpose of the State
- Theories of the State:
  - Anarchist
  - Religious
  - Individualist
  - Idealist
  - Marxist
- Concept of the Welfare State

Unit II: Foundations of Political Obligation

- Meaning and nature of political obligation
- Various theories of political obligation
- Concept of power, authority, and legitimacy

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- Examination of classical theories (Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau)
- Modern approaches (Max Weber, Marx, Durkheim)

Unit III: Fundamental Political Concepts

- Liberalism
- Individualism
- Socialism
- Sovereignty
- Law
- Justice
- Liberty
- Equality

Unit IV: Government and Its Forms

- Democracy and Dictatorship
- Types of Government:
  - Parliamentary
  - Presidential
  - Pluralistic
- Forms of Government:
  - Unitary
  - Federal
- Organs of Government:
  - Executive
  - Legislature
  - Judiciary

Suggested Readings:

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1. Bhargava, Rajeev & Ashok Acharya (Ed.) (2008), *Political Theory: An Introduction*, New Delhi: Dorling Kindersley, India Pvt. Ltd. (Pearson Education).
2. Heywood, Andrew (2004), *Political Theory: An Introduction*, U.S.A.: Palgrave Macmillan.
3. McKinnon, Catriona (Ed.) (2012), *Issues in Political Theory*, U.S.A.: Oxford University Press.
4. Gaus, Gerald F. & Chandran Kukathas (Ed.) (2004), *Handbook of Political Theory*, New Delhi: SAGE Publications.
5. Gauba, O.P. (2009), *An Introduction to Political Theory*, Delhi: Macmillan Publishers India Ltd.

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B.A. LL.B. – First Semester

BALLB-103

Paper - III

Sociology – Part-1

(Basic Concepts of Sociology)

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective:

- Understand the origin, meaning, and evolution of society.
- Explore fundamental sociological concepts such as society, groups, and institutions.
- Analyze key social processes, including stratification and socialization.
- Examine the relationship between law, social change, norms, and values.

Unit I: Introduction to Sociology

- Emergence and evolution of Sociology
- Meaning, definition, and nature of Sociology
- Scope and significance of Sociology in contemporary society

Unit II: Basic Sociological Concepts

- Society and community
- Social groups and their types
- Association and institution
- Status and role
- Culture and its significance

Unit III: Social Processes and Structures

- **Social Stratification**: Meaning, forms, and theories
- **Socialization**: Meaning, types, and agents
- **Social Control**: Definition, nature, and agencies

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Unit IV: Sociology of Law

- Relationship between law and social change
- Social norms and values
- Status of women and Law

Suggested Readings:

1. Sharma, R.K. (2022), *Social Change & Social Control*, Atlantic Publications, New Delhi.
2. Ahuja, Ram (2021), *Social Problems in India*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
3. Rao, C.N. Shankar (2020), *Sociology of Indian Society*, S. Chand & Company, New Delhi.
4. Rao, C.N. Shankar (2019), *Sociology*, S. Chand & Company, New Delhi.
5. Haralambos & Holborn (2014), *Sociology: Themes & Perspectives*, HarperCollins.
6. Weinstein, Jay (2011), *Social Change*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.

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B.A. LL.B. – First Semester

BALLB-104

Paper - IV

History – Part-1

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective:

- Understand the relationship between law and history.
- Gain knowledge of the legal system and institutions of ancient and medieval India.
- Examine the political, economic, and administrative structures of ancient and medieval India.
- Analyze the evolution of society, including social organization and the status of women.

Unit I: Introduction to History and Legal Systems

- Meaning and significance of History
- Relationship between Law and History
- Legal Systems and Institutions in Ancient and Medieval India
    - Judicial system in Ancient India
    - Judicial system in Medieval India

Unit II: Polity, State, and Administration

- Political and administrative structures
    - Ancient India
    - Medieval India
- Theory of Kingship and the Nature of State in Ancient and Medieval India
- Freedom Struggle and the Indian Nationalist Movement

Unit III: Economy in Ancient and Medieval India

- Land system, trade, and commerce guilds

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- Revenue system in Ancient and Medieval India
- Agriculture and its impact on the economy

Unit IV: Social Organization in Ancient India

- Varna System, Gotra, and Pravara
- Varna and Jati system
- Untouchables (Panchamas)
- Family structure and the Ashram system (Four stages of life)
- Slavery system in Ancient India
- Status and position of women in Ancient and Medieval India

Suggested Readings:

1. Dahiya, Poonam Dalal (2023), *Ancient and Medieval India*, McGraw Hill, Noida.
2. Singh, Upinder (2023), *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India*, Pearson Education, Noida.
3. Desai, A.R. (1998), *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
4. Majumdar, A.R. (1988), *History of Freedom Movement in India*, South Asia Book, Delhi.
5. Banerjee, P. (1973), *Public Administration in Ancient India*, Imprint Unknown.

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B.A. LL.B. – First Semester

BALLB-105

Paper - V

Contract Law– Part-1

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective:

- Understand the legal obligations of a contract and its essential elements.
- Analyze the validity, types, and enforceability of contracts.
- Examine the role of consent, contractual capacity, and the position of minors in contracts.
- Study contract performance, breach, remedies, and the application of specific relief.

Unit I: Formation of Contract

- Meaning and nature of contract
- Proposal and acceptance: Communication and revocation
- Consideration and capacity to contract
- Position of minors and persons of unsound mind
- Privity of contract

Unit II: Validity and Discharge of Contract

- Consent and free consent:
  - Coercion
  - Undue influence
  - Misrepresentation
  - Fraud
- Unlawful consideration and object
- Contingent contracts
- Types of contracts:

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- Void, voidable, valid, illegal, unlawful, and uncertain agreements/contracts

- Discharge of contract

Unit III: Performance and Breach of Contract

- Performance of contract: Time and place, agreement, impossibility, and frustration
- Breach of contract: Anticipatory and present
- Remedies and quasi-contracts:
  - Remedies and damages (types, remoteness, etc.)
  - Quantum meruit
  - Quasi-contracts (Sections 68-72)

Unit IV: Specific Relief

- Specific performance of contracts
- Contracts that can be specifically enforced
- Persons against whom specific enforcement can be ordered
- Rescission and cancellation
- Injunctions: Temporary and perpetual
- Declaratory orders
- Discretion and powers of the court

Suggested Readings

1. Bangia, R.K. (2023), *The Indian Contract Act*, Allahabad Law Agency.
2. Saharay, K. (2022), *Dutt on Contract*, Eastern Law House.
3. Singh, Avtar (2022), *Contract and Specific Relief*, Eastern Book Company.
4. Rao, Subba G.C.V. (2019), *Law of Contract*, Narendra Gogies and Company.
5. Myneni, S.R. (2018), *Special Contracts*, Asia Law House.

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B.A. LL.B. – First Semester

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Paper - VI

Constitutional Law – Part-1

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective:

- Understand the Indian Constitution, its meaning, and significance.
- Analyze the separation of powers between the Centre and States.
- Examine the distribution of legislative, administrative, and financial powers.
- Study constitutional organs, including the Executive, Legislature, and Judiciary.

Unit I: Introduction to the Constitution

- Definition and classification of constitutions
- Sources of the Indian Constitution
- Constitutional conventions
- Salient features of the Indian Constitution
- Rule of Law
- Separation of Powers

Unit II: Distribution of Powers Between Union and States

- Legislative, administrative, and financial powers
- Doctrine of Territorial Nexus
- Doctrine of Pith and Substance
- Doctrine of Repugnancy
- Doctrine of Harmonious Construction

Unit III: Constitutional Organs

- Parliament and its functions

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- Parliamentary sovereignty
- Parliamentary privileges
- Anti-defection law
- Executive power: Prime Minister and Cabinet system
  - Collective responsibility
  - Individual responsibility
- **Judiciary:**
  - Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Courts
  - Independence of the Judiciary
  - Public Interest Litigation (PIL)
  - Power of Judicial Review
  - Doctrine of Political Question

Unit IV: Emergency Provisions and Constitutional Amendments

- Emergency provisions
- Amendment of the Constitution
- Doctrine of Basic Structure
- Contractual and tortious liability of the State
- Right to Property
- Freedom of Trade and Commerce

Suggested Readings:

1. Pandey, J.N. (2023), *Constitutional Law of India*, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
2. Seervai, H.M. (2023), *Constitution of India* (3 Volumes), Law & Justice Publishing Company, India.
3. Basu, D.D. (2022), *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi.
4. Shukla, V.N. (2022), *Constitution of India*, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow.
5. Jain, M.P. (2022), *Indian Constitutional Law*, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi.
6. Basu, D.D. (2019), *Commentary on the Constitution of India*, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi.

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7. Hans Raj, Dr. (2019), *Right to Privacy as an Extension of Right to Personal Liberty*, Kala Publication, Varanasi.

8. Tripathi, J.P. (2018), *Constitutional Law – New Challenges*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.

9. Singh, Jai S. (2018), *The Constitutional Law of India: Cases & Materials*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.

10. Kumar, Dr. Narendra (2016), *Constitutional Law of India*, Allahabad Law Agency.

11. Basu, D.D. (2014), *Comparative Constitution of India*, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi

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B.A. LL.B. – Second Semester

BALLB- 201

Paper – I

English – Part-II

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective:

- Understand English as a medium of legal discourse.
- Learn essential legal terms and maxims.
- Enhance creative and analytical skills through essay writing.
- Develop proficiency in legal language and communication.

Unit I: Legal Language and Terminology

- English as a Language of Legal Discourse
- Characteristics of Legal Language
- Legal Terminologies and Maxims:
  - Actus curiae neminem gravabit
  - Actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea
  - Causa sine qua non
  - Actus reus
  - Alibi
  - Animus possidendi
  - Bona fide
  - De facto
  - De jure
  - De novo
  - Ex gratia
  - Ex parte
  - Ex post facto

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- In personam
- Injuria sine damno
- Locus standi
- Mens rea
- Nemo in propria causa judex esse debet
- Obiter dicta
- Quantum meruit
- Res nullius
- Res judicata
- Spes successionis
- Sui juris
- Suo motu
- Transfer inter vivos
- Ubi jus ibi remedium
- Ultra vires

Unit II: Literature and Legal Understanding

- **Rabindranath Tagore:** *The Post Office* (Non-Detailed Study)
  - Themes of freedom, justice, and human dignity
  - Symbolism and its relevance to legal and human rights discourse
- **William Shakespeare:** *Macbeth* (Non-Detailed Study)
  - Power, ambition, and the rule of law
  - Justice and consequences of unlawful actions
  - The concept of fate vs. free will in legal philosophy

Unit III: Linguistics and Word Formation

- Syllables and Word Stress
- Phonemes in English
- Word Formation Techniques:
- Affixation

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- Derivation
- Inflection
- Compounding
- Conversion
- Reduplication
- Echoism
- Borrowing
- Blending
- Clipping
- Acronyms

Unit IV: Writing Skills and Legal Communication

- Letter Writing
- Application Writing
- Essay Writing on Legal Topics (in English and Hindi)

Suggested Readings:

- Tagore, R.N. (2018), *The Post Office*, Prabhat Publication.
- Varshney, R.L. (2012), *Linguistics and Phonetics*, R.N. Taliya, Chaukhamba Publications.
- Syal & Jindal (2007), *An Introduction to Linguistics*, Prentice Hall India.
- Gupta, S.P. (2003), *Legal Language and Legal Writing Including General English*, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad.
- Shakespeare, W. (1896), *Macbeth*, Allyn and Bacon, Boston

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B.A. LL.B. Second Semester

BALLB-202
Paper - II
POLITICAL SCIENCE-Part-II

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective

1. To understand the political philosophy of key Indian thinkers like Manu, Kautilya, Gandhi, and Ambedkar.
2. To analyze the contributions of Western political thinkers from Plato to Marx.
3. To explore concepts like state, law, democracy, and governance through various perspectives.
4. To examine the influence of these thinkers on modern political and legal systems.

Unit I: Ancient and Medieval Indian Political Thought

- **Manu**
  - Subject matter of *Manu smriti*
  - Philosophy of Manu
  - Theory of State and Legal System
- **Kautilya (Chanakya)**
  - Origin of the State and its organs
  - The Administrative System
  - The Judicial System and Punishment
  - Inter-State Relations – *Mandal* Theory
- **Sri Aurobindo**
  - Spiritualism and Nationalism
  - Views on State and Liberty

Unit II: Modern Indian Political Thinkers

- **Mahatma Gandhi**
  - Spiritualization of Politics
  - Gandhian views on State, Economy, and Society
- **Jawaharlal Nehru**
  - Political and Social Views

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- Democracy and Secularism
- Nehru's Concept of Internationalism

- **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**
  - Social and Political Thought
  - Views on Democracy and Social Justice
- **Jayaprakash Narayan**
  - Concept of Democracy and Social Change

Unit III: Classical Western Political Thinkers

- **Plato**
  - Philosophical Foundations of Political Theory
  - Theory of Justice and Ideal State
- **Aristotle**
  - Philosophical Foundations of Aristotle's Political Theory
  - Political Ideas and Classification of Governments
- **Niccolò Machiavelli**
  - Political Thought and Realism
  - Views on Power and Governance
- **John Stuart Mill**
  - Concepts of Liberty and Equality
  - Representative Government

Unit IV: Modern Western Political Thinkers

- **Thomas Hobbes**
  - State of Nature and Natural Rights
  - Sovereignty and the Social Contract
  - Civil and Natural Law
- **John Locke**
  - State of Nature and Social Contract

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- Civil Society and Government
- Consent, Resistance, and Religious Tolerance

- **Jean-Jacques Rousseau**
  - Social Contract and General Will
  - Sovereignty and Critique of Rationalism
- **Karl Marx**
  - Theory of Alienation
  - Historical Materialism and Class Struggle
  - Surplus Value and Dictatorship of the Proletariat

Suggested Readings

1. **Roy, Himanshu & M.P. Singh** (2020), *Indian Political Thought: Themes and Thinkers*, Pearson Education, India.
2. **Singh, Aakash & Mohapatra** (2010), *Indian Political Thought: A Reader*, Routledge, London & New York.
3. **Chakrabarty, Bidyut** (2009), *Modern Indian Political Thought: Text and Context*, SAGE Publications, New Delhi.
4. **Jha, Shefali** (2018), *Western Political Thought: From the Ancient Greeks to Modern Times*, Pearson Education, India.
5. **Gandhi, Mahatma** (2009), *The Story of My Experiments with Truth*, Fingerprint Publishing, New Delhi

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B.A. LL.B. Second Semester

BALLB-203
Paper - III
Sociology –Part-II

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective

1- Understand the historical background, structure, and composition of Indian society.
2- Analyse key social institutions such as family, marriage, caste, and religious practices.
3- Examine social change processes like Sanskritization, modernization, and their impact.
4- Learn fundamental social research methods for studying societal trends and issues.

Unit I: Indian Society – Structure and Composition

- Social Stratification in India – Understanding class, caste, and gender-based divisions.
- Tribal Society and Indigenous Communities – Their role and significance in Indian society.
- Rural and Urban Societies – Differences, interdependence, and challenges.
- Impact of Globalization on Indian Society – Socio-cultural and economic transformations.

Unit II: Ideological Concepts of the Classical Period

- **Varna System**: Origin and classification
- **Ashram System**: Meaning and stages
- **Caste System**: Origin, characteristics, and transformations
- **Purusartha**: Meaning and different types

Unit III: Social Institutions and Change

- **Family**: Definition, meaning, and types
- **Marriage**: Definition, meaning, and forms
- **Processes of Social Change**: Sanskritization, modernization
- **Social Change**: Meaning, characteristics, and influencing factors

Unit IV: Methods of Social Research

- **Introduction to Social Research**: Meaning, definition, and importance
- **Types of Research Methods**:
  - Scientific method
  - Sociometry
  - Social survey

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- Questionnaire and interview methods

Suggested Readings

- Sharma, R.K. (2022), *Social Change & Social Control*, Atlantic Publications, New Delhi
- Ahuja, Ram (2021), *Social Problems in India*, Rawat Publication, Jaipur
- Rao, C.N. Shankar (2020), *Sociology of Indian Society*, S. Chand Company, New Delhi
- Rao, C.N. Shankar (2019), *Sociology*, S. Chand Company, New Delhi
- Haralambos & Holborn (2014), *Sociology: Themes & Perspectives*, HarperCollins
- Weinstein, Jay (2011), *Social Change*, Rawat Publication, Jaipur

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B.A. LL.B. Second Semester

BALLB-204
Paper - IV

HISTORY-Part-II

(Legal History)

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective:

1. 1-Understanding the development of India's legal system from ancient to modern times.
2. 2-Examining key constitutional developments and judicial reforms in India.
3. 3-Analyzing the role of courts, codification of laws, and legal institutions in shaping the legal framework.
4. 4-Exploring the emergence of the legal profession, legislature, and executive system in India.

Unit I: Early Developments (1600-1836)

- Charters of the East India Company: 1600, 1661, 1726, and 1753
- Early Settlements: Surat, Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta
- Judicial Establishments: Mayor's Court of 1726, Supreme Court of 1774
- Key Statutes: Regulating Act of 1773, Pitt's India Act of 1784, Act of Settlement of 1781
- Notable Judicial Conflicts: Raja Nand Kumar case, Kamaluddin case, Patna case, and Cossijurah case
- **Judicial Reforms**:
  - Warren Hastings' Judicial Plans (1772, 1774, 1780)
  - Lord Cornwallis' Judicial Reforms (1787, 1790, 1793)
  - Lord William Bentinck's Criminal Law Reforms

Unit II: Evolution of Law and Legal Institutions

- Personal Laws: Growth and development of personal laws in India
- Legal System in Presidency Towns: Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta
- Mufassil Judicial System: Justice, equity, and good conscience in civil law
- **Codification of Laws:**

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- Charter of 1833 and the First Law Commission
- Charter of 1853 and the Second Law Commission

- Establishment of High Courts (1861)
- Privy Council and Federal Court: Role, appeals, and impact
- Critical Evaluation: Racial discrimination, merits, and demerits of legal developments

Unit III: Legal Profession and Education

- Development of the Legal Profession:
  - Early developments through Mayor's Court, Supreme Court, Company's Adalat, and High Courts
  - Legal Practitioners Act of 1879
  - The Chamier Committee and the Indian Bar Committee of 1951
- Law Reporting and Precedents: Evolution of law reporting (1773-1950) and its significance
- Legal Education: Historical background and key objectives of legal education in India

Unit IV: Development of Legislature and Executive in India

- Growth of the Legislative and Executive System: Major milestones
- Racial Discrimination in the Judicial System: Impact and consequences
- Origin and Development of Writs: Role in safeguarding fundamental rights
- Contribution of Law Commissions: Role in legal codification and modernization.

