LL.B (HONS.)

SYLLABUS

FROM

2021

&

ONWARDS

SCHOOL OF LAW

UNIVERSITY OF KASHMIR

LL. B (HONS.) SCHEME

LL.B (HONS.) SEMESTER-WISE PAPER SCHEME

Semester	Subject and Details		Page No.	Remarks
	Code	Subject		
LLB 1st	LB21101C	Law of Crimes – I (General Principles)	2-3	Compulsory/ Core Subjects
	LB21102C	Law of Contract – I (General Principles of Law of Contract and Specific Relief Act)	4-8	
	LB21103C	Family Law – I (Muslim Law)	9-11	
	LB21104C	Law of Torts, Motor Vehicles Act and Consumer Protection Act	12-13	
	LB21105C	Public International Law	14-15	
	LB21106OP	Special Laws – I	16-17	Optional
	LB21107OP	Biodiversity Law	18-19	
	LB21108C	Viva-Voce	-	Compulsory Component
LLB 2nd	LB21201C	Law of Crimes – II (Specific Offences)	21-23	Compulsory/ Core Subjects
	LB21202C	Law of Contracts – II (Specific Contracts, Partnership Act and Sale of Goods Act)	24-27	
	LB21203C	Family Law – II (Hindu Law)	28-30	
	LB21204C	Environmental Law	31-34	
	LB21205C	Company Law	35-36	
	LB21206OP	Special Laws – II	37-38	Optional
	LB21207OP	Humanitarian and Refugee Law	39-40	
	LB21208C	Viva-Voce	-	Compulsory Component

LLB21 3rd	LB21301C	Jurisprudence – I	42-44	Compulsory/ Core Subjects
	LB21302C	Civil Procedure Code (Including Limitation Act and Specific relief act)	45-46	
	LB21303C	Constitutional Law-I	47-48	
	LB21304C	Criminal Procedure Code	49-50	
	LB21305S	Media and Law	51-53	Constitutional Law Group
	LB21306S	Legislative Drafting	54-56	
	LB21307S	Forensic Science and Law	57-59	Crime and Criminology Group
	LB21308S	Criminology	60-61	
	LB21309S	Banking Law Including Negotiable Instruments Act	62-64	Business Law Group
	LB21310S	Insurance Law	65-66	
	LB21311OP	Special Laws – III	67-68	Optional
	LB21312OP	International Labour Organisation and Labour Laws	69-70	
	LB21 313C	Viva-Voce	-	Compulsory Component
LLB 4th	LB21401C	Jurisprudence – II (Basic Concepts)	72-74	Compulsory/ Core Subjects
	LB21402C	Administrative Law-I	75-76	
	LB21403C	Constitutional Law-II	77-78	
	LB21404C	Law of Evidence	79-80	
	LB21405S	Health Law	81-82	Constitutional Law Group
	LB21406S	Education Law	83-84	
	LB21407S	White Collar Crimes	85-87	Crime and Criminology Group
	LB21408S	Penology and Victimology	88-90	
	LB21409S	Competition Law	91-92	Business Law Group
	LB21410S	Equity and Trust	93-94	
	LB21411OP	Special Laws – IV	95-96	Optional
	LB21412OP	International Trade Law	97-99	
	LB21413C	Viva-Voce	-	Compulsory Components
	LB21414C	Moot Court (Internal)	-	

LLB 5th	LB21501C	Property Law	101-103	Compulsory/ Core Subjects
	LB21502C	Administrative Law-II	104-106	
	LB21503CL	Clinical Course – I (Pleading, Drafting and Conveyancing)	107-109	Clinical Courses
	LB21504CL	Clinical Course – II (Professional Ethics and Bar-Bench Relations)	110-114	
	LB21505S	Gender Equality	115-116	Constitutional Law Group
	LB21506S	Interpretation of Statutes	117-118	
	LB21507S	Women and Criminal Law	119-120	Crime and Criminology Group
	LB21508S	Child Law and Juvenile Justice	121-123	
	LB21509S	Information Technology Law	124-127	Business Law Group
	LB21510S	Law on Corporate Finance	128-129	
	LB21511OP	Intellectual Property Rights	130-132	Optional
	LB21512OP	Law and Society	133-134	
	LB21513C	Viva-Voce	-	Compulsory Components
	LB21514C	Moot Court (External)	-	
LLB 6th	LB21601C	Labour and Industrial Law	136-137	Compulsory/ Core Subjects
	LB21602C	Taxation Laws	138-139	
	LB21603CL	Clinical Course – III (Alternate Dispute Resolution)	140-141	Clinical Courses
	LB21604CL	Clinical Course – IV (Internship)	142-143	
	LB21605S	Indian Federalism	144-145	Constitutional Law Group
	LB21606S	Human Rights Law & Practice	146-147	
	LB21607S	Corporate Governance	148-149	Business Law Group
	LB21608S	Financial Market Regulation	150-152	
	LB21609S	Comparative Criminal Procedure	153-154	Crime and Criminology Group
	LB21610S	Probation and Parole	155-156	
	LB21611OP	Private International Law	157-158	Optional
	LB21612OP	Public Interest Lawyering, Legal Aid and Para Legal Services	159-160	

	LB21613C	Viva-Voce	-	Compulsory Components
	LB21614C	Moot Court (External)	-	

LLB

1st Semester

Law of Crimes-I

(General Principles)

Paper I [Code – LB21101C] Max Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Law of Crimes.The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200- 250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *This paper is to deal with the basic principles of criminal law determining criminal liability and punishment.*

Unit-I

I. Nature and Concept of Crime.
II. Objectives and functions of criminal law.
III. Elements of Criminal Liability.
    i. Actus Reus
    ii. Mens Rea
IV. Territorial Jurisdiction
V. Definitions under sections 21, 22, 23,24,25,26,39,40,44 and 52 of IPC.

Unit II - General Defences-I

I. "Mistake as a Defence" (76, 79)
II. Judicial and Executive Acts (section 77, 78).
III. Accident(Section 80).
IV. Necessity and Compulsion (Section 81 and 94).
V. Infancy (section 82 and 83).

Unit III - General Defences-II

I. Insanity(section 84).

II. Intoxication(section 85,86).

III. Consent(section 87-93).

IV. Right of Private Defence (96-106).

Unit-IV

I. Group Liability under Sections 34 and149 of the IPC.

II. Unlawful Assembly(section 141-145), Rioting(section 146-148) and Affray(section159-160)

III. Offences against State: Sections 121,124A.

IV. Promoting enmity between classes section.153A.

Unit V

I. Criminal Conspiracy: Section 120A and 120B of IPC

II. Abetment: Section 107-109 IPC

III. Criminal Attempt: Sections 511 and 307 of IPC

IV. Offences against religion(section 295-298)

Recommended Readings:

1. H.S. Guar, Penal Law of India.
2. K.D. Gaur, Cases and Materials on Criminal Law.
3. P.S. Pillia, Criminal Law.
4. Qadri S MA, Criminology, Penology and victomology
5. Qadri SMA, Police and Law -A sociological Analysis
6. R.C. Nigam, Law of Crimes in India.
7. S.N. Mishra, Indian Penal Code.

Law of Contract-I

(General Principles of Law of Contract and Specific Relief Act)

Paper II [Code - LB21102C] Max Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Law of Contract. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *All the contractual obligations derive their validity from the Indian Contract Act, 1872 which provides raison –de-etre for its comprehensive study. This is a mother legislation and cornerstone of legal jurisprudence which has to be studied by all the law students, irrespective of their specialization. The object of this paper is to make the students to understand provisions of the contract act and its comparative study with English law on this subject and to orient the students about the practical applications of this subject.*

Unit I - Formation of Contract

I. Offer and Acceptance.
   i. Promise or Set of Promises.
   ii. Communication of Offer.
   iii. Acceptance and Revocation when Complete.
   iv. General Offer vs. Specific Offer.
   v. Modes of Communication of Offer/Acceptance.

II. Agreement and Contract

III. Offer and Invitation to Treat.

IV. Counter Offer.

V. Acceptance and Revocation of Offer and Acceptance.

Unit II - Doctrine of Consideration and Capacity to Contract

I. Consideration.

i. Meaning and Scope.

ii. Essential Elements of Consideration.

iii. Past, Present and Executary Consideration.

iv. Exceptions to Consideration.

v. Adequacy of Consideration.

vi. Privity of Contract.

II. Capacity to contract

i. Definition of Minor.

ii. Nature of Minor's Agreement.

iii. Liability for Necessaries Supplied to a Minor.

iv. Doctrine of Restitution.

Unit III - Free Consent and Factors vitiating it

I. Coercion.

i. Definition.

ii. Essential Elements.

iii. Duress and Coercion.

iv. Effect of Coercion.

II. Undue Influence.

i. Definition.

ii. Essential Elements.

iii. Independent Advice.

iv. Pardahanashin Women.

v. Unconscionable Bargains.

vi. Effect of Undue Influence.

III. Misrepresentation.

i. Definition.

ii. Misrepresentation of Law and of Fact.

iii. Effects of Misrepresentation.

IV. Fraud.

i. Definition.

ii. Essential Elements.

iii. Suggestiofalsi-suppresioveri.

iv. When does Silence amount to Fraud?

v. Active and Passive– Concealment of Truth.

vi. Importance of Intention.

V. Mistake.

i. Definition.

ii. Kinds.

iii. Mistake of Law and of Fact.

VI. Void Agreements.

i. Unlawful Consideration.

ii. Void, Voidable, Illegal and Unlawful Agreements and their Effects.

iii. Agreements in Restraint of Trade and its Exceptions.

iv. Agreement in Restraints of Legal Proceedings – its Exceptions.

Unit IV–Quasi Contracts and Discharge of Contract

I. Quasi Contract.

i. Meaning & Nature.

ii. Theory of Unjust Enrichment

iii. Theory of “Implied-in-Fact”.

iv. Claim for Necessaries Supplied to Incapable Person (Section 68).

v. Reimbursement of Person Paying Money Due by another (Section 69).

vi. Obligation of Person Enjoying Benefit of Non Gratuitous Act (Section 70).

vii. Responsibility of Finder of Goods (Section 71).

viii. Liability of Person to whom Money is Paid, or Thing is Delivered by Mistake or under Coercion (Section 72)

II. Discharge of Contract

A. Supervening and Subsequent Impossibility.

i. Doctrine of Frustration.

ii. Conditions, Force Majeure Clause in an Agreement.

iii. Part Performance before the Impossibility.

iv. Specific Grounds of Frustration.

B. Termination by Breach.

i. Meaning and Kinds of Breach.

ii. Actual and Anticipatory Breach.

iii. Constructive Breach.

iv. Remedies for Breach.

a) Sections 73, 74, 75.

b) Measure of Damages.

Unit V - Specific Performance and Specific Relief Act

I. Salient Features of Specific Relief Act.

II. Equitable Remedy through Injunction.

III. Temporary and Permanent Injunction.

IV. Contract that can be Specifically Enforced.

V. Contract that cannot be Specifically Enforced.

Recommended Readings:

1. Mulla, Indian Contract Act.
2. R.K. Bangia, Indian Contract Act.
3. Desai, Indian Contract Act.
4. Anson, Law Contract.
5. Pollock and Mulla, Indian Contract and Special Relief Acts.
6. Beatsen (ed.), Anson's Law of Contract (27th ed. 1998).
7. P.S. Atiya, Introduction to the Law of Contract (1992 Reprint).
8. Avtar Singh, Law of Contract (2000).
9. M.Krishnan Nair, Law of Contracts (1998).

10. G.H. Treitel, Law of Contract.
11. Anson, Law of Contracts (1998)
12. Dutt, Contract (2000)
13. Annual Survey of Indian Law Institute, ILI, New Delhi.

Family Law-I

(Muslim Law)

Paper III [Code – LB21103C] Max. Marks =100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory =80
Continuous Assessment =20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Family Law. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, twoquestions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200- 250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective:*The object of this paper is to apprise the students with the laws relating to family matters applicable to Muslim community in India.*

Unit I- Muslim Law: An Introduction

I. Sources of Muslim Law

II. Schools of Muslim Law.

Unit II– Marriage and Divorce

I. Marriage.

i. Nature of Muslim Marriage.

ii. Classification of Marriages

iii. Essentials of Marriage under Islam

iv. Legal Effects of a Valid Marriage.

v. Option of Puberty.

vi. Restitution of Conjugal Rights.

vii. Polygyny in Islam.

viii. Nature of Mahr.

ix. Widows Right of retention.

II. Divorce and Matrimonial Remedies.

III. Pre-Islamic Practices

IV. Reforms introduced by Quran and Sunnah.

V. Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939.

VI. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights in Marriage) Act, 2019.

Unit III– Maintenance and Issues relating to Children

I. Maintenance & its Components..

   i. When a Muslim Wife is entitled to Maintenance.

   ii. When a Muslim Wife loses her Right of Maintenance.

II. Maintenance of

   i. Divorced Wives.

   ii. Provisions under the Code of Criminal Procedure. 1973.

III. Maintenance of Divorced Muslim Women under the Muslim Women (Protectionof Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986.

Unit -IV – Guardianship, Custody of Child & Adjudication of Family Matters& Uniform Civil Code

I. Custody of Child.

II. Guardianship of Minor (Marriage, Person and Property).

III. Judicial Response to Custody of Child.

IV. Establishment of Family Courts

   i. Concept of family court, status of family court

   ii. Jurisdiction of family court

   iii. Procedure and exclusion of lawyer.

   iv. Support of auxiliary services

V. Uniform Civil Code.

   i. The idea of optional uniform civil code.

Unit - V – Laws Governing Property

I. Gifts

II. Will

III. Inheritance

Recommended Readings:

1. A.A.A. Fyzee, Outlines of Mohammadan Law
2. Al-haji Muhammad-Ullah, The Muslim Law of Inheritance.
3. Annual Survey of Indian Law, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.
4. B. Sivaramayy, Inequatitus and the Law (1985)
5. Kuppuswani (ed), Maynis Hindu Law and Usage.
6. Kusem, Marriage and Divorce Law Manual, Universal.
7. N.D. Basu, Law of Succession, Universal
8. P.V. Kane, History of Dharmsartral, Vol 2.
9. Paras Diwan, Law of Interstate and Testamentary Succession, Universal.
10. Paras Diwan, Muslim Law in Modern India
11. S. Athar Hussain and S. Khalid Rashid, Wakf Laws and Administration in India

Law of Torts, Motor Vehicle Act and Consumer Protection Act

Paper IV [Code –LB21104C] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of law of torts and how the principles of tort law manifest and implement themselves in Motor Vehicle and Consumer Protection Law. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *This paper is to make students understand the nature of torts and conditions of liability with references to established case law. Further, it covers how the principles of tort law manifest and implement themselves in Motor Vehicle and Consumer Protection law.*

Unit-I

I. Nature and Definition of Law of Torts.

II. Difference between Tort and Crime/ Tort and Breach of Contract.

III. Basis of Tortuous Liability.

i. Ubi Jus IbiRemedium.

ii. Injuria Sine Damnum and Damnum Sine Injuria.

IV. Principles of Vicarious Liability

i. Master – Servant Relationship.

ii. Principal - Agent Relationship.

iii. Liability of State: Doctrine of Sovereign Immunity.

V. Strict Liability and Absolute Liability.

Unit-II: General Defences for the Tortuous Liability

I. *Volentinon fit injuria*
II. Vis Major (Act of God)
III. Inevitable Accident
IV. Necessity
V. Private Defence

Unit III: Torts against Human Beings

I. Negligence and Contributory Negligence.
II. Nuisance.
III. Defamation.
IV. Trespass

Unit –IV: Motor Vehicles Act, 2019

I. Overview of the Motor Vehicle Act.
II. Rules for Payment of Compensation.
III. Fault Based Liability.
IV. No – Fault Liability.
V. Liability of Insurer
VI. Claims Tribunal.

Unit-V: The Consumer Protection Act, 2019

I. Aims and Objectives.
II. Definition and Meaning – Consumer, Service, Goods, Defects in Goods, Deficiency in Services.
III. Redressal Agencies and Remedies.

Recommended Readings:

1. Annual Survey of Indian Law, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.
2. Avatar Singh, Law of Torts
3. Bangia, R.K, Law of Torts, Allahabad Law Agency
4. Heuston, R.F.V, Salmond on the Law of Torts
5. Ratan Lal & Deeraj Lal, The Law of Torts, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur.
6. Sinha, Law of Torts
7. Winfield, Law of Torts

Public International Law

Paper V [Code – LB21105C] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of public international law. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have tobe answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The object of this paper is to highlight the origin, development, sources, subjects and other aspects of International law.*

Unit-I Introduction to International Law

I. Definition, Nature and Theories.

II. Relationship between International law and Municipal Law.

III. Sources: Custom, Treaties, General Principles of Law, Judicial Decisions & Juristic Writings.

Unit-II Subjects of International Law

I. State and Recognition of States.

II. Individuals.

III. International Organisations

Unit-III Acquisition and State Jurisdiction

I. Modes of Acquisition of Territories by State

II. Jurisdiction: Territorial, Personal, Protective and Universal.

III. Extradition & Asylum

Unit-IV. State Responsibility

I. Idea of state responsibility

II. Imputability

III. State responsibility for non-fulfillment of Treaty Obligations

IV. Non fulfillment of obligations towards resident aliens

Unit-V Use of force & Peaceful settlement of Disputes

I. Use of force in self-defense Under Chapter VII OF UN Charter
II. Peaceful Settlement of disputes.

Recommended Readings:

1. Oppenheim, International Law.
2. J. G.Stark, Introduction to International Law.
3. Max Sorenson, A manual of Public International Law.
4. S.K.Kapoor, International Law.
5. Gurjeet Singh ,International Law
6. R.C. Hingorani, Modern International Law.
7. Tim Hillier, Source-book on Public International Law.
8. Malcom Shaw, International Law

Special Laws-I

(Optional)

Paper: VI [Code – LB21106OP] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of *Specific Legislations.* The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200- 250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from Section A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 questions have to be answered from this section.

Objective: *The objective of this paper is to introduce the students to various Special Laws of the UnionTerritory of Jammu and Kashmir including their implementation and working.*

Unit - I The Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act, 1978.

I. Definitions (Section 2).

II. Powers of Detaining Authorities (Section 8).

III. Rights of a Detenue (10, 10-A, 13).

IV. Advisory Board (Sections 14-16).

V. Maximum Period of Detention (Section 18).

VI. Revocation (Section 19).

VII. Article 22 and Public Safety Act.

Unit – II Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Act, 1990 andJammu and Kashmir Disturbed Areas Act, 1992.

I. Power to declare an area as Disturbed Area (Section 3).

II. Special Powers of the Armed Forces (Section 4-6).

III. Immunity to Armed Forces (Section 7).

IV. Applicability of Disturbed Areas Act 1997 in State of J&K.

Unit - III The Jammu and Kashmir Right to Public Services Act, 2011.