Suggested Readings

1. Paranjape, N.V. (2022), *Indian Legal & Constitutional History*, Central Law Agency, Prayagraj.
2. Justice Jois, M. Rama (2022), *Legal and Constitutional History of India*, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi.
3. Kulshreshtha, V.D. (2019), *Indian Legal & Constitutional History*, EBC Publishing, Lucknow.
4. Mittal, J.K. (2017), *Indian Legal & Constitutional History*, Allahabad Law Agency, Prayagraj.
5. Singh, M.P. (2015), *Outlines of Indian Legal & Constitutional History*, Universal Law Publishing, New Delhi

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B.A. LL.B. Second Semester

BALLB-205
Paper – V
Contract Law -Part- II

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective:

1- Understanding the fundamental principles and applicability of contract law provisions.
2- Analyzing key issues related to agreements and the complexities of general contracts.
3- Exploring essential concepts such as indemnity, guarantee, bailment, pledge, and agency.
4- Examining the legal framework governing partnerships and the sale of goods.

Unit I: Indemnity and Guarantee

- **Indemnity**
  - Concept and necessity in commercial transactions
  - Methods of creating indemnity obligations
  - Definition and nature of indemnity
  - Liability and rights of the indemnifier
  - Situations leading to indemnity creation
- **Guarantee**
  - Concept and definition, distinction from indemnity
  - Essentials for a valid contract of guarantee
  - Consideration in guaranteed contracts
  - Minor's position as a principal debtor, creditor, or surety
  - Nature, duration, and termination of surety's liability
  - Rights and liabilities of surety, co-sureties, and discharge of liability

Unit II: Bailment and Pledge

- **Bailment (Sections 148–171 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872)**
  - Identification and creation of bailment contracts
  - Definition and essential elements

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- Rights and duties of bailor and bailee
- Finder of lost goods and their legal obligations

- **Pledge (Sections 172-182 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872)**
  - Definition and comparison with bailment
  - Rights and duties of pawnor and Pawnee
  - Pawnee's right to sell the goods
  - Pledge by specific persons under the Indian Contract Act

Unit III: Agency

- Concept and importance of agency in commercial transactions
- Types of agents and agencies
- Distinction between agent and servant
- Creation and delegation of agency
- Rights and duties of agents
- Authority of agents and scope of their actions
- Principal's liability for agent's acts, including misconduct and torts
- Agent's liability towards the principal and third parties
- Termination of agency and its legal implications

Unit IV: Partnership and Sale of Goods

- **Partnership**
  - Definition, nature, and characteristics
  - Comparison with private limited companies
  - Mutual rights and duties of partners
  - Admission and retirement of partners
  - Registration and dissolution of partnerships
- **Sale of Goods**
  - Concept and essentials of a contract of sale
  - Conditions and warranties in a sale contract
  - Implied terms in a sale contract
  - Rule of *Caveat Emptor* and exceptions

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- Rights of an unpaid seller

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 Gogia and Company
- Myneni, S.R. (2018), *Special Contracts*, Asia Law House.

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B.A. LL.B. Second Semester

BALLB-206

Paper – VI
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW –Part-II

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective:

1. Understanding the definition of the state, fundamental rights, and Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP).
2. Analyzing judicial interpretations of fundamental rights, including the right to equality and the right to life.
3. Examining the scope of reasonable restrictions on fundamental freedoms.
4. Exploring constitutional remedies such as writs and judicial review for the protection of rights.

Unit I: Fundamental Rights

- Definition of "State" for the enforcement of fundamental rights
- Justiciability of fundamental rights
- Doctrine of eclipse, severability, and waiver
- Distinction between pre-constitutional and post-constitutional laws

Unit II: Right to Equality and Fundamental Freedoms

- Right to equality: Doctrine of reasonable classification and principle of non-arbitrariness
- Fundamental freedoms under Article 19:
  - Freedom of speech and expression
  - Freedom of association
  - Freedom of movement
  - Freedom to reside and settle
  - Freedom to practice any trade, business, or profession
- Expansion through judicial interpretation and reasonable restrictions

Unit III: Other Fundamental Rights and Constitutional Remedies

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- Right to life and personal liberty – scope and expansive interpretation
- Right to education
- Preventive detention – policy, safeguards, and judicial review
- Right against exploitation – forced labour and child employment
- Freedom of religion and cultural and educational rights
- Right to constitutional remedies:
    - Judicial review
    - Writs under Articles 32 and 226 (Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition, Quo Warranto)

Unit IV: Directive Principles, Fundamental Duties, and Social Justice

- Directive Principles of State Policy – nature, significance, and justiciability
- Relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
- Fundamental Duties under the Constitution
- Social justice and compensatory discrimination for backward classes
- Mandal Commission case and other landmark cases
- Protective discrimination and the doctrine of common civil code
- Right to Information Act: Central and State Commissions, Public Authorities, and Judicial Review

Suggested Readings

1. D.D. Basu, *Shorter Constitution of India*, Wadhwa, Nagpur
2. H.M. Seervai, *Constitution of India*, Tripathi, Bombay
3. V.N. Shukla, *Constitution of India*, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow
4. M.P. Jain, *Constitution of India*, Wadhwa, Nagpur
5. J.N. Pandey, *Constitutional Law of India*

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B.A. LL.B. Third Semester

BALLB- 301
Paper-I
ECONOMICS – Part-I

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective:

1. Introduces fundamental economic concepts, including demand, market structures, and production functions.
2. Examines the relationship between economics and law, focusing on economic offenses and relevant legislation.
3. Explores key financial topics such as money, national income, public finance, and India's tax system.
4. Provides insights into fiscal policy, international trade, and the role of global financial institutions like the IMF, World Bank, and WTO.

Unit-I: Introduction to Economics and Its Relationship with Law

- Definition and scope of Economics
- Basic Economic Concepts: Economic problems, opportunity cost, utility analysis (Cardinal and Ordinal approaches)
- Consumer surplus, Law of Demand, Elasticity of Demand
- Relationship between Economics and Law: Economic offences and relevant legislation

Unit-II: Production, Market Structures, and Revenue

- Production functions, Law of Variable Proportions, Returns to Scale
- Concepts of Cost and Revenue
- Market Structures: Perfect competition, monopolistic competition, and monopoly
- Interest and Profit

Unit-III: Monetary Policy, Banking System, and Inflation

- Monetary Policy: Role of central banks in regulating money supply and controlling inflation.
- Impact of Inflation and Deflation: Effects on purchasing power, employment, and economic stability.

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- Banking System: Structure, functions, and significance of commercial banks in economic development.
- Credit Creation: Role of banks in money creation and its influence on economic activities.

Unit-IV: National Income, Fiscal Policy, and International Trade

- National Income: Concept, measurement, and importance
- Public Finance vs. Private Finance, Tax System in India, Fiscal Policy (Concept, objectives, and instruments), Central Budget
- New Economic Policy, Free Trade vs. Protectionism, Functions of IMF, World Bank, and WTO

Suggested Readings:

1. Khan B.M. Nasir (2022) *Basic Economics – I*, Shandilya Publication
2. Ahuja H.L. (2019) *Principles of Microeconomics*, S. Chand Publishing
3. Mithani D.M. (2018) *Macroeconomics*, Himalaya Publishing House
4. Dwivedi D.N. (2018) *Principles of Economics*, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi
5. Ahuja H.L. (2016) *Macroeconomics: Theory & Policy*, S. Chand Publishing

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B.A. LL.B. Third Semester

BALLB-302
Paper - II
POLITICAL SCIENCE-Part-III
(Representative Foreign Constitutions & International Politics)

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective:

1. Provides a comprehensive study of the governance structures of the United Kingdom and the United States, including their parliamentary and federal systems.
2. 2-Examines key concepts of international politics such as power dynamics, national interest, and the determinants of foreign policy.
3. 3-Analyzes India's foreign relations, including its role in ASEAN, Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), and engagements with global powers and neighbouring nations.
4. 4-Explores the theory of the balance of power, its methods, relevance, and impact on contemporary global politics

Unit I: The United Kingdom

- General features of the British Constitution
- House of Commons vs. House of Lords: Powers and Functions
- Constitutional conventions and the role of the Crown
- Parliamentary system and the rule of law
- Judicial system and party system in the UK

Unit II: The United States of America

- General features of the U.S. Constitution
- Federalism and the division of powers
- Role and powers of the President
- Structure and functions of Congress
- Federal judiciary and the amendment process
- Party system in the USA

Unit III: International Politics & India's Foreign Policy

- Meaning, nature, and scope of international politics

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- Power and its elements; national interest
- Determinants of foreign policy and India's foreign policy
- India's relations with ASEAN countries and its role in the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)
- United Nations Organization (UNO) and India's engagement with global powers
- India's relations with neighbouring nations and challenges faced by the Third World

Unit IV: The Balance of Power

- Concept, meaning, and definitions of the balance of power
- The theory of balance of power and its basic assumptions
- Different forms and methods of maintaining the balance of power
- Purpose, utility, and criticism of the balance of power theory
- Contemporary relevance: Has the balance of power become obsolete?

Suggested Readings

1. Singh Pushpa & Sharma Chetna (2019) – *Comparative Government and Politics*, Saga Publication India Pvt. Ltd.
2. Khanna V.N. (2018) – *Foreign Policy of India*, Vikas Publication House Pvt. Ltd.
3. Heywood Andrew (2023) – *Global Politics*, Bloomsbury Academic, USA.
4. Bandyopadhyay J. (2003) – *The Making of India's Foreign Policy*, Allied Publishers, New Delhi.
5. Khanna V.N. & Leslie Kumar (2020) – *International Relations*, Vikas Publishing, India.

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B.A. LL.B. Third Semester

BALLB-303
Paper - III
SOCIOLOGY-Part-III

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective:

1. Examines major social problems in India, including their causes, characteristics, and effects.
2. Explores rural and urban social issues, including poverty, slums, and housing problems.
3. Analyzes the role of NGOs in community development and social welfare.
4. Evaluates the impact of science, technology, and social media on law and societal change.

Unit I: Indian Social Problems

- Definition, Characteristics, and Effects of Social Problems
- Population Explosion
- Unemployment
- Crime and White-Collar Crime
- Untouchability

Unit II: Community Development

- Meaning, Definition, and Various Approaches to Community Development
- Metropolitan Slums and Their Challenges
- Housing Problems and Urbanization
- Poverty and Socioeconomic Inequality in Urban Areas
- Migration and Its Impact on Urban and Rural Development

Unit III: Rural Community

- Meaning and Concept of Rural Community
- Rural Poverty in India: Causes and Consequences
- Role of NGOs in Rural and Social Development

Unit IV: Science and Technology

- Concept and Role of Science and Technology in Society
- Influence of Social Media on Social Behaviour
- Impact of Technology on Law and Legal Systems

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- Science and Technology as a Catalyst for Social Change

Suggested Readings:

- Thomas, C. George (2022), *Research Methodology and Scientific Writing*, Springer Cham
- Biswas, A., Pal, P., & Acharya, S.K. (2021), *Research Methodology*, Satish Serial Publishing House, New Delhi
- Inderbitzin, Michelle & Bates, K.A. (2018), *Deviance and Social Control*, Sage Publication, Jaipur
- Gaur, Sanjay (2015), *Social Media*, Yking Books, New Delhi
- Kothari, C.R. (2004), *Research Methodology*, New Age International Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

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B.A. LL.B. Third Semester

BALLB-304
Paper - IV
History -Part- III
(History of Modern Europe: 1740 - 1947)

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective:

1. Examines the causes and impact of the French Revolution and the Industrial Revolution in Europe.
2. Explores political and social changes, including nationalism, socialism, and working-class movements.
3. Analyzes European imperialism, colonial expansion, and the rise of militant nationalism.
5- Studies key international events leading to the World Wars and the establishment of the United Nations.

Unit I: Europe from 1740-1815

- Industrial Revolution in England
- The French Revolution: Causes, Girondins and Jacobins, The Directory
- Napoleonic Era and its impact on Europe
- Impact of the American Revolution on European Thought

Unit II: Europe from 1815-1850

- Vienna Settlement and the Concert of Europe: Role of Metternich
- Democratic and nationalist aspirations in Europe: Independence of Belgium
- Political developments in Great Britain, France, Portugal, Italy, Germany, and Austria-Hungary
- Working-class movements: Rise of Socialism and Marxism
- The Women's Movement and early feminist struggles

Unit III: Europe from 1850-1871

- Crimean War (1853-1856)
- Political and social changes in Russia
- The Unification of Italy

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- The Unification of Germany
- The Near Eastern Question and its significance

Unit IV: Europe from 1871-1945 (Imperialism and Colonialism)

- France after 1870: The Third Republic and its Constitution
- The German Empire and its expansion
- Partition of Africa, militant nationalism, and the arms race
- International relations and events leading to the First World War, League of Nations
- The interwar years, the rise of fascism and communism, and the Second World War
- Humanitarian concerns and the formation of the United Nations

Suggested Readings

- Khurana, K.L. (2020), *World History (1453-1966 A.D.)*, Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal Press
- Chakrabarti (2012), *A History of the Modern World*, Primas Book, New Delhi
- Mukherjee, Uddipan (2000), *Modern World History*, GKP Access Publishing, Delhi
- Rao, B.V. (2018), *World History*, Sterling Publication Pvt. Ltd.
- Gupta, Shivlal (2023), *World History*, Pearson Education, Noida

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B.A. LL.B. Third Semester

BALLB-305
PAPER – V
Law & Legal Method

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective:

1. Introduces the fundamental concepts, functions, and classification of law, including public and private law, as well as substantive and procedural law.
2. Examines the key sources of law, such as custom, judicial precedent, and legislation, and their role in shaping legal systems.
3. Explores the Indian legal system, focusing on the influence of common law and the Constitution as the supreme law.
4. Develops skills in legal research, writing, and citation methods, essential for academic and professional legal practice.

Unit I: Meaning and Classification of Laws

- Definition and functions of law
- Classification of laws:
  - Public and Private Law
  - Substantive and Procedural Law
  - Municipal and International Law

Unit II: Sources of Law

- Custom as a source of law
- Precedent and its role in legal development
- Legislation and its significance
- Judicial interpretation and its impact on legal evolution

Unit III: Basic Concepts of the Indian Legal System

- Common Law and its influence on India
- Constitution as the basic law of the land

Unit IV: Legal Writing and Research

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- Understanding statutes, reports, journals, manuals, and digests
- Importance and techniques of legal research
- Legal writing, citation methods, and referencing

Suggested Readings

1. Kothari C.K. (2023), *Research Methodology-Method & Techniques*
2. Mahajan V.D. (2022), *Jurisprudence and Legal Theory*
3. Singh Avtar & Harpreet Kaur (2020), *Introduction to Jurisprudence*, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi
4. Willains G. (2020), *Learning the Law*, Sweet and Maxwell
5. Paranjape N.V. (2019), *Studies in Jurisprudence & Legal Theory*, Central Law Agency, Allahabad
6. Singh Hijan N.K. (2016), *Jurisprudence Explained*, Universal Law Publishing, New Delhi
7. Jaya Kumar N.K. (2015), *Lecture in Jurisprudence*, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi
8. Panneer Selvam R. (2013), *Research Methodology*, Prentice Hall India Learning Pvt. Ltd.

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B.A. LL.B. Third Semester

BALLB-306
Paper VI

Law of Torts Including Motor Vehicle Act and Consumer Protection Laws

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective:

1. Provides a comprehensive understanding of the nature, evolution, and principles of tort law.
2. Examines the distinction between torts, contracts, and crimes, along with key doctrines like vicarious liability, negligence, and strict liability.
3. Explores state liability, torts against individuals and property, and the role of the Motor Vehicles Act in accident liability.
4. Covers consumer protection laws, unfair trade practices, and the enforcement of consumer rights under the Consumer Protection Act.

Unit I: Introduction to Torts and Evolution of Tort Law

- Development of the law of torts in England: Forms of action and case-specific remedies
- Evolution of tort law in India: Principles of justice, equity, and good conscience
- Nature, definition, and scope of the law of torts
- Uncodified character: Advantages and disadvantages

Unit II: Fundamental Principles in Tort Law

- Distinction between tort, contract, crime, and breach of trust
- Concept of unliquidated damages and expanding scope of tortious duties
- Key doctrines:
  - Wrongful Act – *Damnum Sine Injuria* and *Injuria Sine Damnum*
  - Joint and Independent tortfeasors
  - Doctrine of remoteness of damages
  - Vicarious liability

Unit III: State Liability and Specific Torts

- State liability for torts: Doctrine of sovereign immunity
- Liability under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988

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- Torts against individuals: Assault, battery, and false imprisonment
- Torts against property: Trespass, conversion, trespass to land, and malicious prosecution

Unit IV: Negligence, Strict Liability, and Consumer Protection

- Negligence: *Res Ipsa Loquitur* and contributory negligence
- Strict and absolute liability
- Nervous shock and nuisance
- Defamation: Libel and slander
- Consumer Protection Act, 2019:
  - Historical background and concept of consumerism in India
  - Definition, scope, and objectives of the Act
  - Rights of consumers
  - Unfair trade practices: Misleading advertisements, hazardous products, trademark falsification, and business ethics
  - Enforcement of consumer rights: Consumer forums, jurisdiction, powers, and remedies under the Consumer Protection Act

Suggested Readings

- Ramachandran (2024), *Law of Torts*, Lawman's Publications
- Shukla M.N. (2023), *Law of Torts along with Consumer Protection & Compensation under M.V. Act*, Central Law Agency
- R.K. Bangia (2023), *Law of Torts*, Allahabad Agency
- Ratan Lal & Dhiraj Lal (2022), *The Law of Torts*, Eastern Book Company
- Pandey J.N. (2022), *Law of Torts*, Central Law Publications
- Kannan K. (2021), *Commentary on Motor Vehicle Act*, Agarwal Law House
- Myneni S.R. (2020), *Law of Torts*, Asia Law House
- Avtar Singh & Harpreet Kaur (2020), *Law of Consumer Protection*, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi
- Paranjape N.V. (2019), *Law of Torts*, Central Law Agency
- B.M. Gandhi (1988), *Law of Torts and Consumer Protection*, Eastern Book Company

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B.A. LL.B. Fourth Semester

BALLB-401
Paper - I
ECONOMICS -Part- II

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective:

1. To understand the nature and characteristics of the Indian economy.
2. To explore the concepts of economic development, growth, and challenges to inclusive development.
3. To analyze key economic issues such as poverty, unemployment, and income inequality.
4. To examine the problems and prospects of different sectors, including agriculture, industry, and services.