I. Definition (Section 2).

II. Right to Public Services (Sections 3-5).

III. Appeal (Sections 6-9).

IV. Penalties (Sections 10-12).

V. Compensation, Disciplinary Action and Revision (Sections 13-15).

Unit – IV Jammu and Kashmir Residential and Commercial Tenancy Act,2012

I. Definitions (Section 2).

II. Tenancy (Section 4,5,6).

III. Power of Rent Controller (Section 10).

IV. Rights of Landlord and Tenant (Sections 12, 14, 16).

V. Termination of Tenancy (Section 21-22).

VI. Procedure for Rent Controller and Appellate Rent Tribunal (Sections 31-33).

VII. Bar of Jurisdiction of Civil Courts (Section 35).

Unit – V The Jammu and Kashmir Special Tribunal Act, 1988

I. Definitions (Section 2)

II. Appeals, revisions etc. to the Tribunal (Section 3).

III. Establishment and composition of the Tribunal (Section 4 to 8).

Recommended Readings:

Following Bare Acts:

1. The Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act, 1978.
2. Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Act, 1990 and Jammu and Kashmir Disturbed Areas Act, 1992.
3. The Jammu and Kashmir Right to Public Services Act, 2011.
4. Residential and Commercial Tenancy Act, 2012.
5. The Jammu and Kashmir Special Tribunal Act, 1988.

Biodiversity

(Optional)

Paper: VI [Code –LB21107OP] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Biodiversity Law. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, twoquestions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200- 250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The objective of this paper is to introduce the students to the manner in which law interacts with ecology and biodiversity. The paper deals with the legal mechanism for the preservation and protection of bio-diversity and provides international, national and local scheme regarding the same.*

Unit I – Introduction

i. Law and Environmental Science – Relationship.
ii. Biodiversity as an Ecological and Legal Fact.
iii. Biodiversity and Conservation.
iv. Safeguarding Principles related to Conservation of Biodiversity.

Unit II – International Law and Conservation of Biodiversity

I. Legal Framework under International Law.
II. Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992.
    i. Structure.
    ii. Obligations.
III. CITES, 1972
IV. Ramsar Convention
V. The World Heritage Convention
VI. International Law Framework for the ASEAN Countries.

Unit III - Biological Diversity Protection Framework under Indian Law

I. The Forest Act, 1927 and Forest Conservation Act, 1980.
II. The Wild Life Protection Act, 1972.
III. Environment Protection Act, 1986
IV. Patents Act, 1970 as Amended under TRIPS Obligations.
V. The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmer's Rights Act, 2001.

Unit IV –The Biological Diversity Act, 2002

I. Salient Features: Conservation of Biological Diversity, Sustainable Use of ItsComponent, Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits.
II. Regulation and Access to Biological Diversity.
III. National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) and State Biodiversity Board (SBB).
IV. Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) and Local Biodiversity Fund.
V. Duties of Central and State Governments.

Unit V – Biodiversity and Jammu and Kashmir

I. Ecological Demography of Jammu and Kashmir: Contemporary Challenges.
II. Legal Framework for the Protection and Conservation of Biodiversity in J&K.
III. Forests Dwellers and their Significance in Conservation of Forest Resources -The Protection Available under Forest Rights Act, 2006.
IV. Lakes, Waterways and their Biodiversity in J&K and their Legal Protection.
V. Preservation of Specified Trees in J&K.

Recommended Readings:

1. Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992.
2. Biodiversity Act, 2002.
3. The Forest Act, 1927.
4. Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
5. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
6. Environmental Protection Act, 1986.

LLB

2nd Semester

Law of Crimes-II

(Specific Offences)

Paper I [Code –LB21 201C] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of law of crimes. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, twoquestions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200- 250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The object of this paper is to introduce the students to various forms of offences/crimes ashave been defined and provided in the Indian Penal Code, 1860.*

Unit I - Specific Offences against Human Body

I. Causing Death of Human Beings.
II. Culpable Homicide and Murder.
III. Distinction between culpable homicide and murder.
IV. Situations justifying treating murder as culpable homicide not amounting toMurder;
    a) Grave and sudden Provocation
    b) Exceeding right to private defence
    c) Public servant exceeding legitimate use of force
    d) Death in sudden fight
    e) Death caused by consent of deceased

Unit – II OFFENCES AGAINST HUMAN BODY-II

I. Death caused of a person other than the person intended
II. Death due to rash and negligent Act.
III. Dowry death and cruelty by husband and his relatives

IV. Hurt and Grievous Hurt: Sections 319-326 including 326A, 326B and 326C ofIPC.

V. Criminal Force and Assault: Section 349-352 IPC.

Unit-III

I. Obscenity – Sections 292-294 of IPC.

II. Bigamy – Sections 494 and 495 of IPC.

III. Defamation, Section 499 and 500**.**

IV. Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement: Sections 339-343 IPC.

V. Kidnapping and Abduction: Section 359-363 IPC.

VI. Trafficking in Human beings section 370 and section 370A

Unit IV- Offences against Property

I. Theft: Sections 378 & 379 of IPC.

II. Extortion: Sections 383 & 384 of IPC.

III. Robbery: Sections 390 & 392 of IPC.

IV. Dacoity: Sections 391 & 395 of IPC.

Unit-V

I. Criminal Misappropriation and Criminal Breach of Trust: Sections 403 & 405 ofIPC.

II. Cheating: Sections 415 - 417 of IPC.

III. Mischief: Sections 425 & 426 of IPC.

IV. Forgery – Sections 463-465 of IPC.

Recommended Readings

1. P.S. Pillai, Criminal Law
2. R.C. Nigam, Law of Crimes in India.
3. K.D.Gaur, Cases and Materials on Criminal Law.
4 H.S. Gour, Penal Law of India.
5. S.N.Mishra, Indian Penal Code.
6. S.M.A.Qadri, Criminology, Penology and Victimology.
7. S.M.A.Qadri, Police and Law- A Sociological Analysis
6. Annual Survey of the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi

Law of Contract – II

(Special Contract, Partnership Act, and Sale of Goods Act)

Paper II [Code – LB21202C] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of special contracts, Partnership Act and Sale of Goods Act. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10- 20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *Special Contracts and the Contracts of Sale of Goods and partnership are species of the general contracts with practical applications, be it insurance contracts, loan, dealership or partnership agreements, or creation of new business organizations with limited liability – a half way house between a firm and company. All these contracts have direct bearing on businesses that harbinger the economicgrowth of the country. The object of this paper is to equip the students with integrated knowledge of the legal requirements of these business contracts and their utility for executing day to day business.*

Unit-I: Indemnity and Guarantee

I. Indemnity

i. Definition of Indemnity.
ii. Nature and Extent of Liability of the Indemnifier.
iii. Commencement of Liability of the Indemnifier.

II. Guarantee

i. The Concept and Definition of Contract of Guarantee.
ii. Essentials of a Valid Guarantee.
iii. Continuing Guarantee.
iv. Nature and Extent of Surety's Liability.
v. Rights of Surety.

vi. Position of Surety in the Eyes of Law.

vii. Co-Surety and Manner of Sharing Liabilities and Rights.

viii. Discharge of Surety's Liability.

Unit II – Bailment, Pledge and Agency

I. Bailment

i. Definition of Bailment.

ii. Rights and Duties of Bailor and Bailee.

iii. Finder of Goods as a Bailee.

II. Contract of Pledge

i. Pledge: Meaning & Definition

ii. Essentials of Pledge.

iii. Rights of the Pawnee Under Contract of Pledge.

iv. Persons who can Pledge.

v. Distinction Between Bailment, Pledge & Hypothecation

I. Agency

i. Essential of an Agency.

ii. Kinds of Agents and Agencies.

iii. Distinction between Agent and Servant.

iv. Various Methods of Creation of Agency.

Unit III - Sale of Goods

I. Concept of Sale.

II. Essentials of Contract of Sale.

III. Implied Conditions in a Contract of Sale.

IV. Unpaid Seller and his rights.

Unit IV – Partnership – Basic Concept and Fundamental Principles

I. Definition and Essentials.

II. Agreement.

i. Deed of Partnership.

ii. Interpretation of Agreement.

iii. Devolution of Business.

iv. Joint Venture.

III. Firm.

i. Firm Name

ii. Partnership and Co-Ownership.

iii. Partnership and Joint Family.

iv. Partnership and Company.

v. Duration of Firm.

IV. Sharing of Profits.

V. Mutual Agency.

VI. Real Relationship of Agency and Non-Partnership Interests.

i. Joint Owners Sharing Gross Returns.

ii. Lender of Money Receiving Profits.

iii. Servant or Agent Receiving Profits.

iv. Widow or Child of Deceased Partners.

v. Seller of Goodwill.

VII. Mutual Relationship between Partners

A. Duties of Partners

i. Duty not to compete

ii. Due Diligence

iii. Duty to Indemnity for Fraud iv. Duty to render true accounts

v. Proper use of Property

vi. Duty to Account for Personal Profits

B. Rights of Partners.

i. Right to take part in business

ii. Majority Rights

iii. Access to Books'

iv. Right to Indemnity

v. Right to Profits

vi. Right to Interest

vii. Right to Remuneration

Unit V – Partnership: Registration, Dissolution and Liability

I. Registration of Partnership.
   i. Procedure of Registration.
   ii. Change of Particulars.
   iii. Proof of Registration.
   iv. Effects of Non-Registration.

II. Dissolution of Partnership.
   i. By Consent.
   ii. By Agreement.
   iii. Compulsory Dissolution.
   iv. Contingent Dissolution.
   v. By Notice.
   vi. Dissolution by Court.

III. Limited liability Partnership Act
   i. Object.
   ii. Essential Features.
   iii. Limited Liability.
   iv. Difference between Limited Liability Partnership, Firm and Company

Recommended Readings:

1. R.K Abhichandani (ed.), Pollock and Mulla on Contracts and Specific Relief Act, Tripathi, Bombay
2. Avtar Singh, Contract Act, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow
3. Krishnan Nair, Law of Contract, Orient, New Delhi
4. Avtar Singh, Principles of the Law of Sale of Goods and Hire Purchase, Eastern Book Company,Lucknow.
5. J.P Verma (ed.) Singh and Gupta, the Law Partnership in India, Orient, New Delhi
6. A.G. Guest (ed.) Benjamin's Sale of Goods, Sweet & Maywell.
7. Beatson (ed.),Ansons, law of Contract, Oxford, London.
8. H.K. Saharay, Indian Partnership and Sale of goods Act, Universal Publishers.
9. Ramnainga, The Sales of Goods Act, Universal Book Co.
10. Annual Survey of Indian Law, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.

Family Law-II

(Hindu Law)

Paper III [Code –LB21203C] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of family law. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The object of this paper is to apprise the students with the laws relating to family matters applicable to Hindu community in India.*

Unit I – Sources and Schools

I. Sources of Hindu Law.
   i. Traditional Sources.
   ii. Modern Sources.

II. Schools of Hindu Law.
   I. Mitakshara School.
   II. Dayabagha School.

Unit II - Joint Family and Coparcenary

I. Composition of Joint Hindu Family.

II. Coparcenary

III. Mitakshara Coparcenary- Formation and Incidents.

IV. Dayabhaga Coparcenary- Formation and Incidents.

V. Karta– His position, Power, Privileges and Obligations.

Unit III – Marriage and Divorce

I. Nature and Concept of Hindu Marriage.

II. Marriage and matters relating to marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

III. Matrimonial Causes (i)Judicial Separation (ii) Divorce

Unit IV - Custody and Guardianship

I. Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act
   i. Requisites of valid adoption
   ii. Effects of adoption
   iii. Maintenance of wives

II. Guardianship

III. Natural Guardian: Position and Powers.

IV. Testamentary Guardian and his Powers.

V. Custody of Child.

Unit V – Succession

I. Hindu Succession Act, 1956.
   i. General principles governing succession.
   ii. Legal Heirs and their respective shares.
   iii. Intestate Succession.
   iv. Testamentary Succession.

Recommended Readings:

1. Paras Diwan, Law of interstate and testamentary succession, Universal.
2. N.D. Basu, law of Succession, Universal.
3. Kusem- Marriage and Divorce Law Manual, Universal.
4. S.c.Machanda, law and Practice of Divorce in India, Universal.
5. P.V. Kane. History of Dharmsartral Vol 2. Pt. 1. At 624-632 (1974)
6. Kuppuswani (ed); Maynis Hindu Law and Usage
7. Sivaramayy'slnequatitus and the Law
8. J.D.M. Derrett. Hindu Law: Part and Present
9. J.D.M Derrett; Death of marriage Law
10. A.A.A. Fyzee. Outlines of Muhammadan Law.
11. ArradiKuppuswami (ed) Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage.
12. J.D.M. Derret. A critique of Modern Hindu Law.
13. Paras Diwan : Hindus Law.
14. S.T. Desai (Ed); Mulla's Principles of Hindu Law.
15. Paras Diwan: Family Law of Marriage and Divorce in India.
16. A.M. Bhattachargu: Muslim Law and the Constitution.
17. A.M. Battachargu: Hindu law and Constitution.

18. Paras Diwan: Law of Adoption Ministry Guardianship and custody, Universal
19. Annual Survey of Indian Law, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.

Environmental Law

Paper IV [Code – LB21204C] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Environmental law. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questionsin about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The objective of this paper is to acquaint the students with environmental issues and the measures taken for its protection.*

Unit -I

I. Environment: meaning, Environment Pollution

II. Historical Development of Environmental Laws in India.

III. Nuisance: Indian Penal Code, Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes. Meaning andConcepts. Old Laws and New Interpretations – Absolute and No-fault Liability under Environmental Laws.

IV. Constitutional Provisions – Articles 14, 19(1) (g), 48-A, 51A. g., Art. 21 - Right toWholesome Environment – Evolution and Application, PIL and Protection of Environment

Unit-II

I. Water & Air and Pollution Control Acts: Summary.

II. Standards, CPCB and SPCB, Consent Mechanism, Control Areas and RestraintOrders.

III. Citizen Suit and Access to Environmental Information.

IV. Corporate and Governmental Liability for Environmental Offences.

Unit III

I. Environmental Protection Act 1986 and Other Environmental Legislations.

II. Powers of Central Government and Policing of Pollution.

III. Rules:

i. Bio-medical Waste Rules

ii. Hazardous Waste Rules

iii. Ozone Depletion Substances Rules

iv. Solid Waste Management

v. Noise Pollution Control Rules

vi. Electronic Waste Rules.

IV. Environmental Impact Assessment

V. Environmental Courts, National Green Tribunal Act, 2010

Unit IV - International Environmental Law and Norms

I. Stockholm Declaration

II. Climate Change Convention and Subsequent Developments

III. Ozone Depletion.

IV. International & Environmental Principles.

i. Sustainable Development.

ii. Public Trust Doctrine.

iii. Precautionary Principle.

iv. Polluter Pays Principle.

Unit V - Local Environmental Laws and Problems in J&K

I. Biological Diversity of J&K and Ladakh, Medicinal Plant Diversity Application andApplication of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 to J&K.

II. Forests and Forest Dwellers in J&K and Application of Forest Rights Act, 2006 toJ&K. Common Property and State Property.

III. Preservation and Protection of Lakes, Waterways and Wetlands in J&K.

IV. Preservation of Specified Trees and Water Resources.

V. Non - Biodegradable Materials and Law.

Recommended Readings:

1. Centre For Science and Environment Citizen's Reports - Anil Agarwal

2. Rosencranz, Diwan, Noble Environmental Law And Policy In India

3. Lal Commentaries on Water and Air Pollution Law
4. Chaturvedis, Law On Protection of Environment and Prevention of pollution
5. Upendra Baxi, The Environment Protection Act , An Agenda for Implementation (ILI Publication)
6. P.M Bakshi, The Air Act, 1986.
7. P.M Bakshi, The Environment Protection Act.
8. P. Leela Krishnan, Environmental Law in India. .
9. Iyer V. R Krishna Environmental Pollution And the Law.
10. Dal Lake: The Scattered Legal Regulatory Mechanism and Integrated Pollution Control, KashmirUniversity Law Review (KULR), Vol. 16, 2009, pp. 112-145.
11. The New Horizons of Green Justice Under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010: Does it hockEnvironmental Class Actions to Civil Courts
12. Private Enforcement of Environmental Laws. Kashmir University Law Review (KULR), Vol. IV,4(1997) pp. 163-181.
13. Legal Control of Air Pollution in J&K- An Appraisal, Kashmir University Law Review (KULR), Vol.II, Issue II (1995), pp. 163-193
14. Nuisance Law under the New Environmental Laws: Preserved or Pre-empted, Kashmir UniversityLaw Review (KULR), Vol. XIII, 2006, pp. 78-94
15. Indigenous Medicinal Plants and the People, Kashmir University Law Review (KULR),Vol. VIII(1)2001, pp. 17-62.
16. Prof. Nuzhat Parveen Khan, Legal Control of Air Pollution: Problems and Perspectives, SatyamLaw International.
17. Annual Survey of Indian Law, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.

International Documents:

1. Stockholm Conference,
2. Ozone Convention,
3. Climate Change Convention

Local Legislations:

1. J & K Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1978
2. J&K Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act,1934
3. J&K Forest (Protection) Force Act, 2001
4. J&K Kuth Act , 1921, J&K Preservation of Specified Trees Act, 1969
5. The Water Resources Act, 2010

Central 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. Noise Pollution Control Rules
5. Bio Medical Waste Management Rules
6. Ozone Depletion (Substances and Control) Rules;
7. Hazardous Waste Management Rules
8. Ozone Depleting Substances Rules
9. Biological Diversity Act.

Company Law

Paper V [Code – LB21205C] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Company law. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200- 250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The objective of the paper is to provide insight into formation and winding up of companiesbesides corporate administration.*

Unit - I

I. Law relating to Companies – Public and Private - Companies Act, 2013.II.Formation of Company – Registration and Incorporation.

III. One Person Company – Small Company.

IV. Memorandum of Association – Various Clauses – Alteration therein – Doctrine ofUltra Vires.

Unit - II

I. Articles of Association – Binding Force – Alteration – Its relation with Memorandum of Association.

II. Doctrine of Constructive Notice and Indoor Management – Exceptions.

III. Prospectus, Issue-Liability for Mis-statements – Statements in Lieu ofProspects.

IV. Promoters – Position – Duties and Liabilities.

Unit III

I. Shares – General Principles of Allotment Statutory Restrictions – Issue of Shares at Premium and Discount – Depository Receipts – De-materialized Shares (DEMAT).

II. Shareholder – Who can be and who cannot be a share holder – Modes of becoming a Shareholder – Calls on Shares – Forfeiture and Surrender of Shares – Lien on Shares.