UNIT-I: Nature and Characteristics of the Indian Economy

- Nature and Characteristics of the Indian Economy
- Economic Development and Growth: Concepts and Indicators
- Obstacles to Economic Development and Strategies for Inclusive Growth
- Role of Planning in Economic Development
- Sustainable Development and Environmental Concerns in the Indian Economy

UNIT-II: Economic Issues in India

- Poverty and the Vicious Circle of Poverty
- Unemployment: Causes, Types, and Remedies
- Income Inequality: Concept, Causes, and Policy Measures
- Regional Disparities and Related Policy Issues

UNIT-III: Agriculture and Industry in India

- Population Growth and Population Policy in India
- Challenges and Opportunities in Indian Agriculture: Agricultural Labor, Finance, Green Revolution, and Rural Development Programs
- Industrial Sector: Growth, Challenges, and Policy Measures for Large, Small, and Cottage Industries

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- Industrial Finance, Labor Issues, Industrial Peace, Social Security, and Trade Union Movements in India

UNIT-IV: Service Sector, Foreign Investment, and Trade

- Service Sector: Growth, Challenges, and Future Prospects
- Role of Foreign Capital and Multinational Corporations in India
- Key Labor Laws: Minimum Wages Act, 1948 & Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
- Global Trade and India's Role in the World Trade Organization (WTO)

Suggested Readings:

- Jain T.R. & Sandhu A.S. (2023), *Development Economics*, B.K. Global Publication
- Mishra & Puri (2023), *Indian Economy*, Himalaya Publishing House
- Government of India, *Economic Survey* (Various Issues 2022-23), Government Press India
- Agrawal A. N. (2015), *Indian Economy: Problems of Development and Planning*, New Age International Pvt. Ltd.

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B.A. LL.B. Fourth Semester

BALLB-402

Paper - II

Legal and Constitutional History of India

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective:

1. Examines the establishment and evolution of legislative powers in India under British rule.
2. Analyses major constitutional developments through key legislative acts.
3. Explores India's transition to independence, including significant political milestones.
4. Studies the growth of the legal profession and important legal enactments.

Unit – I: Early Legislative Developments

- Legislative authority of the East India Company under the Charter of Queen Elizabeth, 1600
- The Charter Act of 1813: Expansion of legislative powers for the three councils and their increased control
- The Charter Act of 1833: Establishment of an All-India Legislature in 1834

Unit – II: Indian Legislature under British Crown

- The Government of India Act, 1858
- The Indian Councils Act, 1861
- The Indian Councils Act, 1892
- The Indian Councils Act, 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms)

Unit – III: Constitutional Developments under British Rule

- Government of India Act, 1909
- Government of India Act, 1919
- Government of India Act, 1935

Unit – IV: Path to Independence and Growth of Legal Profession

- Cripps Mission and Cabinet Mission
- The Interim Government and Mountbatten Plan
- Indian Independence Act, 1947
- **Growth of the Legal Profession:**

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- The Legal Practitioners Act, 1879
- Indian Bar Council Act, 1926
- The Advocates Act, 1961

Suggested Readings:

1. Pandey J.N. (2023), *Constitutional Law of India*, CLA, Allahabad.
2. Jois M. Rama (Justice) (2022), *Legal and Constitutional History of India*, Universal.
3. Paranjape N.V. (2019), *Indian Legal & Constitutional History*, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
4. Paranjape N.V. (2015), *Indian Legal and Constitutional History*, CLA, Allahabad.
5. Jain M.P. (2014), *Outlines of Indian Legal and Constitutional History*, Lexis Nexis, Haryana, India.
6. Singh M.K. (2013), *Constitutional History of India*, Centrum Press.

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BALLB-403

Paper – III
Applied Sociology (Social Work Profession and Law)

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objectives:

1. To enable students to understand and differentiate social work from other related disciplines.
2. To explore the historical development of social work as a profession in India and abroad.
3. To provide insight into various approaches and methods of social work.
4. To develop an understanding of the role of social research and social action in social work.

UNIT-I: Introduction to Social Work Profession

- Definition, philosophy, and objectives of social work.
- Code of ethics in the social work profession.
- Relationship of social work with social service, social reform, social welfare, social justice, and human rights.
- History of social work in the UK, USA, and India.

UNIT-II: Methods of Social Work

- **Social Case Work:**
  - Definition, objectives, and principles.
  - Components: Person, place, problem, and process.

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- **Social Group Work:**
  - Definition, Characteristics, Significance, Scope, and Principles
  - Classification of Groups for Social Work Intervention: Formed and Natural Groups
  - Treatment Groups: Support Groups, Education Groups, Growth Groups, Therapy Groups, Socialization Groups
  - Task Groups:
    - To Meet Client Needs: Teams, Treatment Conferences, Staff Development
    - To Meet Organizational Needs: Committees, Cabinets, Boards of Directors
    - To Meet Community Needs: Social Action Groups, Coalitions, Delegate Councils

UNIT-III: Community Organization

- Definition, objectives, and models:
  - Locality Development
  - Social Planning
  - Social Action
- Importance and methods of participatory planning.
- Roles of a community organizer: Guide, enabler, expert, social therapist, catalyst, facilitator, broker, negotiator, advocate, and evaluator.

UNIT-IV: Social Research and Social Welfare Administration

- **Social Research:** Meaning, objectives, and scope.
  - Scientific Method: Concept & Characteristics.
  - Relationship between social research and social work research.
  - Research designs.
  - Types of Research:
    - Quantitative
    - Qualitative
    - Action Research
    - Evaluation Research
  - Scope of research in law.

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- **Social Welfare Administration:** Definition, scope, and objectives.
    - Relationship between social welfare administration and social security.
    - Basic Administration Process: POSDCORB (Planning, Organizing, Staffing, Directing, Coordinating, Reporting, and Budgeting).
- **Social Action:**
    - Concept, definition, objectives, and principles.
    - Evolution of social action as a method of social work.
    - Strategies of social action: Credibility-building, legitimization, dramatization, and multiple strategies (advocacy, education, persuasion, facilitating actions, and pressure tactics).

Suggested Readings:

1. Allan, June; Pease, Bob; & Briskman, L. (2003). *Critical Social Work: An Introduction to Theories and Practice.* Jaipur: Allen & Unwin, NSW/Rawat Publications.
2. Bogo, Marion (2006). *Social Work Practice: Concepts, Processes, and Interviewing.* Columbia University Press.
3. Compton, B. R. (1980). *Introduction to Social Welfare and Social Work: Structure, Function, and Process.* The Dorsey Press, Irwin-Dorsey.
4. Coulshed, Veronica & Orme, Joan (2006). *Social Work Practice (4th Edn.).* Palgrave Macmillan.
5. Kulkarni, P.D. (2000). *The Indigenous Base of Social Work Profession in India.* IJSW, 54(4).
6. Midgley, James (1997). *Social Welfare in Global Context.* Sage Publications, New Delhi.
7. Shastri, Raja Ram (1966). *Social Service Tradition in India.* Welfare Forum & Research Organization, Varanasi.
8. Alinsky, Saul (1971). *Rules for Radicals: A Practical Primer for Realistic Radicals.* Vintage Books.
9. Cox, Fred (1987). *Community Organization.* Michigan: F.E. Peacock Publishers.
10. Delhi School of Social Work (1958). *Field Work Records in Group Work and Community Organization.* London: Tavistock Publication.

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BALLB-404

Paper - IV: JURISPRUDENCE

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective:

1. Explore the meaning, scope, and significance of jurisprudence and its relationship with other disciplines.
2. Analyze different schools of jurisprudence, including Natural Law, Analytical, Sociological, and Historical perspectives.
3. Examine the relationship between law, morality, religion, and social change, along with key legal principles such as liability and negligence.
4. Understand fundamental legal concepts like rights, duties, ownership, and the role of law in socio-economic development, including constitutional and judicial influences.

UNIT I: Introduction to Jurisprudence

- Meaning, Scope, and Importance of Jurisprudence
- Relationship between Jurisprudence and Other Sciences
- Nature and Kinds of Law
- Theories of Justice
- Sources of Law:
  - Custom
  - Legislation
  - Precedent

UNIT II: Schools of Jurisprudence

- Natural Law Theory (Western and Indian Perspective)
- Analytical Positivism, Pure Theory, and Legal Realism
- Historical Jurisprudence
- Sociological Jurisprudence (Western and Indian Perspective)

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- Realist School of Jurisprudence

UNIT III: Law and Legislation

- Law and Morality
- Law and Religion
- Law and Social Change
- Principles of Liability:
  - Liability and Negligence
  - Absolute Liability
  - Immunity

UNIT IV: Concepts of Law

- Rights and Duties
- Personality
- Possession, Ownership, and Property
- Law and Social Change
- Legislation and Socio-Economic Changes
- Role of the Supreme Court in Socio-Economic Changes
- The Constitution and Socio-Economic Philosophy
- Social Action Litigation

Suggested Readings:

1. Mahajan, V.D. (2022). *Jurisprudence and Legal Theory.*
2. Singh, Avtar & Harpreet Kaur (2020). *Introduction to Jurisprudence.* Lexis Nexis, New Delhi.
3. Williams, G. (2020). *Learning the Law.* Sweet and Maxwell.
4. Paranjape, N.V. (2019). *Studies in Jurisprudence & Legal Theory.* Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
5. Singh, Hijan N.K. (2016). *Jurisprudence Explained.* Universal Law Publishing, New Delhi.
6. Jayakumar, N.K. (2015). *Lectures in Jurisprudence.* Lexis Nexis, New Delhi.
7. Bodenheimer (1996). *Jurisprudence – The Philosophy and Method of Law.* Universal, Delhi.

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8. Dias, R.W.M. (1994). *Jurisprudence.* Indian Reprint – Aditya Books, Delhi.

9. Fitzgerald, P.J. (1994). *Salmond on Jurisprudence.* Tripathi, Bombay.

10. Dhyani, S.N. (1985). *Jurisprudence – A Study of Indian Legal Theory*

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BALLB-405
Paper – V

FAMILY LAW – Part-1

(HINDU LAW)

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective:

1. To provide a comprehensive understanding of Hindu law, including its application, sources, and key principles.
2. To analyze the concept of a joint Hindu family, the role of the *Karta*, and the distinction between separate and coparcenary property.
3. To examine the validity of Hindu marriage, essential ceremonies, grounds for divorce, and related legal provisions.
4. To explore the legal aspects of maintenance, adoption, guardianship, and succession under Hindu law.

Unit-I: Application of Hindu Law and Joint Family

- Definition of a Hindu and persons to whom Hindu law applies.
- Sources of Hindu law: Ancient and Modern.
- *Mitakshara* and *Dayabhaga* schools of law and their differences.
- Concept of Joint Hindu Family and *Mitakshara* coparcenary.
- Classification of property under Hindu law: Separate and Coparcenary property.
- Role, powers, privileges, and obligations of the *Karta*.
- Alienation of property, partition, and re-union in a Hindu joint family.

Unit-II: Hindu Marriage and Divorce

- Nature and essential conditions of a valid Hindu marriage.
- Ceremonies and proof of marriage.
- Legal provisions under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
- Restitution of conjugal rights, judicial separation, and divorce.
- Void and voidable marriages and grounds for nullity.

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Unit-III: Maintenance and Adoption

- Right to maintenance under the Hindu Adoption & Maintenance Act, 1956.
- Entitlement and liability for maintenance.
- Amount and extent of maintenance.
- Essentials of a valid adoption and capacity to adopt.
- Adoption ceremonies and legal effects of adoption.

Unit-IV: Guardianship and Succession

- Meaning of minor and guardian.
- Kinds of guardians and their powers under the Hindu Minority & Guardianship Act, 1956.
- Natural and testamentary guardians, their powers, and limitations.
- Succession under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.
- Order of succession for male and female Hindus.
- Hindu women's right to property (Section 14).
- Disqualifications for heirs and testamentary succession.

Recommended Source Material

Acts:

1. Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
2. Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956
3. Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956

Suggested Readings:

1. Diwan, Paras (2023), *Modern Hindu Law*, Allahabad Law Agency.
2. Agarwal R.K. (2023), *Hindu Law*, Central Law Agency.
3. Sharma, Basant K. (2023), *Hindu Law*, Central Law Publication.
4. Kesari U.P.D. (2022), *Modern Hindu Law*, Central Law Publication.
5. Mulla (2021), *Hindu Law*, Lexis Nexis.

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B.A. LL.B. Fourth Semester

BALLB-406

Paper – VI

MEDIA AND LAW

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective:

1. To understand the role of media in relation to the constitutional right to freedom of speech and expression.
2. To examine the constitutional restrictions on media, including issues of sovereignty, security, and public order.
3. To explore legal aspects of morality, obscenity, censorship, defamation, privacy, and contempt of court concerning media.
4. To analyze laws related to advertising, copyright, broadcasting regulations, and taxation in the context of media.

UNIT – I: Mass Media and Constitutional Restrictions

- Types of mass media and their constitutional status.
- Press and freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a).
  - Right to circulate, criticize, receive information, conduct interviews.
  - Reporting of court and legislative proceedings.
  - Right to advertise, right to rebuttal, compelled speech.
  - Right to broadcast, entertain, and be entertained.
- Constitutional restrictions on free speech:
  - Sovereignty and integrity of India.
  - Security of the State and public order.
  - Friendly relations with foreign states.
  - Incitement to offenses and censorship of films.
- Testing the reasonableness of restrictions through the doctrine of direct impact and relevant case laws.

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UNIT – II: Morality, Obscenity, Censorship, and Contempt of Court

- Decency and morality as exceptions to free speech.
- Obscenity laws:
  - Meaning of decency, morality, indecency, vulgarity, obscenity, and pornography.
  - Tests for obscenity:
    - Hicklin's Test, Likely Audience Test.
    - Literary merit and social purpose.
    - The aversion defence, national standards, and ordinary man's perspective.
    - Opinions of literary and artistic experts.
- Contempt of court:
  - Criminal contempt as a reasonable restriction on free speech.
  - Right to genuine criticism.
  - The test of erosion of public confidence.
  - Standard of proof in contempt cases.
  - Relevant case laws.

UNIT – III: Defamation, Advertisement, Privacy, and Copyright

- Defamation:
  - Kinds, essentials, defences, remedies.
  - Online defamation and its legal implications.
- Advertisement and commercial speech:
  - Recognized as a fundamental right.
  - Advertising as a facet of the right to information.
  - Regulation of advertisements:
    - Self-regulation (ASCI – Advertising Standards Council of India).
    - Misleading and fraudulent advertisements.
    - Liability of brand ambassadors.
- Right to Privacy and Right to Information:
  - Definition and modern media's impact on privacy.

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- International treaties and privacy protection.
- The law of privacy in India.
- Statutory and judicial recognition of the right to information.
- Protection of sources of information.

- Copyright and freedom of expression:
  - Meaning of copyright.
  - The balance between copyright protection and free speech.

UNIT – IV: Legislative Privilege, Broadcasting, and Taxation

- Breach of legislative privilege and its implications on freedom of speech and expression.
- Broadcasting laws:
  - Meaning and evolution of broadcasting laws in India.
  - Judicial recognition of the right to broadcast.
- Taxation on media:
  - Constitutional provisions regarding media taxation.
  - Direct impact of taxes on newspaper circulation.
  - Power to tax the sale and purchase of newspapers and advertisements.
  - Tax on entertainment providers.

Suggested Readings:

1. Mahapatra Sohini (2023), *Media Laws in India*, Lexis Nexis Publication.
2. Singh Rattan & Shruti Bedi (2022), *Law and Media*, Allahabad Law Agency.
3. Myneni S.R. (2022), *Media Laws along with RTI Act*, Asia Law House.
4. Malpani Puruee (2020), *Media Law: Indian and Abroad*, Kamal Publishers.
5. Vaidya Sharvari (2020), *Law and Media*, Allahabad Law Agency.
6. Neelamalar N. (2019), *Media Law and Ethics*, PHI Learning Publication.
7. Divan Madhvi Goradia (2006), *Facets of Media Law*, Eastern Book Company.

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B.A. LL.B. Fifth Semester

BA.LL.B-501

Paper – I

Economics-Part-III

(Socio-Economic Development & Gandhian Thought)

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective

1. To develop an understanding of social change, its patterns, and influencing factors.
2. To analyze the challenges of balanced and unbalanced economic development.
3. To explore the significance of social control in maintaining economic and social stability.
4. To examine Gandhian economic philosophy and its relevance in contemporary India.

Unit - I: Social Change and Social Control

- Social Change:
  - Concept, characteristics, pattern, and process.
  - Difference between change, evolution, and progress.
  - Causes of social change.
- Social Control:
  - Meaning, need, and importance.
  - Nature and mechanisms of social control.

Unit - II: Economic Development

- Economic Development:
  - Definition, importance, and prerequisites.
  - Characteristics of developed and developing economies.
  - Elements and stages of economic development.
- Challenges in Economic Development:

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- Problems of balanced and unbalanced development.
- Role of infrastructure in development.

Unit - III: Social Planning and Economic Policy

- Social Planning:
  - Concept and key elements.
  - Need, objectives, strategy, achievements, and failures of planning in India.
- Economic Policy Formulation:
  - Policy-making process for controlling inflation and unemployment.
  - Fiscal policy, economic stability, and growth.