III. Share Capital – Kinds – Alteration and Reduction of Share Capital – Further Issue of Capital.

IV. Power of a Company to buy its own Securities.

V. Protection of Minority Shares.

Unit - IV

I. Debentures – Meaning - Fixed and Floating Charge – Kinds of Debentures –Shareholder and Debenture Holder.

II. Directors – Positions – Powers and Duties of Directors.

III. Role and Liability of Independent Directors.

IV. Corporate Social Responsibility.

Unit - V

I. Different Types of Winding Up of Company.

II. Role of Courts in Winding Up of Company.

III. Merger and Acquisition of Company.

IV. Cross Border Merger, Takeover Code – Role of SEBI

Recommended Readings:

I. Avtar Singh: Indian Company Law

II. L.C.B. Gower, Principles of Modern Company Law

III. Palmer, Palmer's Company Law

IV. R.R. Pennington, Company Law

V. Ramaiya, Guide to the Companies Act

VI. S.M. Shah, Lectures on Company Law

VII. Companies Act, 2013

VIII. Annual Survey of Indian Laws, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi

Special Laws-II

(Optional)

Paper VI [Code –LB21206OP] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of local laws. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from Section A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 questions have to be answered from this section.

Objective: *The objective of this paper is to introduce the students to various Special Laws applicable to the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir including their implementation and working.*

Unit I - Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015

I. Definitions (Section 2) 2,8,9,10,12,13,14,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,25,26,31,3,35,42, 45,46,54 and 55.

II. General Principles of Care and Protection of Children (Section 3).

III. Juvenile Justice Board (Section 4 - 9).

IV. Child welfare committee (Section 27 - 29)

V. Rehabilitation and social re-integration (Section 39).

VI. Offences against children (Section 74 - 89).

VII. Child welfare police officer and special juvenile police unit (Section 107).

Unit II - The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

I. Definition (Section 2).

II. Domestic Violence (Section 3)

III. Powers and Duties of Protection Officers, Service Providers, Etc. (Section 4-11).

IV. Procedure for Obtaining Orders of Reliefs (Section 12-28).

V. Appeal (Section 29).

Unit III-The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958

I. Definitions (Section 2).

II. Role of Court (Section 3-7, 9, 11 and 12).

III. Power of Probation Officer (Section 13-16).

IV. Probation and Parole.

Unit - IV The Right to Information Act, 2005.

I. Definitions (Section 2)

II. Right to information and obligations of public authorities (Section 3-4).

III. Request for obtaining information and disposal for request (Section 6-7).

IV. Exemption from disclosure of information (Section 8-9).

V. The Central Information Commission (Section 12-14).

VI. The State Information Commission (Section 15-17).

VII. Powers and functions of Information Commissions (Section 18).

VIII. Appeal (Section 19).

IX. Penalties (Section 20).

Unit V - The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Act, 1985

I. Definitions (Section 2).

II. Prohibition of certain operations (Section 8).

III. Punishment for contravention (Section 15, 16, 17,18, 19, 20,21, 22, 23, 27,30,31,32,32 A&B).

IV. Offences to be cognizable and non-bailable (Section 37).

V. Power of entry, search, seizure and arrest without warrant or authorisation (Sections42, 43, 44, 45,49).

VI. Conditions for search (Section 50).

VII. Disposal of persons arrested and articles seized (Section 52).

Recommended Readings:

Following Bare Acts:

1. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015
2. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
3. The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.
4. The Right to Information Act, 2005.
5. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Act, 1985.

Humanitarian and Refugee Law

(Optional)

Paper VI [Code – LB21207OP] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of humanitarian and refugee law. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The objective of this paper is to impart knowledge about the role of ICRC in development of International Humanitarian Law through four conventions and also to impart knowledge related to organisations working for the betterment of refugees.*

Unit I - Concept of Humanitarian Law

I. Origin and Development of International Humanitarian Law.
II. Concept and Principles of "*jus in Bello" and*" *jus ad bellum*".
III. Doctrine of Military Necessity, Principle of Humanity & Proportionality.
IV. Distinction between Civilian and Combatants*. Hors De Combat*
V. ICRC and its Role in Development of International Humanitarian Law

Unit II – The Geneva Conventions

I. The Geneva Convention –: I Protection and Care of Wounded and Sick Membersof Armed Forces in Field.
II. The Geneva Convention – II: Protection and Care of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea.
III. The Geneva Convention – III: The Treatment of Prisoners of War.

Unit III

I. The Geneva Convention – 4: Protection of Civilians.
II. Protocols I & II to Geneva Conventions

III. Humanitarian Law relating to Non- International Armed Conflicts

IV. Prohibition on the use certain conventional weapons

Unit IV- Implementation of International Humanitarian Law

I. State Responsibility for War Crimes

II. Individual Responsibility or War Crimes

III. War Crime Tribunals

IV. Role of International Criminal Court, (ICC) Rome Statute

Unit V - The Refugee Law

I. The 1951 UN Convention Related to the Status of Refugees.

II. The 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugee.

III. Role of UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

IV. International Refugee Organization

V. India and International Law on Refugees

Recommended Readings:

1. B.S. Chimni, International Refugee Law.
2. Jean Yves Calier, Who is a Refugee - A Comparative Case Law Study.
3. M.K. Balachandran and Rose Varghese, Introduction to International Humanitarian Law.
4. Guy S. Goodwin, The Refugee in International Law.
5. G.Draper, The Red Cross Conventions (1958).
6. L.Greenspan, The Modern Law of Land Warfare(1959)
7. F.Kashown, The Law of Warfare.
8. Oppenheim, International Law (7TH Ed.,1952).
9. Aidrich, Remarks: Human Rights and Armed Conflict G7 Proc.Am Society Int.L .141 (1973)
10. Grieg D, Self Defence and Security Council: What does Article 5 require? (1991).
11. War Brick, C, The Invasion of Kuwait by Iraq (1991).

LLB

3rd Semester

Jurisprudence-I

Paper I [Code -LB21301C] Max. Marks = 100

Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80

Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of jurisprudence. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section.

Objective: *The objective of the paper is to develop an analytical approach to understand the nature, development and functioning of law and its working in different dimensions with reference to popular jurists.*

Unit-I

I. Jurisprudence: Meaning, Nature and Scope.

II. Relevance of Jurisprudence in Contemporary Legal Systems.

III. Relationship of Jurisprudence with other Social Sciences.

IV. Legal Theory and Jurisprudence.

V. Meaning and nature of Law

VI. Kinds and Classification of Law

Unit-II – Natural Law Approach

I. Ancient Period

II. Medieval Period

III. Renaissance Period

IV. Modern Period

V. Relevance of Natural Law in Present Indian Legal System.

Unit-III - Analytical Positivism

I. Jeremy Bentham

II. John Austin

III. Hans Kelson

IV. H. L. A. Hart

Unit-IV

I. Historical School
    i. Puchta
    ii. Savigny
    iii. Sir Henry Maine

II. Sociological School
    i. Ihering
    ii. Duguit
    iii. Roscoe Pound

Unit-V

I. Legislation.

II. Precedents: Concept of Stare Decisis.

III. Customs.

IV. Juristic Writings.

Recommended Readings:

1. Bodenheimer, Jurisprudence – The philosophy and Methods of Law (1996), Universal Publication, Delhi.
2. Fitzgerald, (ed.) Salmond on Jurisprudence (1999).
3. Tripathi, Bombay W. Friedman, Legal Theory (1999) Universal Pub., Delhi.
4. V. D. Mahajan, Jurisprudence and Legal Theory (1996 re-print), Eastern Books, Lucknow.
5. M.D.A. Freeman (ed.), Lloyd's Introduction to Jurisprudence, (1994), Sweet and Maxwell.
6. Paton G. W. Jurisprudence (1972), Oxford, ELB21S.
7. H.L.A. Hart, The Concept of Law (1970), Oxford, ELB21S.
8. Rescoe Pound, Introduction to the Philosophy of Law (1998 Re-print), Universal Pub., Delhi.
9. Dias, Jurisprudence (1994), Adithya Books, New Delhi.
10. Dhyani S. N. Jurisprudence: A study of Indian Legal Theory (1985), Metropolitan, New Delhi.
11. M.P. Tondon, Jurisprudence Legal Theory, Allahabad Law Agency.

12. Dr. Vijay Ghormade, Jurisprudence and Legal Theory, Hind Law House.
13. N.V. Pranjape, Studies in Jurisprudence and legal theory, Central Law Agency.
14. N.V. Jayakumar, Lectures in Jurisprudence, 2nd Ed., Lexis-Nexis.
15. Dr. B.N. Mani Tripathi, Jurisprudence Legal Theory, Allahabad Law Agency.
16. P.S. Atchthew Pillai, Jurisprudence and Legal Theory, Eastern Book Company.
17. Prof. G.C. Venkata Subba Rao, Jurisprudence and Legal Theory, Eastern Book Comp.
18. Annual Survey of Indian Law, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.

Civil Procedure Code

(Including Limitation Act and Specific Relief Act)

Paper II [Code – LB21302C] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Civil Procedure Code. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questionsin about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The objective of this paper is to help a law student to acquire a thorough knowledge ofprocedural aspects of working of civil courts.*

Unit-I

I. Definition clause: Section 2 (Decree, foreign court , foreign judgment,decree holder and judgment debtor, Legal Representative, Mesne Profits and Public Officer)
II. Provisions regarding foreign judgments (section 13 and 14).
III. Jurisdiction of Courts (section 9 to 12) and place of suing and general powersof transfer and withdrawal (Sections 15-24).

Unit - II

I. Institution of the suit (section 26 and Order IV Rule 1 &2), pleadings generally(OVI R 1to 4 and O 16,17, 18),
II. Parties to the Suit, (Order I, Rules 1 to13).
III. Frame of Suit (Order II, Rule 1-3, and 6-7).
IV. Service of summons (section 27 and 28 & Order V R 1 to 24).

Unit-III

I. Plaint (Order VII) and Written Statement (Order VIII).
II. Appearance of Parties and Consequences of Non-Appearance (Order IX).

III. Examination of Parties by the Court (Order X).
IV. Issues (Order XIV).
V. Appeals(Sec 96 and 97, section 100), Reference and Review (sections 113and 114)

Unit-IV

I. Judgment and decree and its amendment (O XX R 1to 11, section 152)
II. Inherent powers of the court(section 151), right to file a caveat(section 148-A)
III. Execution of Decrees and Transfer of execution petitions (Sections 38-42, OrderXXI, Rule 4-9)
IV. Modes of execution of a decree (Section 51 and O21 R 1&2, 55 to 59)
V. Application for execution (Order XXI R 10 to 15)

Unit V

I. Interim injunctions (Order XXXIX R1 to 5)
II. Suits by and against the government or public officer(Section 79 and 80)
III. Suits by or against minors and persons of unsound mind(Order XXXII R 1to 14)
IV. Suits by indigent persons(Order XXXIII)
V. Appointment of receiver (Order XL), power to issue commissions (section 75),Public Nuisance and public charities (section 91 and 92)
VI. Specific Relief Act (amended) Sections 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.
VII. Limitation Act- Sections 3, 5, 6, 9, 12 to 24.

Recommended Readings:

1. Mulla, Civil Procedure Code.
2. Sanjiwa Rao, Civil Procedure Code.
3. P. M. Bakshi, Civil Procedure Code.
4. C. K. Takwani, Civil Procedure Code.
5. Code of Civil Procedure (along with amendments) – Bare Act.
6. Limitation Act (along with amendments) – Bare Act.
7. Specific relief act- bare act
8. Law of specific relief (G.V.Subba Rao)

Constitutional Law-I

Paper III [Code –LB21303C] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Constitutional Law. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have tobe answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The objective of this paper is to provide basic understanding of various features of Indian Constitution. Besides it the paper seeks to sensitize the law students about the fundamental rights,directive principles of state policy and various constitutional remedies.*

UNIT - I

I. Constitutional Law: Constitutionalism.

II. Salient Features of the Constitution- Preamble, Secularism, Federalism andParliamentary form of government.

III. Concept of State & Justifiability of Fundamental Rights. (Articles 12& 13)

UNIT - II

I. Article 14- Doctrine of Reasonable Classification, New Dimension of Equality.

II. Article 15 & 16- Concepts of Non-Discrimination and Positive Discrimination.

III. Article 19(1) (a)- Freedom of Speech & Expression, (Article 19(1)(c)) Freedom ofAssociation (Article 19(1)(g)- Freedom to carry on trade, occupation or business. **UNIT - III**

I. Article 20: Protection against *ex post facto* laws; Doctrine of Double Jeopardy; and Right against Self-incrimination.

II. Article 21- Right to life or personal liberty; Expanding horizons of right to life under theConstitution.

III. Article 22- Safeguards against arbitrary arrest and detention.

UNIT - IV

I. Article 25 to 28- Freedom of Religion.

II. Cultural and Educational Rights – Articles 29 and 30.

UNIT-V

I. Constitutional Remedies: Article 226 & 32

II. Fundamental Rights and Emergency Provisions.

III. Directive Principles of State Policy- Relationship between Fundamental Rights andDirective Principles of State Policy.

Recommended Readings:

1. D.D.Basu, Commentary on Constitution of India
2. M.P.Jain, Indian Constitutional law.
3. M.P.Singh, V.N. Shukla's Constitutional law of India.
4. H.M.Seervai, Constitutional Law of India.
5. K.C. Wheare, Modern Constitution.
6. A.V. Dicey, The Introduction to the study of the Law of the Constitution
7. Annual Survey of Indian Law, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.
8. Constitution of India- Bare Act.

Criminal Procedure Code

Paper IV [Code – LB21304C] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of criminal procedure code. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer typequestions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions inabout 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section.

Objective: *The objective of this paper is to help a law student to acquire a thorough knowledge of procedural aspects of working of criminal courts.*

Unit-I

I. Definition clause – Section2.
II. Constitution of Courts- section 6-25-A
III. Arrest and compelling appearance -Sections: 36-39, 41-90.
IV. Powers of Police - FIR and Police and their Powers to Investigate -Sections: 154- 156,160-162,164, sand167

Unit-II

I. Security for Keeping Peace and Good Behavior -Sections 106-124
II. Public nuisance-section 133 and urgent cases of nuisance or apprehendeddanger-section 144 &145
III. Maintenance of Wives, Children and Parents (Sections 125-128)

Unit-III - Conditions Necessary to Investigate

I. Cognizance by Courts (Sections190-199).
II. Filing of Complaints (Sections200-203).
III. Commission and Procedure before Magistrate (Sections204-210).
IV. Charge (Sections 221-224)

Unit-IV

I. Sessions Trial (Sections 225-237)
II. Warrants Trials (Sections 238-250)
III. Summons Trials (Sections 251-259)
IV. Summary Trials (Sections260-265).

Unit-V

I. Judgment –sections 353-354, 362
II. Provisions related to Bail and Bond.-section 436-450
III. Transfer of criminal cases –section 407-411
IV. Reference and revision –section 395-397
V. Appeal –section 372-378
VI. Confirmation of Death sentences (Sections 366-371)

Recommended Readings:

1. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal, Code of Criminal Procedure.
2. R.V. Kelker, Outlines of Criminal Procedure.
3. S.N. Mishra, Code of Criminal Procedure 1973,17th ed.(2010).
4. M.P. Tandon, Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, Allahabad Law Agency.
5. R.D. Aggarwala, Code of Criminal Procedure,
6. D.D. Basu, Criminal Procedure Code, Prentice Hall of India.
7. Ejaz Ahmad, Criminal Practice, Procedure and Pleadings, with Model Reforms,Allahabad, Ashoka1976.
8. Hassan Askari, Criminal Procedure and Police, A ProfessionalStudy, Asia Law House, Hyderabad,2006
9. Surya Narayan , Code of Criminal Procedure.
10. A.N. Mukherjee , Code of Criminal Procedure, Calcutta, Nirmal PublishingHouse.
11. S.C. Sarkar, Law of Criminal Procedure, New Delhi, Indian Law House.
12. Mehraj-ud-din Mir, Crime and Criminal Justice System in India, Deep And DeepPublications

(Constitutional Law Group)

Media and Law

Paper V [Code – LB21305S] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of media and law. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have tobe answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The objective of this paper is to make students understand the basics of advertising and public relations including history of electronic media, media organisations and media laws.*

Unit – I Media and Society

I. Media and society
II. Growth and development of print and electronic media
III. Freedom of the Press
IV. Freedom of media and International Scenario
V. Accountability and independence of media

Unit – II Media Organisations

I. Press Council of India
II. Audit Bureau of Circulation
III. Indian Newspaper Society
IV. -Editors Guild of India
V. Press Information Bureau
VI. Directorate of Advertising Visual Publicity

Unit – III Constitutional Framework

I. Freedom of Speech and Expression
II. Freedom of Press and its different aspects
III. Freedom of Press and Constitutional Restrictions

IV. Freedom of Press and Right to Information

V. Media and the Parliamentary Privileges

Unit – IV Statutory Laws

I. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885

II. The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867

III. The Working Journalists and Other News paper Employees (Conditions ofService) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955

IV. The Prasar Bharat (Broadcasting Organisation of India) Act, 1990

V. The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act. 1995

Unit – V Media law –Emerging Ethical Issues

I. Code of Ethics

II. Privacy vis-a-vis media

III. Trial by media

IV. Hate Speech

V. Fake News and Post-truth

VI. Media bias

VII. Social media and emerging issues

Recommended Readings:

1. Durga Dass Basu, Commentary on the Constitution of India, Lexis Nexis ButterworthsWadhwa.
2. M.P.Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis NexisButterworthsWadhwa
3. V.N. Shukla, Constitution of India, Eastern Book Company.
4. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, Universal Law Publishers.
5. Eric Barendt, Freedom of Speech, Oxford University Press.
6. Madabhushi Sridhar, Madabhushi Sridhar Acharyulu's Right to Information, Lexis Nexis.
7. P.K. Saini and R. K. Gupta, Right to Information Act, 2005: Implementation and Challenges, Deepand Deep Publications.
8. Madhavi Divan, Facets of Media Law, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
9. Dr. Umar Sama, Law of Electronic Media, Deep & Deep Publication Pvt. Ltd.
10. VikramRaghavan, Communications Law in India (Legal Aspects Of Telecom, Broadcasting AndCable Services), Lexis Nexis.
11. Robertson and Nicol, Media Law, Sweet & Maxwell.

12. Soli. J. Sorabjee, The Law of Press Censorship in India, N.M. TripathiPvt Ltd.
13. V.Nelson, The Law of Entertainment and Broadcasting, Sweet & Maxwell.

Bare Acts

1. Right to Information Act, 2005.
2. The Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act, 1995.
3. Cinematograph Act, 1952

(Constitutional Law Group)

Legislative Drafting

Paper VI [Code – LB21306S] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of legislative drafting. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions inabout 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section.

Objective: *The objective of this paper is to introduce the law student to the art of drafting legislations including introduction to principles***,** processes, designs and techniques of legislative drafting.

Unit-I

I. Introduction to Legislative Drafting

i. Concept.
ii. Goals.
iii. Knowledge Required.
iv. Qualities of good drafter. - Knowledge of Law, Mastery of Language.

II. Words- the meaning of words, vagueness and ambiguity of words.

III. Syntax- significance of syntax, the legislative sentence, Sentence Problems.

IV. Punctuation.

V. Words and expression to avoid/ to use carefully.

Unit-II

I. Drafting Process-I

i. Introduction.
ii. The role of a Drafter
iii. When should the Drafters be involved in the legislative proposals.

iv. The role of instructing officers.