Unit - IV: Gandhian Thought on Economic Development

- Gandhian Philosophy:
  - Basic elements of Gandhian thought.
  - Concept of economic development according to Gandhi.
  - Constructive programs initiated by Gandhi.
- Gandhi's Economic Ideas:
  - Khadi and indigenous labour policies.
  - Promotion of cottage industries.
  - Concept of trusteeship.
  - Relevance of Gandhian philosophy in the Indian socio-economic context.

Suggested Readings

1. Mishra & Puri (2023), *Indian Economy*, Himalaya Publishing House.
2. Jain T.R., Sandhu A.S. (2023), *Development Economics*, B.K. Global Publications.
3. Sharma R.K. (2022), *Social Change & Social Control*, Atlantic Publishers.
4. Rao C.N. Shankar (2019), *Sociology*, S. Chand & Company, New Delhi.
5. Maharajan M. (2011), *Mahatma Gandhi in the New Millennium*, Discovery Publishing Pvt. Ltd.

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6. Kumarappa J.C. (2010), *Gandhian Economic Thought*, Sarva-Seva Sangh Prakashan.

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B.A. LL.B. Fifth Semester

BALLB-502

Paper – II

Public International Law

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective:

1. To understand the nature, definition, and functioning of International Law.
2. To explore the sources and subjects of International Law.
3. To analyze the relationship between International Law and Municipal Law.
4. To study the role of International Law in governing relations between countries.

Unit I: Fundamentals of International Law

- Nature and Definition of International Law
- Origin and Basis 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 and Theories.
  - Types of Recognition.
  - Legal Effects of Recognition.
  - Withdrawal of Recognition.
- **Extradition:**
  - Definition and Purpose.

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- Legal Duty of Extradition.
- Extradition of Political Offenders.
- Doctrine of Double Criminality.
- Rule of Specialty.

- **Asylum:**
  - Meaning and Right of Asylum.
  - Types of Asylum.
- **Intervention:**
  - Definition and Prohibition.
  - Grounds for Intervention.

Unit III: State Territory, Jurisdiction, Succession, and Responsibility

- **State Territory:**
  - Concept and Modes of Acquisition.
  - International Rivers and their Legal Status.
- **State Jurisdiction:**
  - Territorial Jurisdiction and its Limitations.
- **State Succession:**
  - Definition and Types of Succession.
  - Consequences of State Succession.
- **State Responsibility:**
  - Types of State Responsibility.
  - Consequences of State Responsibility.

Unit IV: United Nations and its Organs

- **United Nations (U.N.):**
  - Origin, Objectives, and Principles.
  - Membership Criteria.
- **Main Organs of the U.N.:**
  - General Assembly.

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- Security Council.
- Economic and Social Council.
- Trusteeship Council.
- Secretariat.
- International Court of Justice (ICJ).

Suggested Readings

1. Agarwal H.O. (2022), *International Law and Human Rights*, Central Law Publication.
2. Shaw Malcolm N. (2021), *International Law*, Cambridge University Press.
3. Kapoor Dr. S.K. (2021), *International Law & Human Rights*, Central Law Agency.
4. Ahuja V.K. (2021), *Public International Law*, Lexis Nexis.
5. Shearer A.I. (2013), *Stark's International Law*, Oxford University Press.
6. Jennings Sir Robert & Watts, Sir Arthur (2008), *Oppenheim's International Law*, Oxford University Press.

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B.A. LL.B. Fifth Semester

BALLB-503

Paper – III

Labour Law - I
(Law Relating to Labour Management Relations in India)

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective:

1. To understand the relationship between labour and industries.
2. To examine welfare legislation concerning labour rights and protections.
3. To analyze the role and function of industrial laws in regulating labour relations.
4. Explore legal mechanisms for resolving industrial disputes and conflicts.

Unit I: Industrial Relations and Trade Unions

- Industrial Relations and Labour Policy in India
- Labour Problems in India
- Trade Union Act, 1926:
  - History and Development of the Trade Union Movement.
  - Registration of Trade Unions.
  - Rights and Liabilities of Registered Trade Unions.
  - Penalties and Procedures.
- Collective Bargaining:
  - Process, Merits, and Demerits.

Unit II: Industrial Disputes and Resolution Mechanisms

- Industrial Disputes Act, 1947:
  - Scope of Industry, Employees, and Employers.

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- Definition and Nature of Industrial Disputes.

- Authorities under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947:
  - Powers, Duties, and Procedures of Authorities.
  - Reference of Disputes to Boards, Courts, or Tribunals

Unit III: Strikes, Lockouts, and Employment Issues

- Strike and Lockout:
  - Legal Framework and Implications.
- Layoff, Retrenchment, and Closure:
  - Definitions, Conditions, and Consequences.
- Unfair Labour Practices:
  - Prohibited Conduct and Legal Remedies.
- Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946:
  - Objectives and Key Provisions

Unit IV: The Factories Act, 1948

- Key Definitions:
  - Competent Person, Hazardous Process, Manufacturing Process, Worker, Factory, and Occupier.
- Health, Safety, and Welfare Measures:
  - Provisions for Worker Well-being.
- Working Hours and Employment Regulations:
  - Rules for Adult Workers.
  - Employment of Young Persons.
- **Inspectors:**
  - Appointment, Powers, and Responsibilities.

Relevant Acts

1. Trade Union Act, 1926
2. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
3. Factories Act, 1948

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Suggested Readings

- Malik P.L. (2021), *Handbook of Labour and Industrial Law*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
- Agrawal Anju & Satish Kumar Saha (2020), *Industrial Relations & Labour Law*, SBPD Publication, U.K.
- Sinha P.R.N., Indubala Sinha & Sejelarseema Priyadarshini (2017), *Industrial Relations, Trade Unions, and Labour Legislations*, Pearson.
- Ghosh Piyali & Nandan Shefali (2017), *Industrial Relations & Labour Laws*, McGraw 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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B.A. LL.B. Fifth Semester

BALLB-504

Paper - IV
Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective

1. To understand the fundamentals of criminal law.
2. To examine the concept of mens rea and common intention in crime.
3. To classify crimes and analyze their legal implications.
4. Study the provisions of The Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, and their practical implications.

Unit I: Introduction to Crime and Criminal Law

- Definition and Meaning of Crime
- Elements of Crime
- Stages of Crime:
  - Preparation and Attempt.
- Distinction between Crime and Other Wrongs
- Applicability of Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023

Unit II: Principles of Criminal Liability and General Exceptions

- Principle of Joint Criminal Liability
- **General Defences:**
  - General Exceptions and Private Défense.
- Offenses of Abetment and Criminal Conspiracy

Unit III: Offenses Against Human Body and Property

- **Offenses Affecting Human Body:**

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

- **Offenses Affecting Property:**
  - Theft, Extortion, Robbery, and Dacoity.

Unit IV: Other Criminal Offenses

- **Offenses Against Property:**
  - Cheating, Criminal Trespass, Criminal Breach of Trust.
  - Forgery, Criminal Misappropriation, Snatching.
- **Offenses Against Women**:
  - Crimes Related to Marriage, Cruelty by Husband or Relatives.
- **Offenses Against the State:**
  - Sedition.
- **Other Offenses:**
  - Criminal Intimidation, Defamation, and Attempt to Commit an Offense.

Act Covered

- The Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023

Suggested Readings

1. Taxmann's Editorial Board. (2023). Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) 2023: Bare Act with Comparative Table & Legislative History. Taxmann Publications.
2. LexisNexis. (2024). The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) 2023: Bare Act – 2024 Edition. LexisNexis India.
3. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal's, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023, LexisNexis. (2024).
4. Bharat Law House. (2024). Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023: An Analytical Commentary on the New Criminal Law. Bharat Law House.
5. Shreeram Law Publications. (2023). Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023: Legal Commentary & Case Analysis. Shreeram Law Publications.

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[illegible] University, Mirzapur

6. Vageshwari Deswal, Saurabh Kansal, Taxmann's Editorial Board. (2024). Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023: Law & Practice with Commentary and Case Studies. Taxmann Publications.

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B.A. LL.B. Fifth Semester

BALLB-505

Paper - V
FAMILY LAW – II (Muslim Law)

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective

1. To understand the fundamental principles of Muslim Law.
2. To examine the differences between Muslim Law and other general laws.
3. To analyze the social and cultural aspects of the Muslim community.
4. To explore legal provisions related to marriage, dower, divorce, and inheritance in Muslim Law.

Unit I: Introduction to Muslim Law

- Nature and Sources of Muslim Law.
- Definition: Who is a Muslim?
- Essentials of Muslim Marriage.
- Option of Puberty.
- Types of Marriage under Sunni and Shia Law.

Unit II: Dower (Mahr)

- Origin, Definition, and Nature of Dower.
- Importance and Legislative Regulation of Dower.
- Purpose of Dower.
- Increase or Decrease of Dower.
- Classification:
  - Specified Dower (Mahr-I-Musammat): Prompt and Deferred Dower.
  - Customary (Proper) Dower (Mahr-I-Misl).
- Rights and Remedies of Wife on Non-Payment of Dower.
- Differences in Sunni and Shia Laws on Dower.

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- Effect of Apostasy on Dower.

Unit III: Divorce, Maintenance & Guardianship

- Classification of Divorce.
- Maintenance of Wife under:
  - Muslim Personal Law.
  - BNS 2023 & Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986.
  - Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2019 (Provisions regarding *Triple Talaq*).
- Parentage and Legitimacy.
- Types and Powers of Guardians.

Unit IV: Property and Inheritance Laws

- Hiba (Gift): Definition, Essentials, Types, and Formalities.
- Revocation of Hiba.
- Will (Wasiyat): Definition, Essentials, Types, and Revocation.
- Abatement of Legacies.
- Pre-emption (Shufaa): Definition, Classification, and Formalities.
- Inheritance under Sunni Law: Doctrine of Aul and Radd.

Suggested Readings:

1. Diwan, Paras (2023): *Muslim Law in Modern India*, Allahabad Law Agency.
2. Rashid, Syed Khalid (2022): *Muslim Law*, Eastern Book Company.
3. Ahmad, Aquil (2021): *Mohammedan Law*, Central Law Agency.
4. Sinha, R.K. (2017): *Textbook on Muslim Law*, Universal Law Publishing.
5. Mulla (2017): *Principles of Mohamedan Law*, Lexis Nexis.
6. Mahmood, Tahir (2017): *Introduction to Muslim Law*, Universal Law Publishing.

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B.A. LL.B. Fifth Semester

BALLB-506
Paper - VI
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective:

1. To analyze the evolution and scope of administrative law and its role in governance.
2. To understand the principles of administrative law, including rule of law and separation of powers.
3. To examine the concept of natural justice and its significance in administrative decisions.
4. To evaluate judicial and legislative control mechanisms over administrative actions.

Unit I: Introduction

- Evolution and Scope of Administrative Law.
- Nature, Scope, and Development of Administrative Law.
- Rule of Law and its Application in Administrative Law.
- Separation of Powers and its Relevance.
- Relationship between Constitutional Law and Administrative Law.

Unit II: Delegated Legislation & Control Mechanisms

- Concept, Necessity, and Constitutionality of Delegated Legislation.
- Control over Delegated Legislation:
  - Legislative Control.
  - Judicial Control.
  - Executive Control.

Unit III: Principles of Natural Justice & Administrative Liability

- Principles of Natural Justice.
- Administrative Tribunals and Discretion.
- Liability of Government in Contracts and Torts.
- Statutory Immunity & Government Privileges in Legal Proceedings.
- Concept of Estoppel and Waiver in Administrative Actions.

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- Public Interest Litigation (PIL).

Unit IV: Judicial Control over Administrative Action

- Writs: Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, and Quo-Warranto.
- Injunction and Declaratory Suits.
- Accountability of Administrative Authorities.
- Institutions for Accountability: Lokpal and Lokayukta.
- Right to Information Act and its Role in Administrative Law.

Suggested Readings

1. Rai Kailash (2023) – *Administrative Law*, Allahabad Law Agency.
2. Takwani C.K. (2023) – *Lectures on Administrative Law*, Eastern Book Company.
3. Massey I.P. (2022) – *Administrative Law*, Eastern Book Company.
4. Myneni S.R. (2021) – *Administrative Law*, Asia Law House, Hyderabad.
5. Jain M.P. & S.N. Jain (2021) – *Principles of Administrative Law*, Lexis Nexis, Universal Delhi.
6. Thakkar C.K. (2012) – *Administrative Law*, Eastern Book Company.
7. Sathe S.P. (2004) – *Administrative Law*, Lexis Nexis.

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B.A. LL.B. Sixth Semester

BALLB-601

Paper - I
TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective:

1. To differentiate between general law and property law, providing a clear understanding of their distinct legal frameworks.
2. To explore the concepts of movable and immovable property, analyzing their legal significance and implications.
3. To examine the principles governing the transfer of property, including sale, mortgage, lease, gift, and exchange.
4. To understand the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, and the Indian Easement Act, 1882, ensuring a comprehensive grasp of property rights and obligations.

Unit I: Concept of Property & General Principles of Transfer

- Concept of Property – Distinction between movable and immovable property.
- Definition Clauses – Immovable property, attestation, notice, and actionable claims.
- Transfer of Property (Section 5) – Meaning and scope.
- Restrictions on Transfer – Provisions under Sections 10-12.
- Vested and Contingent Interest – Section 19 & 21.
- Rule of Election – Section 35.

Unit II: General Principles Governing Transfer of Immovable Property

- Transfer by an Ostensible Owner
- Doctrine of Feeding the Grant by Estoppel
- Doctrine of Lis Pendens
- Fraudulent Transfer
- Rule of Part-Performance
- Conditional Transfers

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Unit III: Specific Transfers

- Sale and Gift – Essentials and legal implications.
- Mortgage and Hypothecation – Types and legal framework.
- Charge – Concept and enforcement.
- Lease and License – Rights and obligations.
- Exchange – Concept and essentials.
- Rights and Liabilities of Parties in property transfers

Unit IV: Easement Law

- Concept and Object of Easements: Definition, purpose, and significance of easement rights
- Main Provisions of the Indian Easements Act, 1882:
  - Dominant and Servient Heritage
  - Types of Easements: Continuous and Discontinuous, Apparent and Non-Apparent
  - Acquisition of Easements: Express, Implied, and by Prescription
  - Extinction, Suspension, and Revival of Easements
- Recent Legal Developments:
  - Judicial Interpretations and Legislative Action: Recent Supreme Court rulings emphasize the distinction between Dominant and Servient Heritage, clarifying the scope and limitations of Easementary rights.

Acts Covered

- The Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- The Indian Easement Act, 1882

Suggested Readings

1. Sinha R.K. (2023) – *Transfer of Property Act*, Central Law Agency.
2. Mulla (2023) – *Transfer of Property Act*, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi.
3. Mulla (2022) – *Commentary on Transfer of Property Act, 1882*, Sweet & Maxwell.
4. Sarthi Vepa P. (2021) – *Law of Transfer of Property*, Eastern Book Company.
5. Singh Avtar & Harpreet Kaur (2019) – *Textbook on Transfer of Property Act*, Universal Publication.
6. Saxena Pradhan Poonam (2017) – *Property Law*, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi.

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7. Shukla S.N. (2015) – *Transfer of Property Act*, Allahabad Law Agency.

B.A. LL.B. Sixth Semester

BALLB-602

Paper - II
LABOUR LAW –Part-II
(Social Security and Wage Legislation)

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective:

1. Explore the fundamental principles, evolution, and significance of labour laws in ensuring fair working conditions.
2. Analyze legal provisions related to employee welfare, including compensation, maternity benefits, and workplace protections.
3. Examine laws governing minimum wages, payment of wages, and bonus regulations to ensure fair remuneration.
4. Understand the legal obligations of employers and the rights of workers concerning wages, benefits, and workplace conditions.

Unit I: Employees' Compensation Act, 1923

- Conceptual framework of social security – Evolution and significance.
- Definitions, Aims, and Objectives.
- Liability of the employer, Notional Extension, and Defences.
- Determination of compensation amount and its due date.
- Penalty for default and Contracting Out (Sec. 17).
- Appointment & Powers of the Commissioner (Sec. 19-31).

Unit II: Maternity Benefit Act, 1961

- Aims and Objectives of the Act.
- Key definitions and restrictions on employment during maternity.
- Right to maternity benefits, medical benefits, and related provisions.
- Bonus, leave, and dismissal during pregnancy (Sec. 10-16).
- Forfeiture of maternity benefits and leave provisions for miscarriage.
- Penalty for contravention and cognizance of offences by employers.

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Unit III: Minimum Wages Act, 1948

- Theories and concept of wages.
- Objectives of the Act and key definitions.
- Fixation and revision of wage rates.
- Regulation of working hours and determination of wages.
- Appointment and powers of the wage authority.

Unit IV: Payment of Wages and Bonus Legislation

Payment of Wages Act, 1936

- Aims and Objectives.
- Responsibility for wage payments.
- Time of payment and fixation of wage period.
- Authorized deductions (Sec. 7-13).
- Appointment and powers of inspectors and adjudication authorities (Sec. 15-18).
- Penalties for offences under the Act.

Payment of Bonus Act, 1965

- Scope and applicability.
- Definitions and computation of gross profit and available surplus.
- Eligibility and disqualification for bonus.
- Minimum and maximum bonus provisions.

Suggested Readings

- Malik, P.L. (2021) – *Handbook of Labour and Industrial Law*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
- Agrawal, Anju & Satish Kumar Saha (2020) – *Industrial Relations & Labour Law*, SBPD Publications, U.K.
- Sinha, P.R.N., Indubala Sinha & Sejelarseema Priyadarshini (2017) – *Industrial Relations, Trade Unions, and Labour Legislations*, Pearson.
- Ghosh, Piyali & Nandan, Shefali (2017) – *Industrial Relations & Labour Laws*, McGraw Hill Education.
- Goswami, V.G. (2019) – *Labour and Industrial Laws*, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.

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- Mishra, S.N. (2016) – *Labour and Industrial Law*, CLP, Allahabad

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B.A. LL.B. Sixth Semester

BALLB-603
Paper - III
Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective:

1- Understanding the difference between criminal procedure and substantive criminal law.
2- Examining the role of law enforcement agencies in criminal investigations, arrests, and evidence collection.
3- Exploring court structures, trial processes, and principles of fair trial in criminal cases.
4- Analyzing the legal protections available to individuals, including bail, appeals, and rights of the accused.

Unit I: Introduction to Criminal Procedure

- Definition and Scope – Investigation procedures, enforceability, and key definitions.
- Criminal Courts and Their Powers – Constitution and jurisdiction of criminal courts (Sec. 6-25, 29).
- Arrest and Search Procedures – Arrest, rights of the arrested person, search and seizure (Sec. 35-62).
- Compelling Appearance – Legal procedures to ensure attendance in court (Sec. 63-93).
- Police Duties in Medical Examination – Responsibilities of law enforcement in medical investigations.

Unit II: FIR and Proceedings Before the Magistrate

- Filing of FIR & Investigation – Information to the police, powers of investigation (Sec. 173-196).
- Cognizance & Proceedings – Magistrate's authority to initiate criminal proceedings (Sec. 210-222).
- Complaints to Magistrate – Commencement of legal proceedings on complaints (Sec. 223-233).
- Maintenance Laws – Legal provisions for the maintenance of wives, children, and parents (Sec. 144-147).

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- Security for Peace & Good Behaviour – Legal measures for maintaining public order (Sec. 125-143).

Unit III: Jurisdiction, Charge, and Trial

- Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts – Authority in inquiries and trials (Sec. 197-209).
- Framing of Charges – Process and legal implications (Sec. 234-247).
- Trial Procedures:
  - Trial before the Court of Sessions (Sec. 248-260).
  - Warrant cases (Sec. 261-273).
  - Cases based on police reports (Sec. 261-266).
  - Cases other than police reports (Sec. 267-270).
  - Summon Trials (Sec. 274-282).
  - Summary Trials (Sec. 283-288).
  - Plea Bargaining (Sec. 289-300).

Unit IV: Judgment, Appeals, and Bail Provisions

- Judgment and Sentencing – Legal process of delivering judgments (Sec. 392-406).
- Appeals, References & Revisions – Appellate procedures and judicial review (Sec. 413-445).
- Transfer of Cases – Provisions for transferring cases between courts (Sec. 447-452).
- Bail and Bond – Legal framework governing bail procedures (Sec. 479-798).
- Limitation on Filing Cases – Time restrictions and procedural limitations (Sec. 515-521).

Suggested Readings

1. Kelkar, R.V. (2021), *Criminal Procedure*, Eastern Book Co.
2. Mishra, S.N. (2020), *The Code of Criminal Procedure*, Central Law Publication.
3. Kannan, K. (2019), *Code of Criminal Procedure*, Lexis Nexis, Delhi.
4. Lal, Ratan & Dhiraj Lal (2019), *Code of Criminal Procedure*, Lexis Nexis, Delhi.
5. Sarkar, S.C. (2018), *Criminal Procedure*, Lexis Nexis, Delhi.
6. Pillai, K.N. Chandra Sekharan (2017), *Lecture on Criminal Procedure*, EBC Lucknow

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B.A. LL.B. Sixth Semester

BALLB-604

Paper – IV

Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective

1. The meaning, importance, and methods of interpreting laws.
2. The distinction between interpretation and construction.
3. Various rules and maxims of interpretation.
4. Fundamental principles governing legislation.

Unit I: Interpretation of Statutes

- Meaning, objectives, and significance of statutory interpretation.
- Distinction between interpretation and construction.
- Statutes: Definition, classification, and key components.
- Internal and external aids to interpretation.

Unit II: Rules of Interpretation

- Literal Rule – Interpretation based on the plain meaning of words.
- Golden Rule – Modification of the literal rule to avoid absurdity.
- Mischief Rule – Interpretation focused on addressing legislative intent.
- Beneficial & Purposive Construction – Interpretation ensuring justice and welfare.
- Harmonious Construction – Resolving conflicts between statutory provisions.
- Strict Construction – Interpretation in penal and taxation laws.

Unit III: Maxims of Interpretation & Constitutional Law

- Key Maxims and Their Application:
  - *Noscitur a Sociis* – Words derive meaning from associated words.

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- *Ejusdem Generis* – General words take meaning from specific words preceding them.
- *Reddendo Singula Singulis* – Proper application of words to relevant subjects.
- *Ut Res Magis Valeat Quam Pereat* – Interpretation favoring validity over nullity.
- *Delegatus Non Potest Delegare* – A delegate cannot further delegate authority.
- *Expressio Unius Exclusio Alterius* – Mention of one excludes the others.

- Interpretation of constitutional law.
- Commencement, repeal, and revival of legislation.

Unit IV: Principles of Legislation

- Doctrine of Utility – Legislation based on societal welfare.
- Doctrine of Pleasure and Pain – Law as a means to maximize happiness and minimize suffering.
- Doctrine of Sympathy and Antipathy – Influence of emotions on legislation.
- Public Opinion and Legislation – Role of societal views in shaping laws.

Suggested Readings

1. Mittal D.P. (2023), *Statutory Interpretation*, Commercial Law Publishers India Pvt. Ltd.
2. Chaturvedi K.N. (2022), *Modern Statutory Interpretation*, Eastern Law House.
3. Bindra N.S. (2022), *Interpretation of Statutes*, Lexis Nexis.
4. Singh Avtar & Harpreet Kaur (2022), *Introduction to the Interpretation of Statutes*, Lexis Nexis.
5. Singh G.P. & Alok Aradhe (2022), *Principles of Statutory Interpretation*, Lexis Nexis.
6. Myneni S.R. (2020), *Interpretation of Statutes*, Asia Law House.
7. Bhattacharya T. (2020), *Interpretation of Statutes*, CLA.

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B.A. LL.B. Sixth Semester

BALLB-605

Paper – V

Trust, Equity and Fiduciary Obligations

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective

1. The concept, origin, and development of equity and its relevance to Indian law.
2. The definition, classification, and creation of trusts.
3. The principles of fiduciary relationships and their legal implications.
4. The nature, history, and maxims of equity, along with key equitable doctrines.

Unit I: Trust – Definition and Classification

- Meaning and classification of trust.
- Definition and roles of trustees and beneficiaries.
- Trusts and semi-trust institutions.
- Types of trusts and their classification.
- Creation of trusts.
- Appointment, removal, duties, liabilities, and powers of trustees.
- Extinction of trusts.

Unit II: Public and Charitable Trusts

- Public and charitable trusts under English Law.
- Definition and purpose of charity.
- *Cy-Près* doctrine and its application.
- Charitable trusts under Mohammedan Law.
- Charitable trusts under Hindu Law.

Unit III: Fiduciary Relationships

- Definition and nature of fiduciary relationships.
- Trusts and fiduciary duties.
- Situations giving rise to fiduciary relationships.

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- Different types of fiduciary obligations.

Unit IV: Equity – History, Maxims, and Doctrines

- Nature, history, and evolution of equity.
- Important maxims of equity.
- Key equitable doctrines and their legal significance.

Suggested Readings

1. Gandhi B.M. (2023), *Equity, Trusts and Specific Relief*, EBC, Lucknow.
2. Raja Rattan S. (2023), *Charitable and Religious Trusts and Institutions*, Snow White.
3. Chatterji Souvik (2023), *Textbook on Equity, Trusts, Specific Relief, Easements, and Property Law*, Lexis Nexis.
4. Myneni S.R. (2022), *Equity, Trust & Fiduciary Relations*, Asia Law House.
5. Krishnamurthy Aiyar & S.K. Sarvaria (2022), *Commentary on the Indian Trusts Act*, Universal Lexis Nexis.
6. Singh G.P. (2022), *Principles of Equity with Special Reference to Trusts and Specific Relief*, CLA.
7. Ahmed Aquil (2020), *Equity, Trusts, Mortgage, Fiduciary Relations, and Specific Relief*, CLA.

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B.A. LL.B. Sixth Semester

BALLB-606

Paper – VI

Clinical Legal Education, Public Interest Lawyering, Legal Aid, and Para-Legal Services

(Practical Training – I + Viva-Voce)

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective

1. Understanding the organization and functioning of outreach legal services.
2. Gaining knowledge of laws related to movable and immovable property.
3. Developing practical skills in legal aid, para-legal services, and public interest litigation.
4. Enhancing real-world legal experience through observation and training programs.

Course Structure

This course comprises two parts:

Part A: Classroom Learning and Observational Study *(75 Marks)*

Students will engage in theoretical study and observation of various legal aid initiatives, including:

1. Lok Adalat
2. Legal Aid Camps
3. Legal Aid Centres
4. Clinical Legal Education
5. Para-Legal Training Programmes
6. Law Clubs

Part B: Report Preparation *(25 Marks)*

- Students must maintain a diary documenting their observations and learning from the programs attended.
- The report should include critical analysis and personal insights.
- Viva-Voce Examination

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- Students will be assessed on their understanding and practical learning through an oral examination.

Suggested Readings

1. Myneni S.R. (2024), *Legal Education, Research Methodology & Legal Writing*, Allahabad Law Agency.
2. Paranjape N.V. (2019), *Public Interest Litigation, Legal Aid & Services*, Central Law Agency.
3. S. Muralidhar (2020), Law, Poverty, and Legal Aid: Access to Justice, Lexis Nexis.
4. S.K. Agarwal (2018), Public Interest Litigation in India: A Critical Review, Oxford University Press.
5. G. Subramanian (2021), Legal Aid and Human Rights: A Critical Perspective, Eastern Book Company.
6. M. Krishnan Nair (2019), Public Interest Lawyering, Legal Aid & Para-Legal Services, Central Law Agency.
7. Justice P.N. Bhagwati (2017), Legal Aid and Social Justice in India, Universal Law Publishing.
8. Avtar Singh (2023), Introduction to Public Interest Lawyering, Lexis Nexis.
9. C.K. Takwani (2020), Legal Aid & PIL: A Judicial Perspective, Eastern Book Company.

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B.A. LL.B. Seventh Semester

BALLB-701

Paper - I
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW - I
(Patent Right Creation and Registration)

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective

1. Understanding the meaning, origin, and objectives of patent law, including its historical development in India.
2. Exploring the procedural aspects of obtaining a patent, including application, examination, and grant of patents.
3. Examining the rights of patentees, transferability, compulsory licensing, and government use of patents.
4. Analysing acts of infringement, available legal remedies, and defences against infringement claims.

Unit I: Patent - Concept and Subject Matter

- Meaning, origin, and definition of patents
- Patent as a form of property
- Objectives behind patent law
- Historical evolution of patent law in India
- Principles underlying patent law in India
- Protectable subject matter – Patentable inventions
- Non-patentable inventions under the Act
- Patent of addition and its term
- Process patents

Unit II: Procedure for Obtaining a Patent

- Application process and eligibility
- First-to-apply system
- Definition of "true and first inventor"

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- Filing applications for foreign applicants
- Provisional and complete specifications
- Content, form, and interpretation of patent specifications
- Priority date and amendment of specifications
- Publication and examination of applications
- Opposition proceedings
- Grant and term of patents
- Joint inventors and their rights
- Compulsory licensing

Unit III: Rights and Transfer of Patents

Rights of Patentee

- Conditional nature of patent rights
- Right to exploit, license, assign, and surrender a patent
- Right to sue for infringement
- Exceptions and limitations to patent rights
- Government use of patents for public purposes
- Compulsory licensing and its provisions

Transfer of Patents

- Forms of transfer – Assignment, licensing, and mortgage
- Differences between assignment and licensing
- Legal and equitable assignments
- Voluntary and statutory licenses
- Exclusive and limited licenses
- Registration of assignments and licenses
- Restrictions on transfer and conditions for validity

Revocation and Surrender of Patents

- Grounds for revocation of patents
- Lapse of patents due to non-payment of renewal fees

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- Surrender of patents and limitations on restored patent

Unit IV: Infringement and Legal Remedies

Patent Infringement

- Acts constituting infringement
- Doctrine of pith and marrow
- Exceptions and limitations to infringement claims

Legal Remedies for Infringement

- Institution and procedure of infringement suits
- Period of limitation and service of notice
- Entitlement to sue and defences available
- Reliefs – Injunction, damages, and account of profits
- Role of expert evidence in infringement cases

Patent Agents

- Qualifications and rights of patent agents
- Disqualifications for registration as a patent agent

Patents in the Digital Age

- Software patents and patents in computer programs
- Case study: The recreation of "Dolly" as a clone

Suggested Readings

1. Singh, Rakesh Kumar & Arunabh Banerjee (2022), *Intellectual Property Rights*, Lexworth Gogia Law Agency.
2. Ramanajun Adaesh (2020), *Patent Law: Cases and Materials*, Generic.
3. Ahuja, V.K. (2017), *Law Relating to Intellectual Property Rights*, Lexis Nexis.
4. Durafe, Asha Vijay & Dhanshree Toradmal (2020), *Intellectual Property Rights*, Dreamtech Press.
5. Mishra, J.P. (2013), *An Introduction to Intellectual Property Rights*, Central Law Publication.
6. Singh, Avtar (2013), *Intellectual Property Law*, Eastern Book Company.

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7. Wadera, B.L. (2011), *Law Relating to Patents, Trademarks, Copyrights, Designs & Geographical Indications*, Universal Publication.

8. Narayanan, P. (2019), *Intellectual Property Law*, Eastern Law House.

9. Cornish, William (2010), *Intellectual Property: Patents, Copyright, Trademarks & Allied Rights*, Sweet & Maxwell.

10. Bently, Lionel & Sherman, Brad (2018), *Intellectual Property Law*, Oxford University Press.

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B.A. LL.B. Seventh Semester

BA LB-702
Paper – II

COMPANY LAW AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective

1. Understanding the nature, types, and incorporation process of companies, including the Memorandum and Articles of Association and the doctrine of ultra vires.
2. Examining capital formation, share allotment, transfer restrictions, mergers, reconstructions, and the legal protection of creditors and shareholders.
3. Analysing the roles, powers, and duties of directors, managerial personnel, dividend distribution, financial audits, and addressing corporate misconduct like oppression and mismanagement.
4. Exploring different modes of company dissolution, liabilities of past members, debt settlement, legal consequences, and civil and criminal liabilities of companies.

Unit I: Formation, Registration, and Incorporation of Companies

- Definition and types of companies
- The nature of a company and the theory of corporate personality
- Incorporation process: Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association
- Doctrine of ultra vires and its implications

Unit II: Capital Formation and Regulation

- Prospectus: Issuance, contents, types, and liabilities for misstatements
- Promoters: Role, duties, and legal responsibilities
- Mergers, Amalgamations, and Reconstructions: Legal framework and impact
- Shares and Share Capital:
    - General principles of share allotment and transfer
    - Restrictions on share transfers and the rights of shareholders
    - Reduction of share capital and conversion of debentures into capital
    - Court's role in protecting creditors and shareholders

Unit III: Corporate Administration and Management

- Dividend: Payment regulations, capitalization, and profit distribution

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- Audit and Accounts: Legal requirements and procedures
- Directors:
    - Appointment process and types of directors
    - Powers, duties, and legal responsibilities
    - Role of managing directors and key managerial personnel
- Corporate Misconduct: Oppression and mismanagement
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): Legal obligations under the Companies Act, 2013

Unit IV: Winding Up of Companies and Legal Liabilities

- Winding Up: Types, reasons, and consequences
- Role of Courts: Supervision and intervention
- Liabilities of Past Members: Financial obligations after winding up
- Debt and Liability Settlements: Priority in payment of liabilities
- Reconstruction and Amalgamation: Legal procedures and implications
- Legal Liabilities of Companies:
    - Civil and criminal liabilities
    - Available legal remedies
- Impact of Digital Corporate Governance and role of AI
    - Use of AI in corporate decision-making
    - Legal challenges and regulatory framework for AI-driven corporate operations
    - Digital compliance and governance in modern corporations

Suggested Readings

1. Kapoor G.K. & Dhamija Sanjay (2024) – *Company Law & Practice*, Taxman Publications
2. Singh Avtar (2023) – *Company Law*, Eastern Book Company
3. Bangia R.K. (2023) – *Company Law*, Allahabad Law Agency
4. Paranjape N.V. (2021) – *Company Law*, Central Law Agency
5. Tripathi S.C. (2019) – *New Company Law*, Central Law Publications
6. AI and the Boardroom: Insights into Governance, Strategy, and the Future of Artificial Intelligence" by Rohan Sharma (2023)
7. Information Technology Risk Management and Compliance in Modern Organizations" edited by Manish Gupta (2017
8. AI Leadership for Boards: The Future of Corporate Governance" by Fernanda Torre, Robin Teigland, and Liselotte Engstam (2020)

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B.A. LL.B. Seventh Semester

BALLB-703

Paper III

Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective

1. Defines the principles governing what evidence can be presented in court, ensuring only relevant and legally permissible facts are considered.
2. Types of Evidence and Key Doctrines – Covers oral and documentary evidence, expert opinions, judicial notice, and important doctrines like Res Gestae, confessions, and dying declarations.
3. Burden of Proof and Estoppel – Establishes rules on who must prove a fact, legal presumptions, and estoppel to prevent contradictory claims.
4. Witness Examination and Document Production – Regulates the examination of witnesses, including cross-examination, privileges, and document presentation, ensuring transparency and fairness in trials.