II. The five stages of the Drafting Process.

i. Stage I- Understanding.

ii. Stage II- Analysis.

iii. Stage-III- Design.

Unit-III

I. Drafting process- II

i. Stage IV-Composition and development

ii. Stage V- Scrutiny and testing.

II. Formalities and Arrangement.

III. Drafting Preliminary Provisions.

Unit-IV

I. Drafting provisions conferring Power and Duties.

II. Drafting Substantive and Administrative Provisions.

III. Drafting Supplementary Provisions.

IV. Drafting Penal Provisions.

Unit V

I. Drafting Final Provisions.

II. Drafting Amending Legislations.

III. Drafting provisions related to Subordinate Legislations.

Recommended Readings:

1. Legislative Drafting by G.C.Thornton published by Tottel Publishing(Fourth Ed., 2006).

2. Aspects of Indian Constitution Law by G.N Joshi

3. Parliamentary Procedure in India by A.R Mukerjee

4. Legislative Drafting by P.M Bakhshi

5. Rules of Procedure& Conduct of Business in Lok sabha published by Lok Sabha

6. Practice & Procedure in Indian Parliament by S.S More

7. Judicial Control of the Administrative Action by Dr.A.T.Markose

8. Interpretation of Statutes by Maxwell

9. Rules of Interpretation by Beal

10. Underline Principles of modern Legislation by Jethrow Brown
11. Legislative Method & Forms by ILB21ert
12. Reports of the Committee on subordinate Legislations from 1964 till date.
12. Legislative Drafting by Read Dickerson
13. Legislative Forms & Procedure by E. A Driedger
14. The Principles of Legislative Drafting- PM Bakshi, Journal of Indian Law Institute (Vol. 34, 1992).

(Crime and Criminology Group)

Forensic Science and Law

Paper V [Code – LB21307S] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of forensic science and its relationship with law. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section.

Objective: *The object of this paper is to familiarize the law students with the intricate relationship between science and law with special focus on forensic science. The paper introduces the law student to the principles and techniques used by police, lawyers and courts while using forensic science as a tool in criminal and civil litigation.*

Unit I - Forensic Science: An Overview

I. Definition of Forensic Science.
II. Scope of Forensic Science.
III. Need of Forensic Science.
IV. History and Development of Forensic Science.
V. Basic Principles of Forensic Science.
VI. Tools and Techniques of Forensic Science.
VII. Admissibility Standards – Science on Trail in the Courtroom.

Unit II - Forensic Law: Investigation and Prosecution

I. Prosecution & Investigation Agencies
II. Role of Courts

Unit III - Criminalistics: An Overview.

I. Definition & Causation.
II. Crime Scene:
    i. Types of Crime Scene.

ii. Protection and Recording of Crime Scene.

iii. Search of Physical Clues.

iv. Preservation.

v. Packing and Forwarding of Physical Clues.

vi. Processing of Crime Scene.

III. Investigative Techniques:

I. Criminal Behaviour and Profiling.

II. Modus Operandi.

III. Polygraph.

IV. Narco-Analysis.

V. Brain Mapping and Fingerprinting.

VI. Voice Stress Analysis and Speaker Profiling.

Unit IV - Ethics in Forensics

I. Professionalism and Ethics: Why should Professional Ethics be Important?

II. The Importance of Professional Ethics to Science Practitioners.

III. Development of a Code of Conduct and Code of Ethics for Forensic Science.

IV. Application of Codes and Ethics.

V. How Ethical Requirements impact the Daily Work of a Forensic Scientist.

VI. Ethical Dilemmas and their Resolution.

Unit V - Forensic Evidence

I. Forensics and Evidence Law.

II. Science and the Criminal Procedure.

III. Fiber Analysis.

IV. Ballistics and Tool Marks.

V. Soil, Glass and Paint Analysis.

VI. Footprints and Tire Impressions.

VII. Fingerprints.

VIII. Blood Spatter Analysis.

IX. DNA Analysis.

X. Forensic Anthropology and Entomology.

Recommended Readings:

1. B.B. Nanda and R.K. Tewari, Forensic Science in India- A vision for the twenty first century,Select Publisher.
2. S.H. James and J.J. Nordby, Forensic Science - An Introduction to Scientific and InvestigativeTechniques.
3. Saferstein, Criminalistics – An Introduction to Forensic Science, Prentice Hall Inc. USA.
4. W.W. Bennett & Karen M. Hass, Criminal Investigation, 6th Ed., Wordsworth Thompson Learning.
5. A.J. Fisher Barry, Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation, 7th Ed, C.R.C. Press NY.
6. J. Deed Mordby, Reckoning the Art of Forensic Detection, CRC Press LLC.
7. B.R. Sharma, Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation & Trails, Universal Publication Co.
8. Ram Ahuja, Criminology, Rewal Pub. Jaipur.
9. M Meguire, R Morgan & R Reiner, Oxford Handbook of Criminology, 2nd Ed., Biddles Ltd. Lyon.
10. R.K. Beg, Supreme Court on Criminal Justice, Asia Law House.
11. R. Deb, Criminal Justice, The Law Book Co.
12. J.A. Seigel, R.J Sukoo& G.C Knupfer, Encyclopedia of Forensic Science, Vol. I, II & III, AcadPress.
13. Gross, Dr Hans, Criminal Investigation- A Practical textbook for Magistrates, Police officers andLawyers: Universal Law Pub. Co.
14. Annual Survey of Indian Law, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.

(Crime and Criminology Group)

Criminology

Paper VI [Code –LB21308S] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of crime and criminology. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions inabout 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section.

Objective: *The objective of this paper is to discuss causative factors of crime and treatment of Criminals and Victims.*

Unit I

I. Criminology- Nature and Scope of Criminology
II. Subject matter of Criminology
III. Criminology and other Social Sciences
    a) Criminology and Sociology.
    b) Criminology and Law
    c) Criminology and Political Science and relationship between them.
    d) Criminology and Anthropology
IV. Whether Criminology is Science or not?
V. Classification of Crimes

Unit II –Schools of Criminology - Pre-Classical, Classical and Neo-Classical

I. Pre-Classical School.
II. Classical School.
    A. CesareBeccaria
    B. Jeremy Bentham
III. Neo – Classical School.

Unit III - Schools of Criminology - Positivist and Psycho-Analytical School

I. Positivistic School.
    A. Cesare Lombroso and Biological Positivism.
    B. Enrico Ferri
    C. Raffaele Garofalo
    D. Adrian Raine – Biological Basis of Crime.
II. Psycho-Analytical School.

Unit IV – Sociological Explanation of Criminal Behaviour-I

I. Social disorganisatio theory
II. Differential Association Theory.
III. Labelling Theory
IV. Anomie Theory
V. Conflict Theory.

Unit V – Sociological Explanation of Criminal Behaviour-II

I. Multiple factor approach to Crime Causation.
II. Home & Family vis a vis Crime Causation.
III. Media & Genesis of Crime.
IV. Role of Educational Institutions in Crime Causation.
V. Economic Factors and Crime with emphasis upon (a) Bongers Theory of Economic Structure and Crime (b) Gary Becker's Theory of Economic Factors and Crime

Recommended Readings:

1. N.V. Paranjpe, Criminology and Penology.
2. Ahmed Siddique, Criminology, Problems and Perspective.
3. Edwin Sutherland, Principles of Criminology.
4. Stephen Jones, Criminology.
5. Robert Winslow and S. Zhang, Criminology a Global Perspective.
6. John Tierny, Criminology - Theory and Context.
7. Frank, Criminology Today: An Integrative Introduction.
8. Schmalleger, Criminology.
9. John Conklin, Criminology.
10. Donald Taft, Criminology.
11. E. Sutherland and Cress, Principles of Criminology.
12. Annual Survey of Indian Law, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.
13. E. Sutherland and Cress, Principles of Criminology.
14. Annual Survey of Indian Law, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.

(Business Law Group)

Banking Law Including Negotiable Instruments Act

Paper V [Code – LB21309S] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of banking law. Thequestion paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section.

Objective: *The objective of this paper is to teach the students the functioning of banks and various legal provisions regarding their management including frauds and various negotiable instruments like promissory notes, bill of exchange and cheques.*

Unit-I

I. Organisation, Operation and Functions of Bank.
II. Kinds of Banks.
III. Banker- Customer Relationship.

Unit-II

II. Kinds of Accounts.
III. Over Drafting.
IV. Bank Guarantee.
V. Letters of Credit.

Unit-III

I. Definition and essentials of Negotiable Instruments
II. Promissory Note.
    i. Definition and Nature.
    ii. Essentials of Promissory Note.

III. Bill of Exchange

i. Definition and Essentials of a Bill of Exchange

ii. Bills in Sets.

iii. Distinction between Bill of exchange and Promissory Note.

IV. Cheque

I. Definition and Essentials of a Cheque.

II. Kinds of Cheque.

III. Distinction between Cheque and Bill of Exchange.

V. Negotiation

Unit-IV

I. Endorsement and its Kinds.

II. Definition of Holder and Holder in Due Course.

III. Holder in Due Course

i. Rights and Privileges of a Holder in Due Course of a Negotiable Instrument.

ii. Payment in Due Course.

IV. Parties to Negotiable Instruments and their Liability.

V. Modes of Discharge from Liability: Payment Cancellation, Release, Non-presentment etc.

Unit-V - Crossing of Cheques

I. Dishonor of Cheques: Criminal Liability of Drawer for issuing Cheques withoutFunds.

II. Presentment: Presentment for Payment.

III. Dishonor: Non Acceptance, Non Payment, Notice of Dishonor.

IV. Noting and Protest.

V. Maturity of Negotiable Instruments.

VI. Special Rules of Evidence and Rules of International law.

Recommended Readings:

1. M.S. Parthasarathy (ed.).,Khergamvala on the Negotiable Instruments Act 1898 Butterworth, New Delhi
2. M.L. Tannan, Tannin's banking Law and Practice in India, India Law House, New Delhi
3. S.N. Gupta, the Banking law in Theory and Practice, Universal, New Delhi

4. G.S N. Tripathi (ed.) Seth's Commentaries on Banking Regulation Act 1949 and Allied bankinglaws, Law Publishers, Allahabad
5. Bashyam and Adiga, The Negotiable Instruments Act, Bharath Law House, New Delhi ;
6. S.N. Gupta, Banks and the Consumer Protection Law, Universal Delhi
7. Mukherjee T.K Banking Law and Practice, Universal Delhi
8. Annual Survey of Indian Law, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.

(Business Law Group)

Insurance Law

Paper VI [Code – LB21310S] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Insurance Law. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200- 250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The objective of this paper is to orient the students with the general principles of insurance in India and various kinds of insurances.*

Unit-I

I. General Principles of Insurance
II. Nature of Insurance Contract
III. Insurable Interest
IV. Premium and Risk

Unit-II

I. Socio-economic significance of insurance
II. Policy, Classification of Policies
III. Commencement, duration, cancellation, alteration, rectification and renewal of policies.
IV. Assignment of Insurance Policy.

Unit-III

I. Nature and Scope of Life Insurance
II. Life Insurance comparison with other insurances
III. Recoverable amount under life insurance
IV. Settlement of claim and payment of money

Unit-IV

I. Marine Insurance.

II. Fire Insurance.

Unit-V

I. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India: An Overview

II. Insurance Companies: Incorporation and requirements.

III. Private and Government owned insurance companies.

Recommended Readings:

i. E.W. Patterson, Elements of Insurance Law

ii. W.H. Rodda, Fire and Property Insurance

iii. R.M. Ray, Life Insurance in India

iv. K.V.S. Murthy and K.V.S.Sarmr, Insurance in India

v. Justice Gyanedra Kumar, Hand Book on Insurance Laws

vi. Mr. Arif Khan, Theory and Practice of Insurance

7. Annual Survey of Indian Law, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.

Special Laws-III

(Optional)

Paper VII [Code – LB21311OP] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of local laws. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from Section A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 questions have to be answered from this section.

Objective: *The objective of this paper is to introduce the students to various Special Laws applicable to theCentre and Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir including their implementation and working.*

Unit I - Municipal Corporation Act, 2000

I. Functions of Corporation (Section 41-45,50).

II. Building Regulations (Section 242-246, 253-255, 256-277).

III. Building Procedures, Power and Penalties (Section 357-361,362).

Unit II - The Indian Stamp Act, 1899

I. Definitions (Section 2).

II. Instruments Chargeable with Duty (Section 3).

III. Several Instruments used in Single Transaction of Sale, Mortgage (Section4).

IV. Instrument relating to Several District Matters (Section 5).

V. Duties by whom Payable, (Section 29, 30).

VI. Adjudication as to Proper Stamp (Section 31)

VII. Certificate by Controller (Section 32).

VIII. Examination and Impounding (Section 33).

IX. Instruments Not-duly Stamped (Section 35-40).

X. Prosecution for offence against Stamp Law (Section 43).

Unit III - The Jammu and Kashmir Excise Act, 1958

I. Interpretation (Section 3).

II. Establishment and Control (Sections 4 - 4D).

III. Import, Export and Transport (Sections 5-10).

IV. Duties (Section 16-19).

V. Powers and duties of Officers etc (Section 26-47).

VI. Penalties (Section 48-61).

VII. Exemptions and prohibitions (Section 63-64).

Unit IV - The Jammu and Kashmir Right to Prior Purchase Act, 1993

I. Definitions (Section 3).

II. General Provisions (Sections 4-10).

III. Persons in whom the right of prior purchase vests (Sections 11-17).

IV. Limitation (Section 29).

Unit V - Financial Regulations/Financial code

I. General Principles.

II. Check on Revenue and Receipts.

III. Pay Allowance and Pension (general Rules).

IV. Contingency, Stores, Works.

V. Miscellaneous Expenditure, Local Funds and Service Funds.

VI. Deposit and Budget, Powers of Sanction.

Recommended Readings:

1. J&K Law Digest.

2. Imtiyaz Hussain: Local Laws.

Following Bare Acts:

1. Municipal Corporation Act, 2000.
2. The Indian Stamp Act, 1899.
3. The Jammu and Kashmir Excise Act, 1958.
4. Financial Regulations/Financial code.
5. The Jammu and Kashmir Right to Prior Purchase Act, 1993.

International Labour Organisation and Labour Laws

(Optional)

Paper VII [Code – LB21312OP] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of International Labour Organisation and labour laws. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10- 20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The objective of this paper is to enable the students to have knowledge in the subject by having a detailed study of structure, purpose and functioning of international labour organisations and labour laws.*

Unit I - Introduction

I. ILO - Objectives, Origin and History.

II. Field of Actions/Subject-Matter.

i. Vocational Training and Vocational Rehabilitation.

ii. Employment Policy.

iii. Labour Administration.

iv. Labour Law and Industrial Relations.

v. Working Conditions.

vi. Management Development.

vii. Cooperatives.

viii. Social Security.

ix. Labour Statistics.

x. Occupational Safety and Health

Unit-II International Labour Organization-I

I. Constitution of ILO and Declaration of Philadelphia.

II. Establishment- International Labour Conference, Governing Body, International Labour Office.

Unit-III International Labour Organization-II

I. The ILO Century Project 1919-2019

II. International Labour Standards

Unit-IV Labour Laws – I

i. Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951.

ii. Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957.

iii. Employment Injury Benefits Convention, 1964.

iv. Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976

Unit V- Labour Laws – II

i. Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981.

ii. Protocol of 2002 to the Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981.

iii. Termination of Employment Convention, 1982.

iv. Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999.

v. Maternity Protection Convention, 2000.

Recommended Reading:

1. Official Website of International Labour Organization.
2. International Labour Conventions.

LLB

4th Semester

Jurisprudence – II

(Basic Concepts)

Paper I [Code –LB21401C] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Jurisprudence. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, twoquestions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200- 250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section.

Objective: *The objective of the paper is to sensitise the students about the various concepts like legalpersonality, rights and duties, possession and ownership and the idea of justice.*

Unit I - Legal Rights & Duties

I. Meaning and Concept

II. Theories of Rights.

III. Essentials of Legal Rights.

IV. Kinds of Rights and Duties.

V. Relation between Rights & Duties.

Unit II - Personality

I. Concept of Legal Person

II. Theories of Legal Personality: – Fiction Theory, Concession Theory, BracketTheory, Realist Theory, Purpose Theory and Kelson's Theory.

III. Legal Status of Dead Person, Unborn Child, Mosque, Idol and Corporation.

Unit III - Possession

I. Possession: Meaning, Concept and Development.

II. Theories of Possession.

III. Kinds of Possession.

IV. Possession in Fact and Possession in Law.

V. Modes of Acquisition of Possession.

Unit IV – Ownership

I. Meaning

II. Theories

III. Kinds

IV. Modes of Acquisition

V. Distinction between Possession and Ownership.

VI. Relation between Possession & Ownership.

Unit V – Justice

I. Meaning and Concept

II. Theories of Justice

III. Kinds of Justice

IV. Administration of Justice: Growth and Development

Recommended Readings:

1. Bodenheimer, Jurisprudence – The philosophy and Methods of Law (1996), UniversalPublication, Delhi.
2. Fitzgerald, (ed.) Salmond on Jurisprudence (1999).
3. Tripathi, Bombay W. Friedman, Legal Theory (1999) Universal Pub., Delhi.
4. V. D. Mahajan, Jurisprudence and Legal Theory (1996 re-print), Eastern Books, Lucknow.
5. M.D.A. Freeman (ed.), Lloyd's Introduction to Jurisprudence, (1994), Sweet and Maxwell.
6. Paton G. W. Jurisprudence (1972), Oxford, ELB21S.
7. H.L.A. Hart, The Concept of Law (1970), Oxford, ELB21S.
8. Rescoe Pound, Introduction to the Philosophy of Law (1998 Re-print), Universal Pub., Delhi.
9. Dias, Jurisprudence (1994), Adithya Books, New Delhi.
10. Dhyani S. N. Jurisprudence: A study of Indian Legal Theory (1985), Metropolitan, New Delhi.
11. M.P. Tondon, Jurisprudence Legal Theory, Allahabad Law Agency.
12. Dr. Vijay Ghormade, Jurisprudence and Legal Theory, Hind Law House.
13. N.V. Pranjape, Studies in Jurisprudence and legal theory, Central Law Agency.
14. N.V. Jayakumar, Lectures in Jurisprudence, 2nd Ed., Lexis-Nexis.
15. Dr. B.N. Mani Tripathi, Jurisprudence Legal Theory, Allahabad Law Agency.

16. P.S. Atchthew Pillai, Jurisprudence and Legal Theory, Eastern Book Company.

17. Prof. G.C. Venkata Subba Rao, Jurisprudence and Legal Theory, Eastern Book Comp.

Administrative Law-I

Paper II [Code – LB21402C] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Administrative Law. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questionsin about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The objective of this paper is to make students aware of various aspects of administrative law including quasi-legislative, quasi-judicial and other ministerial functions of administration.*

Unit-I

I. Nature and Scope of Administrative Law.
II. Reasons for growth of administrative law.
III. Development of administrative law in United Kingdom, USA and India
IV. Droit administratif in France.
V. Global Administrative Law.

Unit-II

I. Relationship between Constitutional Law and Administrative Law.
II. Some Constitutional Principles
    i. Rule of Law.
    ii. Separation of Powers.
    iii. Relevance of Separation of Powers in contemporary times.

Unit-III

I. Definition of administrative action.
II. Need for classification.
III. Identification of legislative action

IV. Distinction between Judicial, quasi-judicial and administrative actions

Unit-IV

I. Legislative powers of administration

II. Necessity for delegation of legislative powers.

III. Constitutionality of delegated legislation.

IV. Some procedural safeguards- Consultation of affected interests and public participation in rule-making.

V. Publication of delegated legislation.

VI. Judicial control of delegated legislation

Unit-V

I. Judicial Powers of Administration

II. Need for devolution of adjudicatory authority on administration:

III. Administrative tribunals and other adjudicatory authorities: their adhoc character

IV. Tribunals

V. Articles 323 A and 323B- CAT and SAT

VI. Problems of administrative adjudication

Recommended Readings:

1. D.D. Basu, Comparative Administrative Law (1998)
2. Wade, Administrative Law (Seventh Edition, Indian print 1997) Universal, Delhi
3. M.P. Jain, Cases and Materials on Indian Administrative Law, Vol. I & II (1996), Universal, Delhi
4. Jain & Jain, Principles of Administrative Law (1997) Universal, Delhi
5. S.P. Sathe, Administrative Law (1998) Butterwroths-Indian, Delhi
6. Schwartz, An Introduction to American Administrative Law
7. Massey Administrative Law.

Constitutional Law-II

Paper III [Code –LB21403C] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of constitutional law. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questionsin about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section.

Objective: *The objective of this paper is to provide understanding of various organs created by the Constitution including their functions.*

Unit - I

I. President of India- Position & Powers; Impeachment of the President.

II. Cabinet System, Collective responsibility- Individual Responsibility of Minister.

III. Legislative Privileges –Legislative Privileges v. Fundamental Rights.

Unit - II

I. Distribution of Legislative Powers-- Arts. 245 and Article 246

II. Interpretation of Lists: Doctrine of Harmonious Construction, Doctrine of Pith and Substance,Doctrine of Colourable Legislation.

III. Doctrine of Repugnancy (Article 254)

IV. Art. 370& Constitution (Application to J&K) Order, 2019

Unit - III

I. Constitutional Amendment- Meaning and Scope.

II. What cannot be Amended? Doctrine of Basic Structure.

III. Freedom of Trade and Commerce- Position in Australia and USA, Position in India (Article301-304)

Unit - IV

I. Articles 141 & 143.

II. Appointment and Removal of the Judges of the High Courts and Supreme Court.

III. Services under the Constitution- Doctrine of Pleasure [Article 310], Restrictions[Article 311].

Unit – V

I. National Emergency-Articles 352 ,354,358 and 359.

II. Failure of Constitutional Machinery (Article 356)

III. Federalism and Emergency Provisions.

Recommended Readings:

1. D.D.Basu, Commentary on Constitution of India

2. M.P.Jain, Indian Constitutional law.

3. M.P.Singh, Shukla's Constitutional law.

4. H.M.Seervai, Constitution of India.

5. K.C. Wheare, Modern Constitution.

6. Dicey, Law of the Constitution.

7. Annual Survey of Indian Law, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi

Law of Evidence

Paper IV [Code – LB21404C] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of law of evidence. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section.

Objective: *The objective of this paper is to orient students with importance of law of evidence for establishment of claims and related rules and principles.*

Unit-I

I. Definitions (Sections 3 - 4).

II. Relevancy of Facts (Sections 5, 6, 8, 11).

III. Admission and Confession (Sections 17-19, 24 - 27, 30).

IV. Dying Declaration (Section 32).

V. Judgments when Relevant (Sections 40, 41).

VI. Third Party Opinion (Section 45, 47A, 52, 54).

Unit-II

I. Oral Evidence (Section 59, 60).

II. Documentary Evidence (Sections 61-73).

III. Public Documents (Sections 74, 76).

IV. Exclusion of Evidence – Oral and Documentary (Sections 91- 92).

Unit-III

I. Burden of Proof (Sections 101, 112, 114).

II. Estoppels (Section 115).

i. Privilege Communication (Sections 124, 126).

Unit-IV

I. Witnesses (Sections 118-120, 122,129, 132).

II. Accomplice (Section 133).

III. Examination of Witnesses (Sections 135-138).

IV. Witnesses to character (Sections 140-142).

Unit-V

I. Lawful Questions in Cross Examination (Section 145).

II. Questions asked by Courts (Sections 149- 150, 165).

III. Question by Party to Own Witness (Section 154).

IV. Refreshing Memory (Section 159).

V. Improper Admission and Rejection of Evidence (Section 167).

Recommended Readings

1. M. Monir: Text book on the Law of Evidence, Universal Law Publishing Company

2. Ratan Lal Deeraj Lal: Law of Evidence

3. Avtar Singh: Principles of the Law of Evidence, Central Law Publications.

(Constitutional Law Group)

Health Law

Paper V [Code – LB21405S] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of health care law. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section.

Objective: *The objective of this course is to focus on various aspects of health care law including the constitutional perspective, obligations and negligence of medical professionals and remedies available to consumers.*

Unit I

I. Evolution and Development of Health Care Systems.

II. Health Services Development and Legal Control.

III. Right to Health –International Perspective, Constitutional and Legal Parameters

Unit II

I. General principles of Medical Ethics: National and International Perspectives.

II. General Principles of Medico-Legal Accountability.

III. Equality in Access to Health Care

IV. Professional Duties and Medical Ethics.

V. Right to Live and Right to Die

Unit III

I. General Principles of Medical Jurisprudence.

II. Role of Consent in Medical Practice.

III. Error of Judgment and Gross Negligence.

IV. Wrongful Diagnosis and Negligent Diagnosis.

V. Disposal of Bio-Medical Waste.

VI. Negligence of Private Doctors in Eye Camps, Sterilization Camps, etc.

Unit-IV- Legal control of Medical Profession under the following Enactments

I. The Pharmacy Act, 1948.

II. Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994

III. Pre Conception& Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of sex selection)Act, 1994

IV. Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970

V. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940

VI. PWD (Equal opportunity) Act 1998 (J&K)

Unit V

I. Legal Requirements for Establishment of Private Hospitals.

II. Norms & Conditions for Maintaining Health & Safety Standards.

III. Role of Medical Professionals under Law of Evidence.

IV. Regulation and Control of Private Nursing Homes, Hospitals and DiagnosticCentres.

Recommended Readings

1. Anoop K. Kaushal – Medical Negligence & Legal Remedies.
2. B.K. Dutta – Drug Control.
3. Code of Medical Ethics.
4. Dr. Jadish Singh – Medical negligence Compensation.
5. Maxwell on Medical Jurisprudence.
6. The Bare Acts along with Rules of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, Dental Health Act, The pharmacy Act, Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, Pre Conception & Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of sex selection) Act, 1994, Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970, The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, PWD(Equal opportunity) Act 1998 (J&K)
7. Vijay Malik – Drug and Cosmetic Act, 1940.

(Constitutional Law Group)

Education Law

Paper VI [Code – LB21406S] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of education law. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section.

Objective: *The objective of the paper is to make students aware about the constitutional and legal aspects of right to education in India including various socio-legal mechanism for the execution and implementation of the same.*

Unit I - Right to Education –A Constitutional Perspective

I. Right to Education under Directive Principles of the Constitution of India.

II. Right to Education as a Fundamental Right.

III. Salient Features of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education.

IV. Salient Features of J&K School Education Act, 2002.

V. National Education Policy-Origin and Evolution.

Unit II - Legal Education

I. Meaning of Legal Education in India.

II. Genesis of Legal Education.

III. Legal Education Commissions, Committees, Statutes & Policies.

IV. Functioning of Legal Education.

Unit III - University Education & Law

I. Academic Freedom vis-a vis their Accountability.

II. University Autonomy vis-a-vis Government Control.

III. Concerns of University Education.

IV. Role of Law for the Ailment of University Education.

Unit IV - Indian Educational System

I. Legal Obligation of Educational Institutions.

II. Rules for Teachers.

III. Legal Obligations of the Students.

IV. Educational Literature & Copyright Law.

V. Health and Safety Standards of the Educational Institutions.

Unit V - Education in Changing Scenario

I. Rules of GATS and Education.

II. National Knowledge Commission: Major Recommendations.

III. BCI Rules on Legal Education, 2008.

Recommended Readings:

I. R.D. Agarwal's , Law of Education and educational institutions.

II. S.K. Aggarwal's, Legal education in India, Problems and Perspectives.

III. N.R. MadhavaMenon, Clinical Legal Education and profession in India.

IV. Anita Abraham ,Formation& Management of Educational Institutions.

V. A.K. Tripathi, All India Educations Digest.

VI. A.K. Shah,Education& Educational Institutional cases.

VII. Anirudh Prasad, University Education, Adminitration& the Law.

VIII. Kamlesh Chopra, Handbook on Technical Educations Laws in India.

IX. M.P.Jain, Indian Constitutional Law.

(Crime and Criminology Group)

White Collar Crime

Paper V [Code – LB21407S] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of education law. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section.

Objective: *The objective of the paper is to make students aware about the evolution of economic crimes, white collar criminality and the legislative regime set out to combat the menace of white collar crimes.*

Unit I

I. Nature. Scope & Concept of White Collar Crime.

II. Types of White Collar Crimes

III. Sutherland's view on White Collar Crimes

IV. Growth of White Criminality.

Unit II

I. White Collar Crimes in India

   i. Hoarding

   ii. Black Marketing.

   iii. Adulteration

   iv. Tax Evasion

II. Corruption in Government and Politics

White Collar Crimes in different professions (Medical. Legal, Education and Engineering)

Unit III

I. White Collar Crimes v Traditional Crimes
II. Judicial response to white collar crimes
III. Majors to curb white collar crimes
IV. Analysis of Corporate Criminal Liability in India.

Unit IV The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

I. Genesis and Salient Features of the Act
II. Definitions: Public Servant and Public Duties
III. Offences and Penalties- Sections 7 to 16.
IV. Sanction for Prosecution-Section 19.
V. Presumption where Public Servant accepts gratification -Section 2-0

Unit V The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002

I. Scheme of Act
II. Money Laundering Definition.
III. Elements of Money Laundering
IV. Survey, Search, Seizure and Attachment
V. Powers to arrest under the Act.
VI. Adjudication authorities under the Act.

Recommended Readings

1. Annual Survey of Indian Law, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.
2. H.S. Guar, Penal Law of India.
3. K.D. Gaur, Cases and Materials on Criminal Law.
4. P.S. Pillia, Criminal Law.
5. R.C. Nigam, Law of Crimes in India.
6. S.N. Mishra, Indian Penal Code.

7. S.M.A.Qadri, Ahmad Siddique Criminology
8. R.K.Naroola and UdayanMukerji, Prevention of Money Laundering – An Analytical commentary on the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.
9. Edwin H.Sutherland, White Collar Crime.
10. Mike Maguire, Rod Morgan and Robert Reiner, Oxford Handbook ofCriminology.
11. GirishMishra and Braj Kumar Pandey, White Collar Crimes.
12. The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002
13. The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

(Crime and Criminology Group)

Penology and Victimology

Paper VI [Code - LB21408S] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of penology and victimology. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section.

Objective: *The objective of this paper is to introduce a law student to the concept of punishment and itstheories and to various concepts regarding victims and their post-crime treatment.*

Unit I– Punishment

I. Origin and evolution of punishment
II. Punishment – Meaning, Nature and Scope
III. Relationship between Crime and Punishment.
IV. Forms of Punishment with special emphasis on Death Penalty andImprisonment.
V. Essentials of an ideal penal system

Unit II– Prison System

I. Historical review
II. American Prison system.
III. British prison reforms.
IV. Prison reforms in India
V. Open Prisons.
VI. Prisoner's Rights

VII. Prison problems

VIII. Prison Labour

IX. Prison education

X. Classification of Prisoners

XI. Jail reform committees

XII. Problems of undertrial prisoner's in India

XIII. Prison Reforms Role of Indian Judiciary

Unit III– Police System

I. Indian Police System.

a) Origin and Development of police organisation

b) Present police structure and organization in India.

c) Functions of Police.

d) Women Police.

e) Need for women's police stations

f) Women's police role in investigation etc.

g) Police reform commissions including Reports.

Unit IV.– Victimology

I. Victimology–Meaning, Nature and Scope.

II. Importance of studying victimology.

III. Compensation, Restitution, Assistance and Rehabilitation.

IV. Rights of Victims of Crime.

V. Offender-Victim Relations.

VI. Indian legislative mechanisms vis a vis compensation to victims

UNIT V. VICTIMS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

I. Victims of sexual abuse and their right to live with human dignity.

II. Victims of domestic violence and the law.

III. Victim support services and victim assistance programmes.

IV. Role of voluntarily organizations and victim support.

V. Acid victims and schemes to rehabilitate them.

Recommended Readings

1) N.V. Paranjpe, Criminology and Penology.
2) Ahmed Siddique, Criminolog,penology and victimology
3) Edwin Sutherland, Principles of Criminology.
4) Stephen Jones, Criminology.
5) Robert Winslow and S. Zhang, Criminology a Global Perspective.
6) John Tierny, Criminology - Theory and Context.
7) Frank, Criminology Today: An Integrative Introduction.
8) Schmalleger, Criminology.
9) John Conklin, Criminology.
10) Donald Taft, Criminology.
11) E. Sutherland and Cress, Principles of Criminology.

(Business Law Group)

Competition Law

Paper V [Code LB21409S] Max Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Competition Law.The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The paper focuses on various aspects of competition law of India in context of new economic order.*

Unit I - Legislative Background of Competition Law

I. History and Philosophy of Competition Laws.
II. MRTP Act, 1969.
III. Nature and scope of Competition Act, 2002.
IV. Anti-Competitive Agreements.

Unit II - Competition Commission of India

I. Establishment and Composition of Competition Commission of India
II. Historical Background including Raghavan Committee Report.
III. Unit Trust of India.

Unit III - Duties, Powers and Functions of Competition Commission

I. Complaint, Reference and Application to Commission.
II. Appreciable Adverse Effect on Competition and Dominant Position.
III. Jurisdiction and Benches of the Commission.
IV. Reference by Statutory Authorities.
V. Power to Grant Interim Relief.
VI. Power to Award Compensation.
VII. Power of Commission to regulate its own Procedure.

Unit IV - Procedure of Competition Commission

I. Procedure of Competition Commission
II. Review of Orders of Commission.
III. Rectification of Orders.
IV. Execution of Orders of Commission.
V. Appeal.

Unit V - Director General of Competition, Commission and Penalties under Act

I. Director General's Role in Case of Contravention of the Provisions of Act.
II. Contravention of Orders of the Commission.
III. Penalties for Failures to Comply with Directions of Commission and DirectorGeneral.
IV. Penalty for making False Statement or Omission to Furnish Material Information.
V. Penalty for Offences in Relation to Furnishing of Information.
VI. Contravention by Companies.

Recommended Readings:

1. Richard Wish: Competition Law ,LexisNexis 2009.
2. S. M. Duggar's Guide to Competition Law 2 volumes , 5th Ed (2010).
3. Recommendations of Competition Commission-I.
4. T. Ramappa: Competition Law in India: Policy, Issues, and Developments, 2009, 2nd (ed).
5. Tom Ottervanger, S.J.Var, Competition Law of the European Union, 2002, Kluwer lawInternational.
6. S.R. Kharabanda, Jayant Kumar, Competition Law in India, Eastern Law House, 2008.
7. Annual Survey of Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.

(Business Law Group)

Equity and Trust

Paper VI [Code – LB21410S] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Law of Equity and Trusts. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall compriseof three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questionsin about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section.

Objective: *The objective of this course to highlight the concept of equity and various equitable maxims aswell as trust obligations.*

Unit I – Introduction

I. History and Principle of Equity.
II. Courts of Equity.
III. Equities: An Overview.
IV. The Maxims of Equity.
V. Priorities.
VI. Assignment of Chose's in Action.

Unit II - The Equitable Doctrine

I. Conversion.
II. Re-conversion.
III. Election.
IV. Performance.
V. Satisfaction.

Unit III - Equitable Remedies

I. Specific Performance.
II. Rescission.

III. Delivery Up and Cancellation of Documents.

IV. Rectification.

V. Account.

VI. Injunction.

VII. Receivers.

Unit IV - Law of Trusts

I. History, Nature and Constitution of Trusts.

II. Creation of Trusts.

III. Trust & Fiduciary Relations.

IV. Trust and Contract, Power, Condition, Charge and Personal Obligations—Distinguished.

Unit –V

I. Duties and Liabilities of Trustees.

II. Rights and Powers of Trustees.

III. Disability of Trustees.

IV. Rights and Liabilities of the Beneficiary.

V. Kinds of Trusts.

i. Constructive Trusts.

ii. Resulting Trusts.

iii. Public Charitable Trusts.

iv. Religious Charitable Trusts.

v. Private Trusts.

Recommended Readings:

I. Lord Duddington, Equity and Trusts.

II. B.M.Gandhi, Equity, Trusts and Specific Relief, Eastern Book Company Delhi

III. AlastairHudson, Understanding Equity And Trusts (Paperback) published by Taylor and FrancisInc.

IV. Judith Bray,Student's Guide to Equity and Trusts, University of Buckingham, Cambridge University Press

V. Mohamed Ramjohn, Sourcebook On Trusts Law

Special Laws-IV

(Optional)

Paper VII [Code – LB21411OP]
Time Duration: 3 Hours

Max. Marks = 100
Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of local laws. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from Section A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 questions have to be answered from this section.

Objective: *The objective of this paper is to introduce the students to Various Central Laws* Applicable to the Union Territory including their implementation and working.

Unit I - Suit Valuation Act, 1887

I. Suits Related to Land (Sections 3-4).
II. Court Fee Value and Jurisdiction Value (Sections 8-9).
III. Procedure where objection is taken (Section 11).

Unit II - Court Fees Act, 1870

I. Computation of Fees Payable in Certain Suits (Section 7).
II. Fee on Memorandum of Appeal against Order relating to Compensation (Section8).
III. Procedure in Suits for Mesne Profits (Section 11).
IV. Decision of Question as to Valuation (Section 12).
V. Refund of Fee (Section 14).
VI. Exemption of Certain Documents (Section 19).

Unit III - Registration Act, 1908.

I. Definitions (Section 2).
II. Power and functions of Registrar. (3-12).
III. Documents Registrable under this Act. (17-18)

IV. Effects of Registration and effects of Non-Registration. (Section 47-50)

V. Penalties for Non-Registration. (Section 81-84)

Unit IV – Jammu and Kashmir Land Revenue Act, 1996

I. Definitions.(Section-3)

II. Revenue officers: Classes and power. (Section-6)

III. Record of Rights and Annual Record.

Unit V – Jammu and Kashmir Agrarian Reforms Act, 1976

I. Definitions.

II. Restrictions on Rights in land (Sections 4 to 16).

Recommended Readings:

Following Bare Acts:

1. Suit Valuation Act, 1887.
2. Court Fees Act, 1870.
3. Registration Act, 1908.
4. Jammu and Kashmir Land Revenue Act 1996.
5. Jammu and Kashmir Agrarian Reforms Act, 1976.