Unit I: Introduction to Evidence and Key Definitions

- Overview of the Law of Evidence
- Important Definitions and Concepts (Sec. 2):
  - Facts in Issue
  - Relevant Facts
  - Proved, Disproved, and Not Proved
- Categories of Evidence:
  - **Oral Evidence** (Sec. 54 & 55)
  - **Documentary Evidence** (Primary and Secondary - Sec. 56-63)
- Legal Presumptions (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)

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- Mental and Bodily State Facts
- Facts Otherwise Relevant

- **Statements as Evidence**
  - Admission
  - Confession
  - Dying Declaration
- **Other Types of Evidence**
  - Expert Opinion
  - Judicial Notice
- **Burden of Proof and Estoppel**
  - Legal Provisions (Sec. 104-120)
  - Concept of Estoppel (Sec. 121-123)

Unit III: Methods of Proving Facts

- **Witness Testimony**
  - Eligibility to Testify (Sec. 124-127)
  - Privileged Communications (Sec. 128-134)
- **Documentary Evidence**
  - Rules Governing the Production of Documents (Sec. 135-136)
- **Special Considerations in Evidence**
  - Evidence by Accomplice (Sec. 138 and 139(b))
  - Cases Involving Dowry Death
  - Legitimacy of a Child

Unit IV: Examination of Witnesses and Rules Regarding Witnesses

- **Types of Witnesses**
  - Competent Witnesses
  - Hostile Witnesses
- **Process of Examination**
  - Chief Examination
  - Cross-Examination

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- Re-Examination

- **Rules of Witness Examination**
  - Number of Witnesses Required
  - Order of Examination
  - Leading Questions
  - Refreshing Memory (Sec. 162-164)

Suggested Reading

1. Taxmann's Editorial Board. (2024). Taxmann's Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) 2023: Diglot Edition. Taxmann Publications Private Limited.
2. Universal's. (2024). The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 & The Indian Evidence Act, 1872: A Comparison. Universal Law Publishing.
3. Eastern Book Company. (2025). Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023. Eastern Book Company.
4. LexisNexis. (2024). Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam Bare Act (BSA Bare Act). LexisNexis.
5. 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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B.A. LL.B. Seventh Semester

BALLB- 704

Paper – IV

Women and Law: Gender Justice & Protection Laws

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective

1- Analyzes the position of women in India and globally, considering historical and contemporary perspectives.
2- Examines constitutional rights, personal laws, and criminal laws affecting women, including protections and challenges.
3- Explores the role of organizations like the National Commission for Women (NCW) and international conventions such as CEDAW in promoting gender justice.
4- Evaluates laws aimed at eliminating discrimination, preventing crimes against women, and ensuring equal rights in various spheres of life.

Unit I: Status of Women and Constitutional Provisions

- Status of women in India: Historical and contemporary perspectives
- Status of women in other countries: A comparative study
- Constitutional provisions related to women:
  - Preamble and its significance
  - Equality provisions under Fundamental Rights
  - Directive Principles of State Policy and gender justice

Unit II: International and National Framework for Women's Rights

- International Human Rights and Women's Rights
  - Universal Declaration of Human Rights and women's rights
  - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
  - Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing Declaration, 1995)
- National Mechanisms for Women's Rights
  - National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
  - National Commission for Women (NCW)

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- Personal Laws and Gender Justice
  - Unequal position of women under different personal laws
  - Inheritance and guardianship rights of women
  - Directive Principles and the Uniform Civil Code (UCC)

Unit III: Criminal Laws and Protection of Women

- **Offenses Against Women**
  - Adultery (Historical and recent legal developments)
  - Rape and sexual assault laws
  - Outraging the modesty of a woman
  - Domestic violence and legal remedies
- **Recent Legal Developments**
  - Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 (Nirbhaya Act)
  - Protection of Women from Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013
  - Changes in rape laws and marital rape debate in India

Unit IV: Women Welfare and Protective Legislation

- **Legislations Promoting Women's Welfare**
  - The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
  - Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994
  - Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
  - Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1987
  - Family Courts Act, 1984
- **Labour Welfare and Women Employment Laws**
  - Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
  - Factories Act, 1948 (provisions for women workers)
  - Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
  - Implementation of wage laws for women workers
  - Domestic Violence Act, 2005

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- **Emerging Issues and Contemporary Debates**
  - The role of artificial intelligence in addressing gender-based violence
  - Digital harassment and cyber laws for women's safety
  - Women's representation in corporate governance and decision-making

Suggested Readings

1. Chatterji, Ishita (2023) – *Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence*, Central Law Publication.
2. Kant, Anjani (2023) – *Law Relating to Women and Children*, Central Law Publication, Allahabad.
3. Myneni, S.R. (2022) – *Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence*, New Era Law Publication.
4. Sikka, Tina (2021) – *Sex, Consent and Justice: A New Feminist Framework*, Edinburgh University Press.
5. Khetrapal, Puja (2014) – *Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence*, Puja Law House.
6. Tripathi, S.C. & Arora (2014) – *Women and Criminal Law*, Central Law Publication, Allahabad.
7. Mamta Rao (2012) – *Law Relating to Women and Children*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
8. Chakrabarty, Dr. N.K. & Dr. Sachi Chakrabarty (2006) – *Gender Justice*, Jain Book.
9. Scholarly Articles & Reports: Reports by the National Commission for Women, UN Women, and Law Commission of India.

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B.A. LL.B. Seventh Semester

BALLB- 705
Paper-V

Forensic Science & Law

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective

1. Understanding the principles, history, and branches of forensic science, along with its role in the Indian legal system and forensic services.
2. Exploring the legal framework governing forensic evidence, including relevant laws, case precedents, and admissibility of forensic reports in court.
3. Examining crime scene investigation techniques, types of physical and electronic evidence, DNA profiling, and expert testimony in criminal cases.
4. Analyzing modern forensic interrogation methods such as polygraph tests, narco-analysis, and brain mapping, along with their legal and ethical implications.

Unit I: Introduction to Forensic Science and Law

- **Overview of Forensic Science**
  - History and Principles of Forensic Science
  - Branches of Forensic Science
  - Forensic Science Services in India
- **Legal Framework in Forensic Science**
  - Enacted Laws:
    - Indian Constitution
    - Bharatiya Sakshya Sanhita, 2023
    - Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
    - Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920
- **Forensic Evidence and Case Law**
  - Reports under Section 293 of Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023
  - Admissibility of Forensic Reports
  - Death Penalty and Presumption of Innocence
- **Types of Evidence and Investigation Issues**

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- Eyewitness Accounts and Corroboration
- Third-Degree Methods and Police Padding
- Circumstantial Evidence and Chain of Custody
- Voluntary Confessions and Role of Investigating Officers
- Duties of the Défense and Court's Responsibilities

Unit II: Crime Scene Investigation and Physical Evidence

- **Types and Significance of Physical Evidence**
  - Classification and Sources of Physical Evidence
  - Collection, Preservation, and Packaging Procedures
  - Chain of Custody and Documentation
- **Crime Scene Examination**
  - Protection, Photography, and Sketching
  - Searching, Collecting, and Preserving Evidence
  - Role of Investigators and Crime Scene Experts
- **Forensic Experts and Their Role**
  - Medical, Ballistics, Explosives, Fingerprint, and Photography Experts
  - Role of Dog Squads in Investigations
  - Expert Testimony in Court

Unit III: Electronic Evidence and DNA Profiling

- **Crimes Involving Digital and Electronic Evidence**
  - Introduction to Cyber Crimes
  - Types, Motives, and Modus Operandi
  - Collection, Packaging, and Admissibility of Electronic Evidence
- **DNA Profiling in Forensic Investigations**
  - Introduction to DNA and Its Forensic Significance
  - Collection, Preservation, and Analysis of Biological Samples
  - Blood, Semen, Urine, Saliva, Tissues, Bones, and Hair
  - Postmortem DNA Analysis and Its Role in Criminal Justice

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Unit IV: Advanced Forensic Techniques and Interrogation

- High-Tech Interrogation Methods
  - Introduction to Forensic Psychology
  - Polygraph Examination: Objectives and Legal Rights of the Subject
  - Narco-Analysis: Procedure and Legal Implications
  - Brain Mapping: Role of Investigators and Scientific Methods

Suggested Readings

1. Jandu, Sarita (2023) – *Forensic Science & Law*, Allahabad Law Agency
2. Singh, V.P. (2022) – *Forensic Science*, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi
3. Nabar, B.S. (2022) – *Forensic Science in Crime Investigation*, Asia Law House, New Delhi
4. Krishnamurthy, Rukmani (2022) – *An Introduction to Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation*, Selective & Scientific Books
5. Sharma, B.R. (2020) – *Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation and Trial*, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi

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B.A. LL.B. Seventh Semester

BALLB- 706
Paper – VI
Code of Civil Procedure & Limitation Act

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective

1. The course explores the fundamental principles of civil procedure, including key definitions, jurisdiction, and the institution of suits, ensuring a clear understanding of procedural requirements.
2. It covers various trial processes, including pleadings, evidence, interim orders, and execution of decrees, along with enforcement mechanisms such as attachment, arrest, and sale of property.
3. Special types of suits, including those involving government, firms, and indigent persons, as well as appellate remedies like appeals, reviews, references, and revisions, are examined in detail.
4. The law of limitation, its applicability, exceptions, and impact on civil litigation, along with practical training in drafting applications, writ petitions, and PILs, is also included.

Unit I: Introduction to Civil Procedure

- Definitions: Decree, Judgment, Order, Foreign Court, Foreign Judgment, Mesne Profit, Affidavit, Plaint, Written Statement, Legal Representative.
- Distinction between Decree & Judgment and between Decree & Order.
- Jurisdiction: Types, Hierarchy of Courts, Suit of a Civil Nature.
- Concepts of Res Sub Judice and Res Judicata.
- Place of Suing, Institution of Suit, Parties to the Suit.
- Joinder, Misjoinder, and Non-joinder of Parties.
- Representative Suits, Framing of Suit, Cause of Action.

Unit II: Trial Process and Execution of Decrees

- **Trial Procedures:**
  - Appearance, Ex-parte Proceedings, Summary Procedure.
  - Attendance of Witnesses, Adjournments.
  - Interim Orders: Injunctions, Appointment of Receiver, Arrest, and Attachment before Judgment.

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- Interest and Costs.

- **Execution of Decrees:**
  - Concept and General Principles.
  - Power of Courts in Execution of Decrees.
  - Enforcement Mechanisms: Arrest and Detention, Attachment, Sale, Delivery of Property.
  - Stay of Execution.

Unit III: Special Suits and Appellate Remedies

- **Suits in Special Cases:**
  - Suits by or Against Government.
  - Suits by or Against Firms.
  - Suit in Forma Pauperis.
  - Interpleader Suit.
- **Appeals, Review, Reference & Revision:**
  - Grounds and Procedure for Appeal.
  - Review and Reference to Higher Courts.
  - Revision Powers of Courts.

Unit IV: Miscellaneous Provisions and Law of Limitation

- **Miscellaneous Provisions:**
  - Transfer of Cases.
  - Restitution and Caveat.
  - Inherent Powers of the Court.
- **Law of Limitation:**
  - Meaning, Nature, and Scope of the Law of Limitation.
  - Bar of Limitation and Its Efficacy.
  - Concept of Sufficient Cause and Its Application.
  - Legal Disability: Meaning, Scope & Effect.
  - Continuous Running of Time: General Principles, Scope & Exceptions.
  - Law Relating to Registration of Documents.

Relevant Acts

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- The Civil Procedure Code, 1908
- The Limitation Act, 1963

Suggested Readings

1. Takwani C.K. (2023), *Civil Procedure*, EBC, Lucknow.
2. Singh Pramod Kumar (2021), *A to Z Civil Procedure Code-1908*, Whitesmann.
3. Mathur D.N. (2020), *The Code of Civil Procedure with Chapter Summary*, Central Law Publications.
4. Singh Avtar (2018), *The Code of Civil Procedure*, Central Law Publications.
5. Mulla D.F. (2017), *The Code of Civil Procedure*, Lexis Nexis, Delhi.
6. Mulla D.F. (2015), *The Key to Indian Practice (A Summary of the C.P.C.)*, Lexis Nexis, Delhi.
7. Jain M.P. (2011), *The Code of Civil Procedure*, Lexis Nexis, Delhi.

Would you like to include recent developments or case laws in this syllabus?

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B.A. LL.B. Eighth Semester

BALLB-801
Paper – I
Intellectual Property Law –Part- II

(Trademarks, Designs & Copyright)

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective

1. Provides a detailed understanding of intellectual property laws concerning trademarks, designs, and copyrights, including their registration, rights, and enforcement.
2. Examines legal frameworks governing infringement, available remedies, and international efforts in copyright protection.
3. Covers licensing, assignment, and transmission of intellectual property rights to ensure proper commercialization and legal compliance.
4. Explores emerging issues such as internet piracy, fair use provisions, and the impact of digital advancements on intellectual property laws.

Unit I: Trade Marks

- Introduction to Trade Marks and Statutory Authorities
- Principles and Procedure of Trade Mark Registration
- Rights Conferred by Registration of Trade Marks
- Infringement of Trade Marks and Legal Remedies

Unit II: Trade Mark Registration and Licensing

- Procedure and Duration of Trade Mark Registration
- Licensing, Assignment, and Transmission of Trade Marks
- Role of the Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB)
- Miscellaneous Provisions under Trade Mark Law

Unit III: Law of Designs

- Concept and Importance of Design Protection
- Law of Designs in India and the Role of the Controller of Designs
- Registration Process and Rights of a Design Holder

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- Infringement of Design Rights and Available Legal Remedies

Unit IV: Copyright Law

- Introduction to Copyright and its Characteristics
- Subject Matter of Copyright Protection
- Ownership, Assignment, and Term of Copyright
- International Conventions and Treaties on Copyright
- Infringement of Copyright, Fair Use Provisions, and Internet Piracy

List of relevant Acts:

- **Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, 1883** – Establishes international standards for industrial property protection, including patents, trademarks, and designs.
- **Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, 1886** – Ensures copyright protection for creative works across member countries.
- **Indian Copyright Act, 1957** – Governs copyright laws in India, covering ownership, infringement, and fair use provisions.
- **Indian Trademarks Act, 1999** – Regulates the registration, protection, and enforcement of trademarks in India.
- **Indian Designs Act, 2000** – Provides legal protection for industrial designs and outlines rights of design holders.

Suggested Readings

1. Singh Rakesh Kumar & Arunabh Banerjee (2022) – *Intellectual Property Rights*, Lexworth Gogia Law Agency.
2. Ramanujan Adaesh (2020) – *Patent Law: Cases and Materials*.
3. Ahuja V.K. (2017) – *Law Relating to Intellectual Property Rights*, Lexis Nexis.
4. Durafe Asha Vijay & Dhanshree Toradmal (2020) – *Intellectual Property Rights*, Dreamtech Press.
5. Mishra J.P. (2013) – *An Introduction to Intellectual Property Rights*, Central Law Publication.
6. Singh Avtar (2013) – *Intellectual Property Law*, Eastern Book Company.

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7. Wadera B.L. (2015) – *Law Relating to Patents, Trade Marks, Copyright, Designs & Geographical Indications*, Universal Law Publishing.

8. Gopalakrishnan N.S. & T.G. Agitha (2009) – *Principles of Intellectual Property*, Eastern Book Company.

9. S.K. Verma & Raman Mittal (2006) – *Intellectual Property Rights: A Global Vision*, Indian Law Institute Publication.

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B.A. LL.B. Eighth Semester

BALLB-802
Paper – II
PLEADING, DRAFTING, AND CONVEYANCING (CLINICAL)
(Practical Training – II + Viva-Voce)

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective

1- Provides practical training in pleading, drafting, and conveyancing, focusing on essential legal documentation.

2- Covers civil and criminal procedural laws, including decrees, judgments, orders, and trial procedures.

3- Develops skills in drafting legal petitions, applications, writs, and public interest litigations (PIL).

4- Includes hands-on exercises in drafting and conveyancing to enhance real-world legal practice.

Unit I: Fundamental Rules of Pleading

- Meaning, Definition, and History of Pleading
- Objectives and Interpretation of Pleading
- General and Fundamental Rules of Pleading
- Amendment of Pleadings
- Civil Pleadings: Plaint, Written Statement, Interlocutory Application, Original Petition, Affidavit, Execution Petition, Memorandum of Appeal, and Revision

Unit II: Criminal and Constitutional Pleadings

- **Criminal Pleadings:**
- Complaints, Bail Applications, Criminal Miscellaneous Applications, Memorandum of Appeal, Revision Petitions, Petition under Section 144 Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, Statement of Accused under Section 183 Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, Application under Section 503 Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, etc.
- **Constitutional Petitions:**
- Individual Petitions under Articles 32 & 226 of the Constitution of India, Public Interest Litigation (PIL), Special Leave Petitions (SLP), etc.

Unit III: Model Drafting of Applications and Legal Notices

- Civil Applications: Restoration of Suit, Amendment of Pleadings, Substitution of Parties, Setting Aside Ex-parte Decree, Alimony, Matrimonial Petitions, Appointment of

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Receiver/Local Commissioner, Compromise of Suit, Condonation of Delay, Execution Applications

- Criminal Applications: Bail, Legal Notices
- Drafting of Writ Petitions and PIL Petitions

Unit IV: Conveyancing – Theory and Model Drafts

- Introduction to Conveyancing: 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 Exercises

Students must complete **15 exercises in drafting** and **15 exercises in conveyancing** as part of their practical training.

Evaluation:

- **Written Examination (75 marks)** – Conducted by the university
- **Record File and Viva-Voce (25 marks)** – (15 marks for record file + 10 marks for viva-voce)

Suggested Readings

1. Sarkar S.K. (2022), *Guide to Drafting, Pleading & Conveyancing,* Premier Publishing Company.
2. Sharma Y.S. (2023), *The Law of Pleading, Drafting, and Conveyancing,* University Book House Pvt. Ltd.

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3. Srivastava K.K. (2018), *The Law of Pleading, Drafting, and Conveyancing,* CLA.
4. Dhingra S.N. & G.C. Mogha (2013), *Law & Pleadings in India,* Eastern Law House.
5. Chaturvedi R.N. (2018), *Pleadings, Drafting & Conveyance,* Central Law Publications.

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B.A. LL.B. Eighth Semester

BALLB-803

Paper – III
Land Laws Including Local Laws of Uttar Pradesh

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective

1. Provides a comprehensive understanding of land laws, emphasizing the local laws of Uttar Pradesh.
2. Explores the structure and functioning of revenue authorities, land management, and maintenance of revenue records.
3. Examines land tenure systems, consolidation processes, and related legal frameworks.
4. Analyzes the roles and powers of Gram Sabha and Nyaya Panchayat in land governance.