International Trade Law (Optional)

Paper VII [Code – LB21412OP] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of international trade law. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The object of this paper is to sensitize the students with various aspects of international law governing trade and commerce. The course is suitable to examine the significant role that international law has played in the reform of the global economic order.*

Unit-I

I. Historical Perspectives.
   i. International Trade Law: Nature and Scope
   ii. Evolution of New International Economic Order (NIEO).
   iii. Essential Components of NIEO.
   iv. State Acceptance and Practice of NIEO Principles.

II. Institutions
   I. World Bank
   II. IMF
   III. UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development).
   IV. UNCITRAL.
   V. GATT/WTO.
      I. Objectives
      II. Structure, Principles and Working of WTO
      III. Difference between GATT and WTO.

IV. WTO and Developing Countries including India

Unit-II

I. Trade in Goods.

II. Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMS).

III. General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)

Unit-III

I. International Sale Contract

i. Definition and types of International commercials contracts

ii. Formation and Enforcement of International Contracts

iii. Rights and liabilities of parties to the contract

II. Incoterms 1990

III. Payments in International Trade

i. Bills of Exchange

ii. Letters of Credit

IV. Carriage of Goods in Export Trade

i. Carriage of Goods by sea

ii. Bills of Lading

iii. Rights and liabilities of parties to contract of carriages

V. Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights. (TRIPS)

Unit IV:

Dispute Settlement Mechanism of WTO

I. Judicial System: Dispute Settlement Board (DSB).

II. Elements of the System.

III. Prompt Settlement.

IV. Balancing of Rights and Obligations.

V. Objective of Satisfactory Settlements.

VI. Outcomes.

VII. Withdrawal of Measure- Violation of WTO.

VIII. Continuation of the Measures with Retaliation by the Affected Country to makegood the Loss Suffered by the Affected Country.

IX. Special Steps of DSB and WTO Secretaries for Developing Countries.

X. Process of Settlement by DSB.

Unit-V: Sustainable Development

I. The Concept.

II. Stockholm to Rio: Developments of the Concept.

III. Right to Development.

IV. UNCED (UN Commission on Environment and Development) Report.

V. Principles.

VI. Rio Principles related to Sustainable Developments.

Recommended Readings:

1. The UN Convention on the contracts for the International Sale of Goods,1980.
2. The Hague Convention in the law applicable to contracts for international sale of goods, 1987.
3. BandariSurendra, World Trade Organization and Developing Countries.
4. MyneniSrinivasaRao, International Economic Law.
5. ArunGoyal (ed) WTO in the new Millennium.
6. Schwarzenberger, Economic World Order, Manchester University Press.
7. JayantaBagchi, World Trade Organization: An Indian Perspective
8. J.G. Starke, Introduction to International Law.
9. UNCED, Our Common Future.

LLB

5th Semester

Property Law

Paper I [Code – LB21501C] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Property Law. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200- 250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The basic objective is to give a concise and clear exposition of legal principles underlying the various provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 and the Indian Easements Act, 1882*

Unit I

I. Concept of Property
   i. Meaning of Property
   ii. Kinds of Property-*Jura in re propria-Jura in re aliena*-Movable, Immovable,Intangible, Tangible.
   iii. Right to Property under the Constitution of India, Doctrine of EminentDomain.
   iv. Interpretation Clause- Immovable Property, Attestation, Actionable Claim,Notice.

II. General Principles of Transfer of Property Act.
   i. What may be transferred?
   ii. Competency to Transfer Property
   iii. Various Conditions relating to Transfer
   iv. Rule against Perpetuity
   v. Vested and Contingent Interests
   vi. Conditional Transfer
   vii. Doctrine of Election

viii. Transfer under *lispendens*

ix. Fraudulent Transfer

x. Principle of Part Performance

Unit II

Specific Modes of Absolute Transfer of Property: Sale-definition, Agreement for Sale-Rights and Liabilities of the Buyer and the seller; Marshalling by subsequent purchaser; Discharge of encumbrances; Exchange-definition and mode; Exchange vis-à-vis Sale, Rights and liabilities of the parties; Gift-definition and mode of transfer, suspension and revocation, Onerous gift, universal donee; Transfer ofActionable Claims

Unit III

Specific & Limited Transfer by way of creating Security Interest: Mortgage-meaning and purpose, Types-Simple, English, Mortgage by Conditional Sale, Usufructuary, Mortgage by way of deposit of title Deeds, and anomalous mortgage; Rights and obligations of the mortgagor and mortgagee; Foreclosure, Deemed Foreclosure, Power of Sale, Priority right determination; Marshalling and Contribution, Redemption; Subrogation S.58-67, S.67A, Ss.81-85, Ss.91-96

Unit IV

I. Charge: Fixed and Floating charge; rights and obligations of the parties. Chargecreated on corporate properties S.100, S.101

II. Lease: Definition, modes of creating lease; Rights and liabilities of the parties;Determination of lease; Waiver, forfeiture, Ss.105-108 &111

III. Lien: Possessory right, when applicable, ceasing of right of lien, types of lien.

Unit V

Easement & Prescription: Nature, Creation, Extinction Ss.4-7 Ss.37-48, Riparian Rights, Licenses

Books Recommended:

1. Mulla, Transfer of Property Act
2. Ghosh, Law of Mortgage
3. Gour's Transfer of Property Act
4. Lahiri, Transfer of Property Act
5. R.S. Bhalla, The Institution of Property: Legally, Historically and Philosophically Regarded
6. Sanjivi Row, Commentaries on Easements and Licenses
7. Sanjiva Row, Registration Act, Law Publishers.
8. Annual Survey of Indian Law, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.
9. The Indian Easements Act, J.D Jain.

Administrative Law-II

Paper II [Code – LB21 502C] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Administrative Law. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questionsin about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The objective of this paper is to make students aware of various aspects of administrative law including quasi-legislative, quasi-judicial and other ministerial functions of administration.*

Unit-I

I. Natural Justice: Concept, Evolution and Need.
II. The right to hearing: when can it be claimed
III. Doctrine of fairness
IV. Doctrine of legitimate expectation
V. Exclusion of natural justice
VI. Post-decisional hearing

Unit-II

I. Natural Justice: Principles
II. No man shall be judge in his own cause
III. No man shall be condemned unheard.
IV. Rules of evidence- no evidence, some evidence and substantial evidence rules
V. Reasoned decisions
VI. Institutional decisions
VII. Failure of natural justice.

Unit-III

I. Judicial Control of Administrative Action

i. Exhaustion of administrative and other remedies

ii. Locus standi-Public interest litigation

iii. Laches

iv. res-judicata

II. Specific Writs- Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition, Habeas corpus, quo warranto.

III. Ombudsman- *Lokpal* and *Lokayukta.*

Unit-IV

I. Administrative Discretion

i. Need for administrative discretion

ii. Administrative discretion and rule of law

iii. Need for safeguards

II. Doctrine of Excessive Delegation Of Discretion

i. Constitutionality of discretionary powers

ii. Administrative discrimination and arbitrariness.

Unit-V

I. *de tournament de peuvoir*(abuse of power)

II. Malafide exercise of discretion

III. Improper purpose

IV. Irrelevant considerations

V. Unreasonableness

VI. Non- exercise of discretionary powers

Recommended Readings:

a. D.D. Basu, Comparative Administrative Law (1998)

2. Wade, Administrative Law (Seventh Edition, Indian print 1997) Universal, Delhi

3. M.P. Jain, Cases and Materials on Indian Administrative Law, Vol. I & II (1996),Universal, Delhi

3. Jain & Jain, Principles of Administrative Law (1997) Universal, Delhi

4. S.P. Sathe, Administrative Law (1998) Butterwroths-Indian, Delhi

5. Schwartz, An Introduction to American Administrative Law
6. Massey Administrative Law

Clinical Course – I

(Pleading, Drafting and Conveyancing)

Paper III [Code – LB21503CL] Total Marks=100

Time Duration: 2 Hours Theory=60

Court Visit = 40

(Court Diary=20+ Viva voce=20)Pleading Drafting and Conveyancing paper will carry 100 marks. Out of 100 marks 60 marks will be for theory and 40 marks for clinic. The breakup of marks for Clinic will be as under:

1. Contents of Form (Drafting of plaint written statement, Application, petition, affidavit, deeds etc.) marks20
2. Typing by Computer marks 10
3. Fulfillment of requirements under Stamp and Suit valuation marks 10

The student will be provided intensive training in type writing/ computer, to enable him to draft petitions, deeds etc. at the end of the clinic the student will be required to draft petition/Deed etc. (Pleading and Drafting within a period of two hours. The student will draft the form/petition etc. by computer on judicial/non-judicial paper as required under the stamp and suit valuation Act. The student will not be required to fix the judicial/non-judicial paper of actual value but will draft on the judicial/non-judicial paper of minimum value. However, he will state the actual value of judicial/non-judicial paper/ court fee on the opposite side of the drafting's and also the required documents to be produced before the Court at the time of Registration/filling of petition/suit etc. as the case may be. The whole exercise will be done by the student in the presence of the Board of Examiners. The Board of examiner will be constituted by Head of the Department, consisting of Head of the Department or his nominee and the teacher concerned. The student will be required to secure minimum pass marks in both theory and Clinic separately

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and upto date study of various aspects of Pleading & Drafting. The question paper shall be of 60 marks, spread over the whole syllabus comprising of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 1 mark each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 4 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be attempted. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 question, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have tobe attempted from this section.

Unit-I Fundamental Rules of Pleadings:

I. Plaint Structure.

II. Written Statement.

III. Description of Parties.

IV. Amendment of a plaint.

V. Affidavit.

Unit-II Ordinary suit for Recovery:

I. Suit for Permanent Injunction

II. Suit for Specific Performance Application for temporary injunction, Order XXXIXof CPC

III. Application for Eviction under the Jammu & Kashmir Residential and commercialTenancy Act, 2012.

IV. Application under 5 of Limitation Act

V. Application for execution

VI. Application for setting ex-partedecree

VII. Application for interim relief.

Unit-III General Principles of Criminal Pleadings:

I. Application under section 125 Cr. P.C.

II. Application for bail.

III. FIR – Under section 154 Cr. P.C.

IV. Complaint: Complaint under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act.

Unit-IV Model Drafts-I Forms:

I. Notice to the tenant under section 106 of Transfer of Property Act.

II. Notice under section 80 of CPC.

III. Reply to notice.

IV. General and Special Power of Attorney.

V. Will deed

VI. Gift deed.

VII. Agreement to sell.

VIII. Sale – Deed.

IX. Lease deed.

X. Mortgage Deed

XI. Relinquishment Deed

XII. Partnership Deed

XIII. Suit for dissolution of Partnership.

XIV. Application for compromise of suit.

XV. Reference to Arbitration and Deed of Arbitration.

Unit-V Model Drafts-II

I. Writ Petitions under Art. 32 & 226.

II. Application under section 148A of CPC.

III. Special leave petition

IV. Revision petition.

V. Review Petition.

Recommended:

1. Conveyancing – N.S. Bindra
2. Conveyancing – A.N. Chaturvedi
3. Mogha's Law of Pleading
4. Conveyancing – D'Souza

Leading Cases:

1. Brij Mohan and Others V. Sughra Begam & others 1990 4 SCC 147-48
2. Nana Tuka Ram V. Sona-Bai AIR 1982 Bom 437
3. Sait Tarajee Khim Chand V. Yelamarti Satyam AIR 1971 SC 1865
4. Datatraya V. Rangnath Gopalra Kawatherkar AIR 1971 SC 2548 at 2549
5. Rama Shanker Pathak V. Collector Central Excise AIR 1971 All. 287 at P.289
6. K. Appu Kuttan Panicker V. S.K.R. Athapachetliar AIR 1966 Ker.303

Clinical Course – II

(Professional Ethics and Bar – Bench Relations)

Paper IV [Code – LB21504CL] Total Marks=100

Time Duration: 2 Hours Theory=60

Project /Seminar /Case Study /Research Paper =40

Note: The clinical paper on Legal Ethics and Bar- Bench Relations shall have two parts-Part A and Part B.

Part A shall be a written examination of 60 marks, which shall have three sections and shall be distributed according to the following scheme:

Section A shall contain 5 very short answer type questions, one from each unit carryingtwo marks each. Section B shall contain 5 short answer type questions, one from each unit carrying 6 marks each. And section C shall contain 5 long answer type questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. All the questions from sections A and B andonly two questions out of five from Section C shall have to be answered by thecandidate.

Part B shall be carrying 40 marks, the assessment/evaluation of the student for these40 marks shall be conducted internally by at least two teachers one nominated by the HOD/Principal of the affiliated private Law College and by the teacher of the subject through written test/case study/field survey/participation in seminars and projects/practical exercise/persuasive memoranda on the topic/s identified by the teacher concerned.

Objective: *The objective of this course is to acquaint the students with the principles of legal ethics and the relevant rules and legislations governing the conduct of advocates. It also looks into the intricacies of different aspects of bench-bar relations.*

The distribution of these 40 marks shall be as follows:

i. **Project Report /Seminar Report /Case Study Report/Research Paper Report** **30 marks**

ii. **Viva Voce** **10 Marks**

Case Study should be on the below-mentioned cases:

I. Supreme Court Cases and Disciplinary, Committee of Bar Council ofIndia

i. V.C. Rangadurai vs. D .Gopalan; AIR 1979 SC 281

ii. R.D.Saxena vs. Balram Prasad Sharma; AIR 2000 SC 2912= (2000) 7 SCC264

iii. New India Assurance Co. Ltd. vs. A.K.Saxena; AIR 2004 SC 311

iv. Daroga Singh and ors. vs. B.K. Pandey; (2004) 5 SCC 26

v. Lalit Mohan Das vs. Advocate General, Orissa and Another; AIR 1957 SC250

vi. Dinesh Chandra Pandey vs. H/C of M.P.; AIR 2010 SC 3055

vii. Indian Council of Legal Aid and Advice vs. BCI; AIR 1995 SC 691

viii. Harish Uppal Vs. U.O.I., 2003 AIR SCW 43

ix. In Re D.C. Saxena, AIR 1996 SC 2481

x. Rajendra Nagrath vs. L.Vohra; AIR 2009 M.P 131

xi. A.S. Mohammad Rafi vs. State of T.N.; AIR 2011 SC 308

xii. Chandra Shekhar Soni v Bar Council of Rajasthan and Ors. AIR 1983 SC1012

xiii. Satish kumarSharmav Bar Council of Himachal Pradesh AIR 2001 SC 509.

xiv. Smt. Siya Bai v Sitaram Singh BCI Tr. Case No. 8/1987.

xv. Babulal v Subhash Jain Tr. Case No. 115/1996.

xvi. Kamal Prasad Mishra v MehilalD.C.Appeal No. 55 of 2000.

xvii. C. v R. BCI Tr. Case No. 35-36/1982

xviii. Secretary Karnataka Khadi Gram UdyogSamyukta Sangha, BengeriHubliv J.S.Kulkarni BCI Tr. Case No. 12/1990.

xix. A. v B. -1 & B-2 BCI Tr.Case No. 48/1997.

xx. C. v R. BCI Tr. Case No. 35/2005.

xxi. Shri Ashok Singhal v Kanwar Sangram Singh BCI Tr. Case No. 24/2005.xxii.Devinder Singh Deol v Mohinder Singh Chawla DC Appeal No. 45/2003

xxiii. Mohinder Singh Chawla v Devinder Singh Deoal DC Appeal No. 16/2004.

xxiv. Shant Sharan Mishra v Narotham Das Gupta BCI Tr. Case No. 109/1999.

xxv. Mata Prasad v Anjani Kumar Sinha BCI Tr. Case No. 80/2000.

xxvi. Smt. A. Mary Jaya v Shri S.H. Gowse Azam BCI Tr. Case No 119/2008.

Unit-I

I. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Legal Ethics.

II. Need and Scope of Ethical Code for Lawyers.

III. Powers and Functions of Bar Council of India/ State Bar Councils.

Unit-II

I. Bar-Bench Relationship - Nature and Extent.

II. Misconduct by Lawyers/Advocates.

III. Rights and Duties of Advocates.

IV. Enrolment and Admission of Advocates.

Unit-III

I. Contempt of Court- Meaning, Classification and Scope.

II. Constitutional Validity of Contempt Law.

III. Punishment for Contempt of Court.

Unit-IV

I. Supreme Court Rules related to Conduct and Enrolment of Advocates,

II. Special Leave Petition, Curative petition.

III. Procedure in Civil and Criminal appeals.

Unit-V

I. High Court Rules relating to Conduct, Enrolment and Discipline of Advocates inJ&K.

II. Civil and Criminal Rules for Subordinate Courts in J&K.

(i) Civil Rules

Chapter II: Superintendence and Control.

Chapter III: Jurisdiction and situation of judicial courts. Chapter IV: Jurisdiction of Civil and Revenue Courts. Chapter V:Presentation of Plaints, Appeals and Applications.Chapter VI: General Civil Rules

a) Institution of Suit.

b) Issue of process and appearance of parties

c) Examination of parties and framing of issues

d) Treatment of documents produced in evidence

e) Hearing of suit, examination of witnessesChapter VII: Execution of Decrees

Chapter VIII: Civil Appeals.

(ii) Criminal Rules

Chapter-I: Preliminary

Chapter-II: Instruction for the guidance of the District Magistrates and Subordinate Magistrates

Chapter-III: Jurisdiction and Distribution of workChapter V: Remand

Chapter VII: Procedure of the PoliceChapter XI: Police Diaries

Chapter XII: Record of statements and confessions of accused under Section164 Criminal Procedure Code.

Chapter XIV: Issue and Service of Summons in Criminal Cases.

Chapter XV: Preparation and issues of warrants of arrest and other processes.Chapter XVI: Inquiry and Trial

III. Distribution of Business to Judges

Recommended Readings:

1. 2010 selected standards on professional responsibility by Thomas D. Morgan, Ronald Dworkin.
2. C.L.Anand; Professional Ethics of the Bar, the law book Co. Pvt Ltd.
3. D.V.Subbarao; The Advocates Act, 1961, Lexis Nexis, Butterworth.
4. Dr. Kailas Rai; Legal Ethics: Accountability for lawyers and Bench –Bar Relations, Central LawPublications.
5. Global Issues in Legal Ethics by James Moliterno and Paul Paton.

6. J.P.S Sirohi; Professional Ethics, Accountability for Lawyers and Bench Bar Relation, Allahabad LawAgency.
7. Krishnamurthy on Advocacy
8. Legal Ethics by Kent D. Kaufmann
9. Problems in Legal Ethics, 11TH Edition. Richard C. Wydick, Rex R. Perschbacheretal.