Unit I: UP Land Revenue Code, 2006

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

Unit II: Land Tenure and Revenue Assessment

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

Unit III: UP Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953

- Definitions, Declaration and Notification of Consolidation, Effects, Reconsolidation, and Cancellation
- Functioning of Consolidation Courts
- Consolidation Scheme: Objections and Disposals
- Statement of Principles Governing Land Consolidation

Unit IV: UP Panchayati Raj Act, 1947

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- Establishment, Constitution, Meetings, and Functions of Gram Sabha
- Gram Panchayat: Powers, Duties, and Eligibility of Members
- Nyaya Panchayat: Establishment, Appointment, Tenure of Panchs, Election, and Powers of Sarpanch
- Jurisdiction and Powers of Nyaya Panchayat

Suggested Readings

1- Maurya, R. R., & Singh, S. (2021). Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code, 2006 (2nd ed.). Central Law Publications.

2- Chaudhary, R. N., & Chaudhary, S. K. (2024). Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code: A Commentary. Eastern Book Company.

3- Gupta, R. P., & Singhal, S. (2023). Commentaries on the U.P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953. Hind Publishing House.

4- Rai, O. P. (2018). U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947 & Rules. Universal Law Publishers.

5- Padma T. & K.P.C. Rao (2021), *The Principles of Land Laws*, LT Publication.

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B.A. LL.B. Eighth Semester

BALLB-804
Paper – IV
HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND PRACTICE

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective

1- Offers a detailed understanding of human rights, their significance, and their legal foundation.

2- Explores the historical evolution, classification, and importance of human rights.

3- Examines key international conventions and their role in human rights protection.

4- Analyses human rights protection in India and the role of national and international institutions.

Unit-I: Fundamentals of Human Rights

- Meaning and evolution of human rights
- Ancient and natural law perspectives on human rights
- Relationship between natural rights, legal rights, and human rights
- Classification and significance of human rights

Unit-II: International Framework for Human Rights Protection

- United Nations Charter and its role in human rights protection
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and its legal significance
- Key international human rights instruments:
  - International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (1966)
  - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
  - The European Convention on Human Rights (1950)
  - The American Convention on Human Rights (1969)
  - The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights
  - Vienna Conference on Human Rights
  - Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

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- Rights of the Aged

Unit-III: Human Rights in India

- Human rights in India and their constitutional protection
- The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
- Judicial activism in human rights protection
- Role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in promoting and safeguarding human rights
- Rights and duties of refugees

Unit-IV: Institutional Mechanisms for Human Rights Protection

- 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 Tribes
- International human rights institutions focusing on the protection of:
  - Women
  - Children
  - Minorities
  - Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Suggested Readings

1. Myneni S.R. (2023), *Human Rights Law and Practice*, Allahabad Central Agency
2. Sen S.N. (2022), *Human Rights*, Shri Sai Law Publication, Faridabad (First Edition)
3. Kapoor S.K. (2021), *International Law and Human Rights*, Allahabad Central Law Agency
4. Awasthi & Kataria (2005), *Law Relating to Protection of Human Rights*, Orient Publishing Company, New Delhi (Second Edition)
5. Agrawal H.O. (2005), *Human Rights*, Allahabad Central Law Publications (Eighth Edition)
6. Khanna D.P. (2001), *Reforming Human Rights*, Manas Publications, New Delhi
7. Sharma Gokulesh (2000), *Human Rights and Legal Remedies*, Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi (First Edition)

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8. Chandra Umesh (2000), *Human Rights*, Allahabad Central Agency

B.A. LL.B. Eight Semester

BALLB-805
Paper – V
Offences Against Children and Juvenile Justice System

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective

This course aims to provide an in-depth understanding of juvenile delinquency, its causes, and theoretical perspectives. It explores international efforts to address juvenile delinquency, cross-cultural legal frameworks, and the protection of children under various laws. Additionally, it examines offences against children, juvenile justice procedures, and legal provisions related to child rights.

Unit I: Juvenile Delinquency – Meaning and Causes

- Historical background and meaning of juvenile delinquency
- Causes and contributing factors of juvenile delinquency
- Psychological and sociological aspects of juvenile delinquency
- Impact of family environment, peer influence, and socio-economic conditions on juvenile delinquency
- Role of media and technology in shaping juvenile behaviour
- Measures for prevention and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders

Unit II: Theoretical Foundations of Juvenile Delinquency

- Sutherland's Differential Association Theory
- Albert K. Cohen's Delinquent Subculture Theory
- Psychological and biological theories
- Merton's Strain Theory

Unit III: International and Comparative Legal Frameworks

- United Nations initiatives for eliminating juvenile delinquency
- Comparative analysis of juvenile delinquency laws in Common Law and Civil Law countries

Unit IV: Offences Against Children and Juvenile Justice

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- Offences Against Children

  (a) Sexual abuse
  (b) Drug abuse
  (c) Forced prostitution
  (d) Offences against juveniles under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000

- Juvenile Justice and Child Rights
- Treatment of juveniles under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000
- Child rights under international conventions
- Prohibition of child labour: Constitutional and legal provisions
- Rights of the unborn child under Hindu Law, Property Law, Criminal Law, and laws on maintenance, benefits, and relief
- Child Marriage Restraint Act in India

Suggested Readings

1- Ganguly, Enakshi, Kalpana Purushothaman, and Puneeta Roy (2023), *Juvenile Not Delinquent: Children in Conflict with the Law*, Speaking Tiger Publishing Pvt. Ltd.

2- Jaybhaye Atul (2023), *Revisiting Juvenile Justice in India: A Study on Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015*, Routledge, Milton Park, U.K.

3- Bajpai G.S. (2019), *Juvenile Justice: Impact and Implementation in India*, Bloomsbury India.

4- Dwivedi Manish (2017), *Juvenile Justice System in India*, Adhyayan Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi.

5- Kumari Ved (2004), *The Juvenile Justice System in India: From Welfare to Rights*, Oxford University Press, India.

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B.A. LL.B. Eighth Semester

BALLB-806
Paper – VI
Professional Ethics and Professional Accountability (Clinical)
(Practical Training – III + Viva-Voce)

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective

1- Provides a comprehensive understanding of the legal profession, its ethical principles, and the regulatory framework governing advocates in India.

2- Explores the professional duties of advocates towards clients, courts, colleagues, and society, emphasizing ethical conduct and legal responsibilities.

3- Examines the Bench-Bar relationship, the significance of professional misconduct, and the rights and privileges of advocates.

4- Analyses the Contempt of Court Act, its constitutional validity, types of contempt, legal defences, and judicial remedies.

Unit I: Introduction to the Advocates Act, 1961

- Historical Background of the Advocates Act, 1961
- Legal Framework Prior to the Act
- Objectives and Reasons for Passing the Act
- Key Definitions and Scope of the Act

Unit II: Development and Regulation of the Legal Profession in India

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

Unit III: Professional Ethics and Advocacy

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- Concept and Importance of Professional Ethics
- Standards of Professional Conduct and Etiquette
- Conflict Between Interest and Duty
- Duties of an Advocate
    - Duty to the Court
    - Duty to the Client
    - Duty to Opponents
    - Duty to Colleagues
    - Duty to Society and Legal Aid Obligation

Unit IV: Bench-Bar Relationship and Contempt of Court

- Bench-Bar Relationship: Role in the Administration of Justice
- Professional Misconduct and Its Consequences
- Rights and Privileges of Advocates
- Contempt of Court Act, 1971
    - Historical Development of Contempt Law in India
    - Object and Constitutional Validity of the Act
    - Definition and Types of Contempt
    - Contempt by Judges, Magistrates, Lawyers, and Other Persons
    - Cognizance, Procedure, and Appellate Provisions
    - Defences Against Contempt Charges
    - Punishment and Remedies

Acts and Rules Covered

- The Advocates Act, 1961
- The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971
- The Advocates Welfare Fund Act, 2001
- The Bar Council of India Rules, 1961

Examination and Evaluation

- **Written Examination**: 75 Marks

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- **Case Study & Viva-Voce**: 25 Marks

Suggested Readings

1. Navneet Vibhaw (2023), *Professional Ethics for Lawyers*, Lexis Nexis.
2. Myneni S.R. (2020), *Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers & Bar-Bench Relation*, Asia Law Book.
3. Subramanian R. (2017), *Professional Ethics, 2nd Edition*, Oxford University Press.
4. Sirohi J.P.S. & Sunil Sirohi (2006), *Professional Ethics, Lawyer's Accountability, Bench-Bar Relationship*, ALA.
5. Shree Avrom (1994), *Advocacy*, Universal, Delhi.
6. Evam Keith (1994), *The Golden Rules of Advocacy*, Universal, Delhi.

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B.A. LL.B. Ninth Semester

BALLB- 901

Paper – I

RIGHT TO INFORMATION AND TRANSPARANCY LAWS

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective

1- Explores the evolution, constitutional foundation, and international influence on the Right to Information.

2- Examines the RTI Act, 2005, its key provisions, and its role in promoting transparency and good governance.

3- Analyzes the interplay between the Right to Information and the Right to Privacy under Indian law.

4- Discusses the powers, functions, and effectiveness of Information Commissions in enforcing RTI.

Unit I: Evolution and Legal Framework of RTI

- Concept, origin, and evolution of the Right to Information.
- International perspectives: UDHR, Johannesburg Principles, and International Covenants.
- Constitutional foundation of RTI in India.
- Supreme Court judgments on the right to information.

Unit II: Right to Information and Governance

- RTI as a tool for transparency, accountability, and good governance.
- Emerging trends: Right to Know Vs. Right to Privacy.
- RTI and its significance in a democratic society.

Unit III: Provisions of the RTI Act, 2005

- Definitions and key concepts: Public Authority, Chief Information Commissioner, Public Information Officers, and Third Party.
- Rights and obligations under the Act (Sections 3-11).

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- Exemptions from disclosure of information.

Unit IV: Implementation and Enforcement

- Role, powers, and functions of the Central and State Information Commissions.
- Appeals and penalties for non-compliance (Sections 17-20).
- Challenges and future prospects of the RTI Act.

Suggested Readings

1- Sharma, M.L. (2022). *Right to Information & Jurisprudence.* Vitasta.

2- Barowalia, J.N. (2021). *Commentary on the Right to Information Act.* Universal Lexis Nexis.

3- Kumar, Niraj (2022). *RTI Case Digest S.C. & H.C.* Bharat Law House.

4- Roy, Aruna (2018). *The RTI Story: Power to the People.* Roli Books.

5- Kumar, Niraj (2020). *Treatise on Right to Information Act, 2005.* Bharat Law House Pvt. Ltd.

6- Universal's Concise Commentary (2016). *The Right to Information Act, 2005.* Universal Law Publications.

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B.A. LL.B. Ninth Semester

BALLB-902
Paper – II

BANKING AND INSURANCE LAW

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective

1. Explores the regulatory framework governing banking and insurance in India, including key legislations and regulatory bodies.
2. Examines the legal relationship between banks and customers, covering contractual obligations, rights, and dispute resolution mechanisms.
3. Analyzes principles of lending, debt recovery laws, and the impact of banking frauds on financial institutions and consumers.
4. Provides insights into various types of insurance, policy regulations, consumer protection mechanisms, and the role of insurance regulatory authorities.

Unit I: Banking System in India

- Types of banks and their functions
- Banking regulatory framework:
  - Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
  - Banking Regulation Act, 1949
- Relationship between banker and customer:
  - Legal character and contractual obligations
  - Duties and liabilities of banks towards customers
  - The Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 1995
  - Consumer rights under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986

Unit II: Lending, Securities, and Debt Recovery

- Principles of lending and financial assistance to weaker sections
- Securities in banking transactions and associated risks
- Mechanisms for debt recovery:
  - Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993

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- Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interests Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act)

Unit III: Banking Frauds and Emerging Trends

- Nature and types of banking frauds
- Legal framework for controlling banking frauds
- Modern banking practices:
  - Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) and Internet banking
  - Smart cards and credit cards

Unit IV: Insurance Law and Regulation

- Nature and scope of insurance contracts
- Types of insurance:
  - Life Insurance
  - Mediclaim Insurance
  - Property Insurance
  - Fire Insurance
  - Motor Vehicles Insurance
- Regulatory framework:
  - Constitution, functions, and powers of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA)
  - Application of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 to insurance claims
  - Settlement of claims, reassurances, and impact of suicide on policies
  - Social, rural, and agricultural insurance
  - Health insurance: Challenges and prospects in India
  - The role of the Insurance Ombudsman in India

Suggested Readings:

1. Gurusamy S. (2023), *A Textbook of Banking and Insurance*, Vijay Nicole.
2. Chaudhary R.M. (2022), *Banking Laws*, Central Law Publications.
3. Kumar Sunil (2020), *Essentials of Banking and Insurance*, JSR Publishing House.
4. Singh Avtar (2007), *Law of Banking & Negotiable Instruments: An Introduction*, EBC, Lucknow.

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5- K.S.N. Murthy & K.V.S. Sarma (2023) Modern Law of Insurance in India, Lexis Nexis,
6- Avtar Singh (2022) Law of Insurance, Eastern Book Company (EBC)
7- M.N. Srinivasan (2021) Principles of Insurance Law, Lexis Nexis
8- Mitra B.C.(2020) Law Relating to Marine Insurance, Asia Law House
9- M.L. Tannan (2023) Tannan's Banking Law and Practice in India, Lexis Nexis,
10- R.K. Gupta (2022) Banking: Law and Practice, Modern Law Publications
11- S.N. Gupta (2021) The Banking Law in Theory and Practice, Universal Law Publishing

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B.A. LL.B. Ninth Semester

BALLB-903
Paper – III
CRIMINOLOGY, PENOLOGY, AND VICTIMOLOGY

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective

1. Provides an in-depth understanding of criminology, including the nature, scope, causes of crime, and different schools of thought in criminal behavior.
2. Explores major criminological theories, including biological, psychological, and sociological perspectives, along with the causes of juvenile delinquency.
3. Examines penology by analyzing various punishment theories, correctional measures, prison reforms, probation, parole, and the debate on capital punishment.
4. Focuses on the police system, law enforcement, police accountability, victimology, rights of victims, compensation, and the role of the justice system in victim protection.

Unit I: Introduction to Criminology

- Definition, nature, scope, and importance of criminology
- Concept of White-Collar Crime – Causes and prevention
- Schools of Criminology:
  - Classical & Neo-Classical School
  - Lombroso's Biological Theory
  - Sociological and Socialistic Theories
  - Cartographic and Psychological Theories

Unit II: Theories and Causes of Crime

- General Causes of Crime: Biological, psychological, and social factors
- Major Theories of Crime:
  - Lombrosian Theory
  - Psychiatric Theory
  - Differential Association Theory
  - Anomie Theory

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- Multiple Causation Theories

- Juvenile Delinquency – Causes, legal framework, and preventive measures

Unit III: Penology and Punishment

- Concept and Justification of Punishment
  - Deterrent Theory
  - Retributive Theory
  - Preventive Theory
  - Reformative Theory
  - Capital Punishment – Debates and Justifications
- Correctional Measures
  - Prison and Open-Air Systems
  - Probation and Parole
  - Indeterminate Sentencing and Correctional Institutions

Unit IV: Police System and Victimology

- Police System in India – Structural organization and functions
- Powers and Duties of Police under the Police Act and Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita
- Police Accountability – Custodial violence and liabilities of police officers
- Victimology –
  - Rights of victims
  - Compensation and rehabilitation of victims
  - Role of the criminal justice system in victim protection

Suggested Readings

1. Myneni S.R. – *Crime, Criminology and Penology*, Allahabad Law Agency, 2023
2. Ahuja Ram & Mukesh Ahuja – *Criminology*, Rawat Publications, 2023
3. Paranjape N.V. – *Criminology, Penology including Victimology*, Central Law Publications, 2021

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4. Ponnia M. – *Criminology and Penology*, Allahabad Law Agency, 2018
5. Siddique Ahmed – *Criminology, Penology, and Victimology*, Eastern Book Company, 2017
7- Walklate, Sandra. (2017), *Handbook of Victims and Victimology*, Routledge.
8- Goodey, Jo. (2016), *Victims and Victimology: Research, Policy, and Practice*, Routledge.
9- Akers, Ronald L., & Sellers, Christine S. (2013), *Criminological Theories: Introduction, Evaluation, and Application*, Oxford University Press.
10- Schmalleger, Frank. (2012), *Criminology Today: An Integrative Introduction*, Pearson.

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B.A. LL.B. Ninth Semester

BALLB-905
Paper - V
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective:

1. Covers constitutional provisions, judicial activism, and key environmental principles.
2. Examines laws on pollution control and the role of regulatory bodies.
3. Analyzes legal frameworks for forest and wildlife conservation.
4. Discusses enforcement, tribunals, and judicial interventions for environmental justice.

Unit I: Introduction to Environmental Law

- Environmental issues and types of pollution
- Concept of sustainable development
- Constitutional provisions and environmental protection
- Judicial activism and environmental principles (Precautionary Principle, Polluter Pays Principle, Public Trust Doctrine)

Unit II: Pollution Control Laws

- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
  - Definitions, powers, and functions of Central and State Pollution Control Boards
  - Sampling of effluents and citizen suit provisions
- The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Unit III: Environmental Protection and Tribunals

- The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010
  - Role and powers of appellate authorities
  - Environmental justice mechanisms

Unit IV: Forest and Wildlife Conservation Laws

- Indian Forest Act, 1927

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- Types of forests: Private, Reserved, Protected, and Village Forests

- The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
- The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
  - Authorities under the Act
  - Protection of wildlife and specified plants
  - Regulation of trade in wildlife and animal articles

Relevant Legislations

1. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
2. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
3. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
4. The National Environment Tribunal Act, 1955
5. The National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997
6. The Indian Forest Act, 1927
7. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
8. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972

Suggested Readings

1- Swami Maheshwara N. (2022), *Textbook on Environmental Law*, Asia Law House

2- Shastri S.C. (2022), *Environmental Law*, Eastern Book Company

3- Divan Shyam & Rossner Armin (2022), *Environmental Law and Policy in India*, Oxford University Press

4- Leela Krishnan P. (2018), *Environmental Law in India*, Lexis Nexis

5- Singh C.P. (2013), *Paryavaran Vidhi* (Environmental Law), Allahabad Law Publication

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B.A. LL.B. Ninth Semester

BALLB-904
Paper – IV
Investment and Competition Laws

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective

1. Explores the structure, significance, and regulatory authorities governing financial markets, along with key financial reforms in India.
2. Examines the evolution of competition law, anti-competitive practices, and the role of the Competition Commission of India in regulating fair market practices.
3. Analyzes corporate finance laws, including securities regulations, financial recovery mechanisms, and the legal framework for investment protection.
4. Discusses the regulation of foreign trade, multinational corporations, and foreign exchange policies, focusing on compliance, control, and legal frameworks.

Unit I: Financial Markets and Regulatory Authorities

- Introduction, meaning, and significance of financial markets
- Financial reforms and the present scenario
- Regulatory authorities governing financial markets

Unit II: Competition Law in India

- Background and evolution of competition law
- Prohibitions under competition law (Anti-competitive agreements, abuse of dominant position, and combinations)
- Competition Commission of India: Powers, functions, and regulatory role

Unit III: Corporate Finance and Regulatory Framework

- Securities and Financial Laws:
  - Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956
  - SEBI Act, 1992
  - Depositories Act, 1996
- Financial Recovery and Security Mechanisms:

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- The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002

Unit IV: Regulation of Foreign Trade and Multinational Corporations

- Legal framework for foreign trade and investment:
  - Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992
  - Control and regulation of foreign companies in India
  - Foreign collaborations and joint ventures
- Regulatory framework for foreign exchange and multinational corporations:
  - UNCTAD Draft Model on Trans-National Corporations
  - Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA): Policies, authorities, and impact

Suggested Readings:

1. Roy, Abir & Jayant Kumar (2023), *Competition Law in India*, Eastern Law House.
2. Whish, Richard & Bailey, David (2021), *Competition Law*, Oxford University Press.
3. Vahini, Dr. Versha (2021), *Indian Competition Law*, Lexis Nexis.
4. Vyas, Neha (2021), *Competition Law: Concepts, Law and Practice*, Eastern Book Company.
5. Keshar, Krishan (2018), *Competition Law*, Singhal Law Publications.
6. Shani, Adv. Gautam & Sudhanshu Kumar (2021), *Indian Competition Law*, Taxmann Publications.
7. Tripathi, S.C. (2021), *Competition Law*, Central Law House.

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B.A. LL.B. Ninth Semester

BALLB-906
Paper – VI
ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (CLINICAL)
(Practical Training – IV + Viva-Voce)

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective

1- Covers the concept, need, and advantages of ADR, focusing on arbitration, conciliation, mediation, and negotiation as alternatives to traditional litigation.

2- Explores the legal framework under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, including the jurisdiction and procedural aspects of arbitral proceedings.

3- Examines the enforcement, appeal, and revision of arbitral awards, along with the rule-making powers of the High Court and Central Government.

4- Discusses international commercial arbitration, enforcement of foreign awards under the New York and Geneva Conventions, and other ADR mechanisms like Lok Adalats and summary trials.

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 – Objectives, development, and salient features
- Arbitration: Definition, sources, kinds, scope, and distinction from court proceedings
- Arbitration agreement and composition of the arbitral tribunal

Unit II: Arbitral Proceedings and Jurisdiction

- Jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal
- Conduct of arbitral proceedings
- Making of an arbitral award and termination of proceedings

Unit III: Enforcement and Appeals

- Recourse against arbitral awards
- Finality and enforcement of arbitral awards
- Appeal and revision in arbitration

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- Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) system – objectives, meaning, and types
- Rule-making power of the High Court and the Central Government

Unit IV: International Arbitration and Other ADR Mechanisms

- International Commercial Arbitration – Key provisions and enforcement of foreign awards
- Recognition and enforcement under the New York Convention and Geneva Convention
- Conciliation, mediation, Lok Adalat, and permanent Lok Adalat
- Negotiation and summary trials

Evaluation

- **Written Examination**: 75 marks (conducted by the university)
- **Exercises and Viva-Voce**: 25 marks

Acts to be Studied

1. Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
2. Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987

Suggested Readings

1- Bindal Saurabh (2023) – *Law of Arbitration and Conciliation and Alternative Dispute Resolution*, Eastern Book Company

2- Tripathi S.C. (2021) – *Alternative Dispute Resolution*, EBC, Lucknow

3- Saharay Madhusudan (2023) – *The Principles of Alternative Dispute Resolution*, Alt. Publications

4- Padama T. Rao K.P.C. (2023) – *The Principles of Alternative Dispute Resolution*, Alt. Publications

5- Tripathi S.C. (2018) – *Alternative Dispute Resolution*, Central Law Publications

6- Saraf B.P. & M. Jhunjhunwala (2000) – *Law of Arbitration & Conciliation*, Snow White, Mumbai

7- Rao P.C. & William Sheffield (1997) – *Alternative Dispute Resolution*, Universal, Delhi

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B.A. LL.B. Tenth Semester

BALLB-1001
Paper - I
PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective

1- Covers the historical development of taxation in India, key characteristics, and constitutional provisions governing taxation.

2- Explores key concepts such as income, tax incidence, chargeable income, heads of income, and clubbing of income.

3- Examines the powers and functions of tax authorities, procedures for assessment, search and seizure, appeals, and dispute resolution.

4- Analyzes the evolution, features, registration process, compliance requirements, and legal framework of GST in India.

Unit I: General Principles of Taxation

- Historical development of taxation in India
- Concept and characteristics of taxation
- Constitutional provisions related to taxation: taxation and freedom of trade, commerce, and intercourse
- Division of taxation powers between the Central and State Governments
- Difference between tax and fee
- Canons of taxation and 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 Assesses
- Residential status and tax incidence
- Chargeable income and heads of income:

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- Salaries
- Income from house property
- Profits and gains from business or profession
- Capital gains
- Income from other sources

- Clubbing of income

Unit III: Authorities – Powers and Functions

- Appointment of tax authorities
- Powers and procedure of assessment
- Search and seizure procedures
- Appeals, revisions, and references
- Settlement of tax-related grievances

Unit IV: Goods and Services Tax (GST)

- Historical development of GST and its impact on the existing indirect tax structure
- Meaning, definition, and salient features of GST
- Appointment of officers, their powers, and functions
- Powers related to inspection, search, seizure, and arrest
- Registration under GST: procedure, amendment, cancellation, and suspension
- Appeals process: Authorities, High Court, and Supreme Court

Relevant Acts

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

Suggested Readings

1- Raj Kailash (2023), *Taxation Laws*, Allahabad Law Agency

2- Pathak Neha (2023), *Principles of Taxation Laws*, Taxmann Publication

3- Ratan Jyoti (2022), *Taxation Law*, Bharat Law House

4- Myneni S.R. (2019), *Law of Taxation*, Allahabad Law Agency

5- Kumar Atal (2017), *Taxation Law*, Central Law Publication

6- Iyenger Sampat (1998), *Law of Income Tax*

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B.A. LL.B. Tenth Semester

BALLB-1002
Paper – II
International Humanitarian Law & Armed Conflict Regulations

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective

1- Covers the fundamental concepts, historical evolution, and significance of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) in modern warfare.

2- Examines the Geneva Conventions and their role in protecting victims of armed conflicts, including civilians, prisoners of war, and combatants.

3- Differentiates between internal, international, and non-international armed conflicts, analyzing their legal frameworks and implications.

4- Explores enforcement mechanisms, including the International Criminal Court (ICC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and judicial mandates for the protection of prisoners and detainees.

Unit – I: Introduction

- History and evolution of International Humanitarian Law
- Growth and significance of IHL in modern warfare
- Sources of International Humanitarian Law (Treaties, Customary Law, Judicial Decisions)
- Relationship between IHL and Human Rights Law
- Role of the United Nations and other international organizations in the development of IHL

Unit – II: Geneva Conventions System

- Overview of the four Geneva Conventions
  - Protection of wounded and sick soldiers
  - Rights of prisoners of war
  - Protection of civilians during conflicts

Unit – III: Armed Conflicts

- Classification of armed conflicts
  - Internal armed conflicts
  - International armed conflicts
  - Non-international armed conflicts

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Unit – IV: Enforcement Machinery

- Role of the International Criminal Court (ICC)
- Functions of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
- Judicial mandates for prisoners, detainees, and prison administration
- Overview of the Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003

Suggested Readings

1- Solis D. Gary (2022), *The Law of Armed Conflict: International Humanitarian Law in War*, Cambridge University Press.

2- Peeler Bryan (2021), *The Persistence of Reciprocity in International Humanitarian Law*, Cambridge University Press.

3- Fleck Dieter (2021), *The Handbook of International Humanitarian Law*, Oxford University Press.

4- Soul Ben & Akande Depo (2020), *International Humanitarian Law*, Oxford University Press.

5- McFarlane Team (2020), *Autonomous Weapon Systems and the Law of Armed Conflict: Compatibility with International Humanitarian Law*.

6- Detter Ingrid (2000), *The Law of War*, Cambridge University Press.

7- Roberts A. & Guelff R. (2000), *Documents on the Laws of War*, Oxford University Press.

8- *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*, Advisory Opinion, ICJ Reports (1996).

9- Pratap Ravindra (2003), *India's Attitude towards IHL*, in Mani (ed.), *International Humanitarian Law in South Asia*, Geneva: ICRC.

10- Balachandran M.K. & Rose Verghese (1997), *International Humanitarian Law*, Geneva: ICRC.

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B.A. LL.B. Tenth Semester

BALLB-1003
Paper – III

TECHNOLOGY NAD CYBER LAWS

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective

1. Provide a thorough understanding of the legal frameworks governing E-commerce transactions, online contracting, and digital banking in India.
2. Explore the legal aspects of Cyber Crimes, including defamation, hacking, and crimes involving mobile technology.
3. Examine the regulation of Genetic and Medical Technologies, focusing on legal challenges in biotechnology and healthcare.
4. Analyze broadcasting laws, including regulations for cable television networks and the control of broadcasting in the context of emerging technologies.

Unit I: E-Commerce

- Overview of E-Commerce: Concept, Growth, and Impact on Legal Systems
- Online Contracting: Legal recognition of electronic contracts, terms, and conditions
- Online Securities Offering: Regulatory framework, challenges, and compliance
- E-Banking: Legal aspects of electronic transactions, digital signatures, and security measures

Unit II: Cyber Crimes

- Obscenity in Cyberspace: Legal issues surrounding online obscenity and related laws
- Defamation: Understanding online defamation, cyber defamation, and legal remedies
- Hacking and Cracking: Definitions, types, and legal provisions under the Information Technology Act
- Crime Through Mobile Phones: Mobile frauds, cyberbullying, and regulations governing mobile technologies

Unit III: Genetic and Medical Technologies

- Regulation of Genetic Technology: Legal challenges in genetic research, cloning, and genetic privacy
- Laws on Medical Technology: Legal frameworks for medical devices, biotechnology, and ethical concerns related to medical technology advancements

Unit IV: Broadcasting and Telecommunications Law

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- Regulation and Control of Broadcasting: Overview of broadcasting laws, licensing, and regulation in India
- Law Relating to Cable Television Networks: Control over cable TV operators, content regulation, and licensing

Law in India:

- Information Technology Act, 2000: Objectives, key provisions, and challenges of implementation
- Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008: Key amendments, cyber-crime regulations, and updates in the legal framework

Suggested Reading:

1- V.S. Surya Prakash (2023), *Technology and Analytics for Law and Justice*, Oak Bridge Publication Pvt.
2- Kumar Santosh (2023), *Text on Information Technology Laws*, Whiteman Publication
3- Myneni S.R. (2023), *Information Technology Law*, Asia Law House
4- Malik Krishna Pal (2023), *Information Technology & Cyber Law*, Allahabad Law Agency
5- Ratan Jyoti, Vijay Ratan (2023), *Cyber Laws and Information Technology*, Bharat Law House Pvt. Ltd.

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BALLB-1004
Paper – IV

Law of International Organization & Institutions

Marks: 75
+25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective

1. To understand the concept, nature, and historical development of international organizations.
2. To analyze the structure, functions, and role of key global institutions such as the League of Nations and the United Nations.
3. To study the composition, powers, and achievements of various UN organs and specialized agencies.
4. To explore international economic and financial institutions, including the WTO, IMF, and UNCTAD, and their impact on global governance.

Unit I: Introduction to International Organizations

- Concept and nature of international organizations
- The progress of mankind towards international cooperation
- Individual visions and organized peace movements

Unit II: The League of Nations and the United Nations

- League of Nations: General provisions, organs (Assembly, Council, Secretariat)
- Causes of the League's failure
- Comparative analysis of the League Covenant and the UN Charter
- United Nations: Genesis, creation, purposes, principles, membership, legal capacity, privileges, and immunities

Unit III: United Nations Organs and Functions

- UN Organs: Composition, powers, and functions
- Achievements of the United Nations
- Review and revision of the UN Charter

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Unit IV: Specialized Agencies and International Economic Organizations

- Specialized Agencies: Concept and relationship with the UN (UNESCO, ILO, WTO, Regional Organizations)
- International Economic and Financial Institutions:
  - UN Development Program (UNDP)
  - General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and WTO
  - UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
  - UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)
  - International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Suggested Reading:

1- Varaki Maria, Vilaca Vas Concelos (2021), *Ethical Leadership in International Organizations: Concept, Narrative, Judgment, and Assessment*, Cambridge University Press

2- Hurd Ian (2020), *International Organization: Politics, Law, Practice*, Cambridge University Press

3- Moelle P. Morits (2019), *The International Responsibility of Intervention Organizations: Cooperation in Peacekeeping Operations*, Cambridge University Press

4- Voulgaris, Nikolas (2019), *Allocating International Responsibility between Member States and International Organizations*, Hart Publication

5- Yearwood R.F. Ronnie (2012), *The Interaction Between World Organization Law and External International Law*, Routledge

6- Bowetts (2009), *Law of International Institutions*, Sweet & Maxwell

7- Steiner J. (2003), *Textbook on EEC Law*, London

8- Kruger A.O. (2000), *WTO as an International Organization*, University of Chicago Press

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B.A. LL.B. Tenth Semester

BALLB-1005

Paper – V

Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence

Marks: 75 +25=100

Credits : 3+1=4

Course Objective

1. To understand the concepts of equality, patriarchy, and feminist jurisprudence.
2. To analyze the evolution and impact of legal feminism in India.
3. To examine offences against women under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and related laws.
4. To explore women's empowerment through legal provisions and policies.

Unit – I: Concept and Evolution of Gender Justice

1. Concept of equality, patriarchy, and inclusiveness in law.
2. Feminist jurisprudence:
   a) Liberal feminism
   b) Radical feminism
   c) Socialist feminism
3. Legal feminism in India.
4. Women's rights under the Indian Constitution.

Unit – II: International and National Legal Framework

1. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), 1979.
2. Institutions promoting gender justice:
   a) International Commission on the Status of Women
   b) National Commission for Women Act, 1990

Unit – III: Offences Against Women under Criminal Laws and Related Laws

1. Offences under the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
   a) Rape
   b) Dowry death
   c) Cruelty
   d) Termination of pregnancy under IPC
2. Compensatory jurisprudence with special reference to crime victims.
3. Female foeticide and the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act, 1994.

Unit – IV: Women Empowerment and Legal Provisions

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1. Women's participation in the labour force in India.
2. Relevant provisions of the Equal Remuneration Act.
3. Women's representation in Parliament, State Legislatures, and Local Bodies.

Suggested Readings:

1- Chatterji Ishita (2023), Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence, Central Law Publication.
2- Kant Anjani (2023), Law Relating to Women and Children, Central Law Publication, Allahabad.
3- Myneni S.R. (2022), Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence, New Era Law Publication.
4- Sikka Tina (2021), Sex, Consent, and Justice: A New Feminist Framework, Edinburgh University Press.
5- Khetrapal Puja (2014), Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence, Puja Law House.
6- Tripathi S.C. & Arora (2014), Women and Criminal Law, Central Law Publication, Allahabad.
7- Mamta Rao (2012), Law Relating to Women and Children, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
8- Chakrabarty Dr. N.K. & Dr. Sachi Chakrabarty (2006), Gender Justice, Jain Book Publication.

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B.A. LL.B. Tenth Semester

BALLB-1006

Paper – VI

Moot Court Exercise and Internship (Clinical) (Practical Training – V + Viva-Voce)

Marks: =100

Credits : 2+2=4

Course Objective

1. To understand the practical applicability of procedural laws through moot court exercises and internships.
2. To enhance students' advocacy skills and legal reasoning by participating in moot courts.
3. To provide practical exposure by observing court proceedings in civil and criminal cases.
4. To develop interviewing techniques, pre-trial preparation skills, and professional legal conduct.

Course components:

Part I: Written Assignment (50 Marks / 2 Credits)

- Each student shall be required to participate in at least three moot courts based on assigned problems. The performance shall be evaluated on the basis of written submissions.
- Students shall observe trials in two cases, one civil and one criminal, during the course of the last four or five years of the B.A. LL.B. programme. They shall maintain a detailed record of the proceedings, noting the various stages observed on different dates of hearing as part of their court assignment.
- Students shall also be required to observe at least two client interviewing sessions at a Lawyer's Office or Legal Aid Office and record the same in a diary, focusing on interviewing techniques.
- Further, students shall observe pre-trial preparations, including drafting of documents and court papers by advocates, as well as the procedure for filing of suits or petitions, and record these observations in their internship diary.

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Part II: Viva-Voce (50 Marks / 2 Credits)

- The viva-voce examination shall be conducted on the basis of the components covered under Part I, including moot court exercises, court observations, interviewing techniques, pre-trial preparations, and internship records.
- .

Suggested Readings:

1- Myneni S.R. (2022), *Moot Court Exercise and Internship*, Asia Law House.

2- Kumari Vidya T (2021), *Moot Court Exercise and Internship*, Asia Law House.

3- Padma T. Rao K.P.C. (2020), *Moot Court: Observation of Trial, Practical Preparation, and Internship*, A.L.T. Publication.

4- Basu D.D. (2021) – *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, LexisNexis.

5- Kumar Narender (2020) – *Legal Ethics, Accountability, and Bar-Bench Relations*, Central Law Publications.

6- Agarwal Nomita (2019) – *Legal Research Methodology and Moot Court Advocacy*, Central Law Agency.

7- Singh Avtar (2018) – *Moot Court and Mock Trials: Art of Advocacy and Trial Advocacy*, Universal Law Publishing.

8- Suresh Kumar Sharma (2018) – *Practical Training: Moot Court and Viva-Voce*, Satyam Law International.

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