(Constitutional Law Group)

Gender Equality

Paper V [Code – LB21505S] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of gender justice. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section.

Objective: *The object of this paper is to introduce the students with the various aspects of gender justiceand feminist jurisprudence.*

Unit-I: Gender Equality, Feminism and Law.

I. Concept, Meaning and Nature of Gender Equality.
II. Feminism – Nature and Scope.
III. Women - Equality and Law.
    i. Promise of Equality under the Constitution of India.
    ii. Protective Discrimination.
    iii. Women and Human Rights.

Unit-II: Crimes against Women

I. Sexual Offences against Women and Emerging Judicial Trends.
II. Domestic Crimes and their Characteristics.
III. Law Commission Reports and Parliamentary Approach towards Amendment ofRape Laws.
IV. Female Foeticide.
V. Child Marriage

Unit-III: Matrimonial and Property Rights

I. Restitution of Conjugal Rights

II. Divorce
III. Custody of Child
IV. Property Rights

Unit-IV: Discrimination and Harassment of Women at Work-place

I. Discrimination at Workplace.
II. Sexual Harassment of Women at Work-place- Statutory Response
III. Judicial Response towards Sexual Harassment of Women.

Unit-V: Women Trafficking.

I. Impact of Trafficking- Physical, Psychological and Social
II. Magnitude of Trafficking.
III. International Response.
IV. Bonded Bride System
V. Legislative and Policy Magnitude
VI. Commercial sexual exploitation of Trafficked Women.
VII. Judicial Response towards Women Trafficking.

Recommended Readings

1. Trafficking in Women and Children in India- A Research Document of Institute of Social SciencesCoordinated by Sarkar Sen
2. R.N. Chowdary, Crimes against Women.
3. S. Ram, Encyclopedia of Women and Social Change.
4. Gour, Empowerment of Women in India.

(Constitutional Law Group)

Interpretation of Statutes

Paper VI [Code –LB21506S] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of interpretation of statutes. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions inabout 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section.

Objective: *The object of this paper is to introduce the students with the various aspects and methods of Interpretation of Statutes.*

Unit- I

I. Statute: Meaning and Classification.

II. Interpretation: Meaning, Object and Necessity.

III. General Principles of Interpretation: The Literal or Grammatical Interpretation; theGolden Rule and the Mischief Rule (Rule in the Heydon's case), Beneficial Construction.

Unit-II

I. The Statute should be read as a whole.

II. Construction ut res magis valeat quampereat.

III. Identical expressions to have same meaning.

IV. Noscitur a sociis, Ejusdem generis.

V. Casus Omissus

VI. Reddendo Singula Siguilus

VII. Repeal.

VIII. Prospective and Retrospective Operation of Statutes

Unit-III

I. Aids to Interpretation of Statutes:

   i. Need to invoke Aids to Construction.

   ii. Internal Aids to Construction.

   iii. External Aids to Construction.

Unit-IV

I. Construction of Penal Statutes.

II. Construction of Taxing Statutes.

Unit V - Doctrines of Constitutional Interpretation

I. General Rules Governing Interpretation of Constitution.

II. Doctrine of Eclipse.

III. Doctrine of Territorial Nexus.

IV. Doctrine of Harmonious Construction.

V. Doctrine of Pith and Substance.

VI. Doctrine of Repugnancy.

VII. Doctrine of Colorable Legislation.

Recommended Readings:

1. Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes.
2. G.P Singh, Principles of Statutory Interpretation.
3. V.P.Sarathi, Interpretation of Statutes.
4. T. Bhattacharyya, The Interpretation of Statutes.
5. D.N.Mathur, Interpretation of Statutes.
6. M.P Tandon and J. R. Tandon, Interpretation of Statutes and Legislation.
7. P.M.Bakshi, Interpretation of Statutes.

(Crime and Criminology Group)

Crime against Women

Paper V [Code – LB21507S] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of women and criminal law. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The object of this paper is to introduce the students with the various aspects women and criminal law.*

Unit –I: Women- Socio Psychological Perspectives

I. Women and Indian Society – A Historical Perspective.
II. Socio-Psychological underpinnings of Women Issues.
III. Victimology and Women.
IV. Feminism and Contemporary Notion of Gender Justice.

Unit-II: Contemporary Issues Related to Women and the Law

I. Discrimination- Preventive laws
II. Sexual Harassment-Preventive laws
III. Domestic Violence-Preventive laws
IV. Marital Rape. -Preventive laws

Unit –III: Women and the Law Generally

I. Provisions in the Constitution.
II. Provisions in the India Penal Code, 1860.
III. Welfare Legislations and Schemes related to Women.

Unit –IV: Immoral Traffic and Dowry Prohibition

I. The Immoral traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 , Relevant Provisions

II. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Relevant Provisions.

Unit –V: The Indecent Representation of Women and Sati Prevention

I. The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, RelevantProvisions.

II. The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987, Relevant Provisions.

Recommended Readings:

1. Trafficking in Women and Children in India- A Research Document of Institute of Social SciencesCoordinated by Sarkar Sen
2. R.N. Chowdary, Crimes against Women.
3. S. Ram, Encyclopedia of Women and Social Change.
4. Gour, Empowerment of Women in India.

(Crime and Criminology Group)

Child Law and Juvenile Justice

Paper VI [Code – LB21508S] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of child law and juvenile justice. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The object of this paper is to introduce the students with the various aspect of how law governs the concept of child rights as well as criminality and delinquency in children.*

Unit I- Juvenile Delinquency

I. The Concept of Juvenile Delinquency.

i. Approaches adopted in defining Juvenile Delinquency

a) Sociological Approach

b) Psychological Approach

c) Legal Approach

II. Extent of Juvenile Delinquency in India: Official Measures of Delinquency

i. Involvement in IPC Crimes and Local and Special Laws

III. Factors Responsible for Juvenile Delinquency

i. Disintegration of Family System

ii. Poverty

iii. Technological Revolution and Violence Amongst Children

iv. Schools as breeding grounds of Delinquency

Unit II- Juvenile Justice

I. Jurisprudential and Philosophical Foundations of Juvenile Justice

i. Evolution of Juvenile Justice and Juvenile Court Movement

ii. Growth of Juvenile Institutions in India Culminating in Juvenile Justice (Care andProtection of Children) Act,2015

II. Definitions under Sec.2 of the Act with special emphasis on Abandoned child, Adoption, After Care, Begging, Best Interest of Child, Child, Child in Conflict with Law, Child in Need of Care and Protection, Child Friendly, Children's Court, Child Care institution, Foster Care, Heinous Offences, Juvenile, Orphan, Petty Offences,Serious Offences, Sponsorship, Surrendered Child,

III. General principles of Care and Protection (Sec.3 of the Act of 2015)

Unit III- Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) and Child Welfare Committee (CWC)

I. Constitution of the JJB [Section 4]

II. Functions, Powers and Responsibilities of the JJB [Sections 5-9]

III. Procedure in Relation to Children in Conflict the Law [Sections 10-26]

IV. Constitution of CWC [Section 27]

V. Powers, Functions and Responsibilities of CWC [Sections 28-30]

VI. Procedure in Relation to Children in Need of Care and Protection [Sections 31-38]

Unit IV

I. Rehabilitation and Social Re-integration (Secs. 39-55 of the Act of 2015)

II. Age Determination (Sec.94)

III. Offences Against Children (Sec.74-89)

Unit V- Child Rights

I. Constitutional Safeguards to Children under:

i. Article. 23 & 24 of the Constitution of India

ii. Article. 45 & 47 of the Constitution of India

iii. Article. 39 (e) of the Constitution of India

II. Safeguards under the Criminal Legislations

i. Sec. 82 and 83 of IPC

ii. Sec. 27 of Cr PC

iii. Sec. 360 of Cr PC

iv. Sec. 125 and 126 Cr PC

v. Trafficking of Persons [Secs. 370 and 370A of IPC]

vi. Selling and Buying of Children for Prostitution (Sec.372 & 373 IPC)

III. Role of Judiciary in Protecting the Rights of the Children

Recommended Readings

1. John T. Whitehead and Steven P. Lab: Juvenile Justice : An Introduction
2. Larry J. Seagel and Joseph J. Seanna: Juvenile Delinquency: Theory, Practice & Law
3. Mamta Rao: Law Relating to Women and Children
4. Kumar Askand Pandey: Juvenile Justice: A Commentary
5. Ved Kumari: The Juvenile Justice System in India: From Welfare to Rights
6. Ved Kumari: The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act 2015: A Critical Analysis
7. S.M Afzal Qadri: Ahmad Siddique's Criminology, Penology and Victimology
8. V.N. Paranjapye: Criminology, Penology and Victimology
9. Kratcoski & Kractoski: Juvenile Delinquency
10. Dr. Altaf Ahmad Mir : Child Labour & Legal control: A socio- legal study
11. K.D. Gaur: The Indian Penal Code
12. M.P. Jain: The Constitution of India
13. The Criminal Procedure Code

(Business Law Group)

Information Technology Law

(Cyber Law)

Paper V [Code – LB21509S] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Cyber Law. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, twoquestions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200- 250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *Persuasiveness of impact of internet in all the branches of legal jurisprudence necessitated the inclusion of the cyber law in the curriculum as a full-fledged paper with an object to make students to understand the legal implications of ecommerce and e-governance and to prepare them to answer thelegal challenges posed by constantly evolving new generation of crimes popularly called cyber crimes.*

Unit-I: Development of Internet

I. History of Internet

II. Genesis of Internet.

III. Internet Functioning.

IV. Communication Through Internet

i. Modes of Access.

ii. Modes of Communication

V. Information Technology Act, 2000: History, Object and Scope.

Unit-II: Authentication of Electronic Records and Electronic Governance

I. Authentication of Electronic Records

i. Digital Signatures.

ii. Hash Function.

iii. Digital Signatures in Practice.

iv. Secure Electronic Record and Secure Digital Signatures.

II. Electronic Signatures.

III. Electronic Governance.

i. Legal Recognition of Electronic Records.

ii. Legal Recognition of Digital Signatures & Electronic Signatures.

iii. Use of Electronic Records and Digital Signatures in Government and itsAgencies.

iv. Retention of Electronic Records.

Unit-III: Certifying Authorities

I. Need of Certifying Authority.

II. Functioning of the Certifying Authority.

III. Types of Certificates.

i. Identification Certificate.

ii. Authorizing Certificate.

iii. Transactional Certificate.

iv. Digital Time Stamping Service.

IV. Validity Period of Digital Signatures.

V. Certificate Chain.

VI. Appointment of Controller.

VII. Functions of Controller.

VIII. Controller to act as a Repository.

IX. Powers of Controller.

X. Powers of Central Government.

XI. Database of Certifying Authorities.

XII. Who can be a Certifying Authority?

XIII. Application for License.

XIV. Certification Practice Statement.

XV. Issuance of License.

XVI. Refusal of License.

XVII. Surrender of License.

XVIII. Cross Certification.

XIX. Duties of Certifying Authorities.

XX. Certifying Authority as an Indemnifier.

XXI. Commencement of commercial operation by licensed Certifying Authorities.

XXII. Requirements prior to Cessation as Certifying Authority.

XXIII. Representation upon Issuance of Digital Signature Certificate.

XXIV. Certificate Life Time.

XXV. Suspension of Digital Signature Certificate.

XXVI. Revocation of Digital Signature Certificate.

XXVII. Certification Revocation List (CRL).

XXVIII. Duties of Subscribers.

Unit-IV - Electronic Commerce

I. Introduction.

II. Formation of Electronic Contracts.

    I. Contract by Electronic Data Interchange.

    II. Cyber Contracts.

III. Validity of Electronic Transactions.

IV. Dichotomy of Offer and Invitation to Treat.

V. Application of Mirror Image Rule.

VI. Communication of Offer and Acceptance.

VII. Revocation of Offer and Acceptance.

VIII. Incorporation of Terms by Reference.

IX. Attribution of Electronic Records.

X. Time and Place of Dispatch and Receipt of Electronic Record.

XI. Mistakes in Electronic Commerce

XII. Jurisdiction.

Unit-V

I. Cyber Appellate Tribunal

    i. Establishment of Cyber Appellate Tribunal and its merger with theTelecom Dispute Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT)

ii. Adjudicating Officer

iii. Powers of the Adjudicating Officer

iv. Factors to be taken into account by the Adjudicating Officer

v. Power to Award Compensation

vi. Power of Adjudicating officer to impose penalty

vii. Compounding of Contraventions

II. Computer Systems and Liability Issues (Cyber Crimes)

i. Definition of Cyber Crimes.

ii. Classification of Cyber Crimes.

iii. Target of Computer Crime.

iv. Challenges of Cyber Crime.

v. Regulatory Frame work

a) International Legal Regime relating to Cyber Crimes.

b) Indian Scheme of Offences and Punishment.

vi. Virus, Logic Bomb, Worms and Trojan Horse Programme

vii. Cyber Security

viii. Cyber Forensics

Recommended Readings:

1.Markandey Katju, Law in the Scientific Era (2000), Universal, New Delhi.

2.Farooq Ahmad, Cyber Law in India, 4th Edition, 2011.

3.Chris Reed Computer Law, Universal, New Delhi.4.Nandi Kamath, The Law Relating to Computers,

5. Richard Raysman and Peter Brown. Computer Law: Drafting and Negotiating Forms and Agreements,by Law Journal Press, 1999–2008.

6. Krishna Kumar, Cyber Laws, intellectual property and e-commerce Security, (2011) Dominant Publishersand Distributors , New Delhi;

7.S.K. Bansal, Cyber Crime, A P H Publishing Corporation , New Delhi

8. RajanNagia, Cyber Laws and Computer Crimes,(2009) Cyber Tech Publications, New Delhi

9. S. R. Sharma, Encyclopedia of Cyber Laws and Crime, Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.

(Business Law Group)

Law on Corporate Finance

Paper VI [Code – LB21510S] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of law and its interaction with corporate finance. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The object of this paper is to introduce the students with the various aspects of law on Corporate Financing, its legal control and prevention of its misuse.*

Unit-I: Introduction

I. Basics of Corporate Law.

II. Scope and Nature of Corporate Law

Unit-II: Corporate Finance

I. Meaning, Importance and Scope of Corporate Finance.

II. Concepts of Corporate Finance.

i. Relationship between Risk and Return.

ii. Time Value of Money

III. Objectives of Corporate Finance: Profit Maximization and WealthMaximization.

IV. Various Instruments for Raising Finance.

V. Capital Investment: Needs and Factors effecting Capital Investment.

Unit –III: Equity and Debt Finance

I. Shares, Share Capital and Debenture, Debenture Bond.

II. Classification of Company Securities.

III. Inter-Corporate Loans.

IV. Role of Court to Protect Interests of Creditors and Shareholders, Class ActionSuits, Derivative Actions

Unit-IV: Equity Finance

I. Share Capital

II. Public Issue

   i. Initial Public Offer (IPO)

   ii. Further Public Offer (FPO)

III. Rights Issue.

IV. Bonus Issue.

Unit -V: SEBI

I. Role of SEBI and Salient Features of SEBI Act.

Recommended Readings:

1. Altman and Subramanian, Recent Advances in Corporate Finance.
2. Alastair Hundson, The Law on Financial Derivatives, Sweet & Maxwell.
3. BabbyDutta, Indian Financial Markets - The Regulations Framework, ICFAI.
4. Board of Editors, Financial Strategy Conceptual Issue, ICFAI.
5. Denzil Watson and Anthony Head, Corporate Finance Principles and Practice, P.S. Arson EducationLtd.
6. Diana R. Harrington-Corporate Financial Analysis.
7. Donald H. Chew, Studies in International Corporate Financial System, Oxford
8. Eil'sFeran, Company Law and Corporate Finance, Oxford.
9. Frank.B. Cross & Robert A. Prentice- Law and Corporate Finance, Edward Elgar Publishing Limited-U.K.
10. H.L.J. Ford and A.P.Austen, Fords' Principles of Corporations Law, Butterworths.
11. Jonathan Charkham, Fair Share: The Future of Shareholders Power and Responsibility, Oxford.

Intellectual Property Rights

(Optional)

Paper VII [Code – LB21511OP] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Intellectual Property Law. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based. There shall be a project work of 20 marks. The students will have to submit a project report on any topic in IPR as prescribed in the syllabus which shall be followed by presentation by students.

Objective: *The course aims at in-depth study of the copyrights and industrial property regime of copyright, patents, trademarks and geographical indications in the context of developing countries with specialreference to India.*

Unit-I

I. Copyright – Definition and Meaning

II. Nature and Scope and Subject Matter of Copyright

III. Assignment & Licensing

Unit-II

I. Infringement of Copyright

II. Remedies

III. Copyrights and Technology

Unit-III

I. Trademarks – Definition and Meaning
II. Nature, Purpose & Transmission
III. Infringement of Trade Mark &Passing off
IV. Remedies
V. Domain Name Disputes

Unit-IV

I. Patents- Meaning and Genesis
II. Nature & Scope of Patents
III. Types of Patents
IV. Rights and obligations of a Patentee
V. Infringement
VI. Relevant Provisions of TRIPS

Unit-V

I. Geographical Indications
    i. Definitions
    ii. Registration
    iii. Infringement
    iv. Remedies
    v. International Legal Regime
II. Protection of Plant Breeder's Rights and Framer's Rights

Recommended Readings:

1. W.R. Cornish, Intellectual property: patents Copyright, Trade Marks and Allied Rights, Sweet andMaxwell Lord.

2. Michael F. Flint, A User's Guide to Copyright, Butterworth London.

3. Jeremy Phillips and Alison Firth, Introduction to Intellectual Property Law, Butterworth, London

4. P. Narayanan, Copyright and Industrial Designs, Eastern Law House

5. V.J. Taraporevala, Intellectual Property in India, Tarapore Publications, Mumbai

6. F.A Rafiqi, Copyright Protection and Information Technology: An Indian Perspective, Law Publishers ofIndia (Pvt) Ltd. Allahabad

7. Wadera, Intellectual Property of India.

8. Chris Reed, Computer Law

9. Encyclopaedia of Intellectual Property Law.

9. Annual Survey of Indian Law, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.

Law and Society

(Optional)

Paper VII [Code – LB21512OP] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of law and society. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 question, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have tobe answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The objective of this paper is to introduce the students to the interaction between law and society with focus on how law needs to be created, understood and implemented in the context of what is happening in the society.*

Unit I – Law and Poverty

I. Legal Aid

II. Lawyering for Poor

Unit II – Bonded Labour

I. Modern Form of Bondage.

II. Globalization, Privatization and Labour

Unit III – Women and Law - I

I. Constitutional Protection

II. Dowry and Related Crimes

Unit IV – Women and Law – II

I. Harassment of Women at Workplaces.

II. Female Infanticide and Female Foeticide

III. Women in Conflict Situations.

Unit V – Child and Law

I. Child Labour

II. Child Marriage

III. Children as Victims of Conflict.

Recommended Readings:

1. Upendera Baxi, Law and Poverty, N.M. Tripathi Pvt. Ltd., Bombay
2. Altaf Ahmed Mir, Child Labour and Legal Control – A Socio-Legal Study.
3. Hilal Najar and Heena Basharat, Law and Society, A.P.H. Publishing House, New Delhi.
4. A.T. Singh, Poverty and Social Change.
5. M.G. Chutkaram, P.L. Mehta, Law and Poverty – A Socio-Legal Study.
6. K. Kumar and Poonam Ravi, Offences against Women – A Soico-Legal Prespective.
7. ParasDiwan, Dowry and Protection to Married Women, Deep and Deep Publications.

LLB

6th Semester

Labour and Industrial Law

Paper I [Code – LB21601C] Max Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of labour and industrial law. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer typequestions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions inabout 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The objective of this paper is to focus on wage policies, compensation for injury caused during the course of employment and working condition of employees with special reference to women and children*

Unit I

I. Changing Perspectives of Labour Law and POLICY
II. History of Trade Union Movement in India
III. Definition of Trade Union and the Right to form Trade Union.
IV. Legal Control and Protection of Trade Unions: Registration, Amalgamation,
V. Rights, Immunities, Liabilities and Dissolution, Trade Union Funds.

Unit II

I. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
II. The Concept of Industry, industrial Disputes, Workmen.
III. Strike and Lockout.
IV. Lay off and Retrenchment.

Unit III

I. Machinery for Settlement of Industrial Disputes- Works Committee, ConciliationOfficers, Board of Conciliation, Labour Court, Industrial Tribunal, National Industrial Tribunal, Voluntary Arbitration.
II. Employee's State Insurance: Benefits, ESI Fund and Contribution.
III. Concept of Bonus & Gratuity.

UNIT IV

I. Social Security: Concept and Scope.

II. Concept of Employer, Workmen, Dependent, and Disablement.

III. Workmen's Compensation: Employer's Liability for Compensation, Amount andDistribution of Compensation.

IV. Maternity Benefits.

Unit V

I. Constitutional Provisions for just and humane conditions of work.

II. Bonded Labour.

III. Safety provisions under the Factories Act, 1948.

IV. Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

V. Unorganised Labour- Problems and Perspectives.

Recommended Readings:

1. K.D. Srivastava, Commentaries on the Payment of Wages Act
2. K.D. Srivastava, Commentaries on Minimum Wages Act
3. R.C. Saxena, Labour Problems and social welfare
4. S.C. Srivastava, Social Security and Labour Laws
5. Abdul Majid, Legal Protection to Un-organisedLabour
6. Indian Law Institute, Labour Law and Labour Relations
7. Report of the National Commission on Labour, 1969.
8. Annual Survey of Indian Law, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.

Taxation Laws

Paper II [Code – LB21602C] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of principles of taxation. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions,two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200- 250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have tobe answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The tax law has assumed importance in the recent past because of developmental issues of a nation depending on expeditious, efficient and expedient realization, collection and generation of revenueby the state. The present paper has broadly dealt with the main tax statutes falling on direct and indirect tax radar in India.*

Unit-I: Income Tax Act, 1961

I. Basic Concepts: Person (Section 2 (31), Income (Section 2(24), Assessee, capital asset , deemed income, Agricultural income (2 IA), Set Off & Carry Forward , Return, Assessment, Clubbing Of Income , written-down value, resident and non-resident.

II. Basis of charge on Income (Section 4-9)

Unit –II: Income Tax Act, 1961- I

I. Computation of income (section 14)
II. Income from Salary (Sections 15-17)
III. Income from House Property (Sections 22-25& 27)
IV. Income from Business or Profession (Sections 28, 29, 32, 32A, 32AB, 33 and33A& 37)
V. Capital Gains (Sections 45,47 and 48)
VI. Income from other sources (sections 56-57)

Unit –III: Income Tax Act, 1961-II

I. Income Tax Authorities (Sections 116-119)

II. Powers of Income Tax Authorities (Sections 131-136)

III. Procedure for Assessment (Sections 139-148)

IV. Appeal and Revision Provisions (Sections 246-264)

V. Offences and Prosecutions (Sections 271 A- 280)

Unit –IV: Goods and Service Tax (GST)-I

I. GST- Concept, Need and Genesis

II. Input Tax Credit (Sections 16-21)

III. Accounts and Records (Sections 35-36)

IV. Returns (Sections 37-48)

V. Payment of Tax (Sections 49-53)

Unit-V: Goods and Service Tax (GST)-II

I. Assessment (Sections 59-64)

II. Inspection, Search, Seizure and Arrest (Sections 67-72)

III. Appeals and Revisions (Sections 107-121)

IV. Offences and Penalties (Sections 122-138)

V. GST Council- Constitution and Powers

VI. Introduction to GST in Jammu and Kashmir

Recommended Readings:

1. Taxman, Tax Planning & Management.
2. Kanga & Palkhivala: Income Tax Law.
3. A.C. Sampat Iyengar, Three Taxes
4. K. Chaturvedi and S.M Pithisaria, Income Tax Law
5. Bhagwati Prasad, Direct Taxes: Law & Practice, Wisha Prakasan, New Delhi.
6. Income Tax in India 1860-2001 by Indian Tax Foundation, India.
7. Policy issue in Designing a system of Income tax, Indian Tax Foundation, India.
8. Tax incidence studies in India- A Survey, Indian Tax Foundation.
9. Tax Reforms in India 1991-2001 Indian Tax Foundation.
10. Kunwar Deo Prasad, Taxation in Ancient India.
11. Annual Survey of Indian Law, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.

Clinical Course -III

(Alternate Dispute Resolution)

Paper III [Code –LB21603CL] Total Marks=100

Time Duration: 2 Hours Theory=60

Project =40

(Project Report=30+Viva Voce=10)

Note: The clinical paper on Alternative Dispute Resolution shall have two parts- Part A and Part B.

Part A shall be a written examination of 60 marks, which shall have three sections and shall be distributed accordingto the following scheme:

Section A shall contain 5 very short answer type questions, one from each unit carrying two marks each. Section B shall contain 5 short answer type questions, one from each unit carrying 6 marks each. And section C shall contain 5 long answer type questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. All the questions from sections A and B and only two questions out of five from Section C shall have to be answered by the candidate.

In Part B the candidate/s shall be required to undergo an internship programme in any prominent mediation centre located within country/J&K, periodic attendance at the court-annexed mediation centres/private mediation centres duly approved by the Bar Council of India. The internship programme of the students shall be based on the scheme provided by the Bar Council of India. The students shall also be required to make a project presentation on the various aspects of mediation and shall be evaluated for whole 40 marks, by atleast two teachers of the school nominated by the Head of that Institution.

Objective: *The object of this paper is to enable the students to understand the different dispute resolution processes and how they differ from each other and to appreciate the importance of Mediation as a preferred mode of settlingdisputes between parties*

Unit –I Understanding Conflict and Disputes

I. Causes for Conflict, Kinds of Conflict, Dispute as a starting point of conflict.
II. Modes of Dispute Resolution: Negotiation, Mediation, Arbitration and Adjudication
III. Limitations of the adversarial process and need for consensual resolution.
IV. Growth of Virtual Dispute Resolution.
V. Mediation as the preferred ADR mode,

Unit –II Mediation & Restorative Justice

I. Theory of Restorative Justice and its application
II. Gandhian Principles of non-violent conflict resolution.
III. Traditional Mediation practices in Jammu & Kashmir.

Unit –III Key Concepts in Mediation

I. Elements of Mediation: Definition and Key Characteristics.
II. Nature of Mediation: Voluntary, Consensual, non-coercive, confidential and risk free.
III. Process/Stages of Mediation.
IV. Approaches to Mediation.

V. Importance of Communication.

Unit-IV – Effective Mediation and Qualities and Skills of Mediators

I. Decision making techniques, problem-solving tactics, ensuring positive outcomes.

II. Ideal Qualities and Skills of Mediators

III. Code of Ethics for Mediators, Confidentiality Requirements

IV. Status of Mediated Agreements: Drafting of agreements, sanctity of mediated agreements.

Unit-V Mediation Laws in India and Emerging Trends

I. Mediation Laws in India- The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996; Conciliation--Relevant Provisions and Case Law (sections 61-81); Arbitration--Relevant Provisions and Case Law.

II. Sec 89, CPC 1908; Model Rules under Sec 89: Model Civil Procedure ADR and Mediation Rules, 2003 (Parts I and II). Other Provisions of the CPC, 1908: Order X (Rules 1, 1A, 1B, 1C); Order XXIII-6- Rules 3, 3A and 3B. Order XXVII (Rule 5B), Order XXXIIA (Rule 3);

III. Commercial Courts Act 2015; The Commercial Courts (Pre-Institution Mediation andSettlement) Rules 2018 (the PIMS Rules). J & K Mediation Rules, 2019.

IV. UNCITRAL model Law and Singapore Convention.

Recommended Readings:

1. P.C. Rao et al., Alternate Dispute Resolution: What It is and How It Works? ICADR
2. N. R. Madhava Menon, Clinical Legal Education.
3. Upendra Baxi, Law and Poverty Critical Essays.
4. V.R.Krishna Iyer, Law and the Urban Poor.
5. M Ayub Dar, Legal Aid Movement in India (LLM Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Law, University of Kashmir)
6. Court Sponsored Mediation in J & K, Kashmir University Law Review.
7. Roger Fisher et al, 'Getting to Yes' Penguin Publications
8. Sriram Panchu, Mediation Practice & Law: The Path to Successful Dispute Resolution,
9. Mediation Training Manual of India, (Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee, Supreme Court of India)
10. Roger Fisher, William Ury and Bruce Patton, Getting to Yes: How to Negotiate Agreement Without Giving In
11. Anuroop Omkar and Kritika Krishnamurthy,The Art of Negotiation and Mediation - A Wishbone, Funny bone and a Backbone.
12. Joel Lee and The Hwee Hwee, An Asian Perspective on Mediation
13. Christopher Moore, The Mediation Process: Practical Strategies for Resolving Conflict
14. Ramin Jahan begloo, Introduction to Non-Violence

Acts:

1. The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987
2. J&K Mediation Rules, 2019

Clinical Course – IV

(Internship)

Paper IV [Code – LB21604CL] Max. Marks=100

Internship Report=60

Viva = 40

Internship Details and Guidelines:

1. There shall be a comprehensive practical training programme known as Internship based on actual practice of law at the end of LLB21 6th Semester.

i. The Internship shall be of 3 months duration to be completed by the candidate/s after the final semester examination.

2. The internees shall be required to visit courts of different jurisdictions, revenue courts, police stations and will have to work with lawyers and law firms, legal cells of the state departments, commissions, prosecution and vigilance directoratesetc.

3. The candidate shall be required to maintain a prescribed court dairy and record all the proceedings in which he/she participated to be verified by the concerned official under whose guidance the court/office proceedings are observed.

4. The candidate shall be required to be well versed with pre-trial proceedings, like counseling techniques, interviewing and lawyering methods , preparation of suits, notices, writs, memorandum of appeals, affidavits, undertakings, applications execution proceedings, FIRs, remands, challans, police dairy, techniques of client-lawyer interactions, plaints, written statements, objections, examination of witnesses including cross-examination,re-examination, writs, injunctions , judgments etc.

5. The candidate shall obtain a certificate duly signed by the court/advocate of having completed the internship programme both for pre-trial and post trial proceedings.
6. The court dairies/internship report maintained by the internees, shall be evaluated by at least three teachers nominated by the Head of the Department orPrincipal of the affiliated private law college.

i. The court dairies shall carry 60 marks and viva voce 40 marks.

7. The Head of the Department shall formulate a comprehensive scheme of placement in consultation with the Internship & Placement Cell, School of Law, University of Kashmir.
8. The viva voce for both, the University Department and affiliated private law colleges shall be held by the Board of examiners to be constituted under relevant statues at the end of the Internship.
9. The candidate shall be required to secure at least 50% marks in court dairy/internship report and viva-voce together to pass this subject, failing which they will have to re-appear in the viva voce which will be conducted by School of Law at the end of the supplementary examination of the 6th Semester.

(Constitutional Law Group)

Indian Federalism

Paper V [Code – LB21605S] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Indian Federalism. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The object of this paper is to highlight the origin and development of federalism and its manifestation within Indian Legal Set-Up.*

Unit-I

I. Federalism: Some basic concepts- Constitutionalism.
II. Federalism as an aspect of Constitutionalism.
III. Essential Characteristics of a federal constitution.
IV. Distinction between a federation and confederation.
V. Federal Nature of Indian Constitution.

Unit-II

I. Distribution of Legislative Powers - Art 245, 246, 249 and 254.
II. Rules of Judicial Interpretation of the three lists.
III. Distribution of Administrative Powers-Centre-State Coordination
IV. Centre's directive to states under the Constitution.

Unit –III

I. Distribution of Financial Powers under the Constitution.
II. Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse in India.
III. Need for such a Power in a Federation.
IV. Art 301-305 and Similar provisions in Australian and US Constitution.

Unit- IV

I. Federal Principles and Power of Amendment.
II. Need for amending power in the Constitution.
III. Procedure for amending the federal features under the Indian Constitution.
IV. Limitations upon the amending power-Doctrine of Basic Structure.

Unit –V

I. Federal Principles and Constitutional Amendments.
II. Impact of emergency powers on the federal setup.
III. Factors for subordination of the states.
IV. Concept of Cooperative Federalism in India.

Recommended Readings:

1. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India.
2. M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law
3. D.D. Basu, Comparative Federalism
4. K.C. Wheare, Federal Government
5. Philip & Wade, Administrative and Constitutional Law
6. V.N. Shukla, Constitutional Law of India
7. Altaf Ahmad Mir, Emergency & Martial Law under the Indian Constitution
8. Bora Laskin, Canadian Constitutional Law
9. Shapiro Tresolini, American Constitutional Law.
10. Wynes , Legislative Executive, Judicial Powers in Australia.

(Constitutional Law Group)

Human Rights Law and Practice

Paper VI [Code – LB21606S] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Human Rights Law. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three

sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have tobe answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The paper shall introduce the learner to the basic concept of human rights. It shall provide an in- depth study of the law and developments in human rights.*

Unit-I

I. Human Rights Origin, Evolution, Concept and Nature
II. Human Rights and Cultural Relativism
III. The UN Charter and Human Rights.
IV. UN Charter based Institutions for Implementation
V. UN Human Rights Council

Unit-II

I. International Bill of Human Rights.
    i. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
    ii. The Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
    iii. The Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)

Unit III - Regional Conventions on Human Rights

I. European Convention of Human Rights.
II. The American Convention on Human Rights.
III. The African Charter on Human Rights.

Unit IV - International Humanitarian Law

I. Definition, Origin and Development.
II. Protection of Defenceless in War
III. Limitation on Methods and Use of Force during Armed Conflicts ContemporaryIssues and Challenges.

Unit V - Impact and Implementation of International Human Rights Normsin India

I. India and International Covenants on Human
II. Human Rights and Indian Constitution.
III. Supreme Court and International Human Rights Law
IV. Protection of Human Rights Act. & National HRC
V. Role of NGOs & INGOs

Recommended Readings:

1. Lauterpacht, International Law and Human Rights
2. Lavis and Burgemtja, International Protection of Human Rights
3. S.K. Avesti and R.P. Kataria, Law Relating to Human Rights
4. Wallace, International Human Rights – Text &Materials
5. C.J. Nirmal, Human Rights In India
6. I. Menon, Human Rights in International Law
7. A.B. Kailash, Human Rights in International Law
8. S.C. Khare, Human Rights and United Nations
9. Krishna Iyer, Human Rights and Inhuman wrongs
10. C.K. Agarwal, Human Rights
11. H.O Agarwal, International Law and Human Rights
12. Merrilis, Human Rights

(Business Law Group)

Corporate Governance

Paper V [Code –LB21607S] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Corporate Governance. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The objective of this paper is to give knowledge about the origin and development of the concept of corporate governance and also about the need of developing laws on corporate governance Corporate Governance.*

Unit I- Conceptual Framework of Corporate Governance

I. Introduction, Need and Scope.
II. Evolution of Corporate Governance.
III. Elements of good Corporate Governance.
IV. Cadbury Committee. Greenburg Committee.

Unit II- Indian Corporate Governance System

I. The CII Code of Desirable Corporate Governance (1998)
II. Kumar Mangalam Bitla Report (1999).
III. Naresh Chandra Committee Report (2002).
IV. Narayan Murthi Committee Report (2003).

Unit III- Board Committees

I. Introduction.
II. Various Board Committees, Their Role and Responsibilities.
III. Audit Committee.

IV. Shareholders Grievance Committee.

V. Remuneration Committee.

VI. Corporate Governance Committee.

VI. Nomination Committee.

VIII. Corporate Compliance Committee.

Unit IV – Stakeholders in Corporate Governance

I. Management.

II. Shareholders.

III. Employees.

IV. Customers.

V. Vendors.

Unit V – Regulatory Measures on Corporate Governance

I. Provisions under Companies Act.

II. Clause 49 of the Listing Agreement

III. Other important and relevant Provisions.

Recommended Reading:

1. P.P. Arya, Corporate Governance.
2. A.C. Fernando, Corporate Governance: Principles, Policies and Practice.
3. S. Singh, Corporate Governance: Global Concept and Practice.

(Business Law Group)

Financial Market Regulation

Paper VI [Code –LB21608S] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Capital Market Regulation. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The objective of this paper is to impart knowledge about capital market, SEBI, its incorporation and functioning and also to impart knowledge regarding the regulation and guidelines issued by SEBI for monitoring financial market.*

Unit I- Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992

I. Formation of SEBI.

II. Powers of SEBI.

III. Appeal against order of SEBI.

IV. Legal Position of SEBI, Guidelines.

Unit II- Securities and Exchange Board Guidelines

I. SEBI Guidelines for issue of Securities**.**

II. SEBI (Disclosure and Investor Protection) Guidelines, 2000.

III. SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992.

IV. SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeover) Regulations, 2011.

Unit III

I. Promoters, their contribution.

II. Norms of Pricing.

III. Underwriting of Shares.

IV. Code for Advertisements.

V. Book Building.

VI. Green Shoe Option.

VII. Shelf Prospectus.

VIII. Abridged Prospectus.

Unit IV – SEBI Control over Intermediaries

I. Merchant Bankers, Bankers to Issue.

II. Underwriters.

III. Debenture Trustees.

IV. Stock Brokers.

V. Clearing Members and Trading Members.

VI. Share Transfer Agent.

VII. Portfolio Manager.

VIII. Market Makers.

IX. Custodian of Securities and Credit Rating Agent.

Unit V – Securities Contract (Regulation) Act, 1956

I. Recognition of Stock Exchange and Control over Stock Exchanges by SEBI.

II. Listing of Securities and Appeal against Refusal.

III. Corporatization and Demutualization of Stock Exchange Control overMembers of Stock Exchange.

IV. Listing Agreement and Obligations of Listing Companies.

Recommended Reading:

1. Grover, Principles of Modern Companies Law.
2. Palmer, Palmer's Company Law.
3. Avtar Singh, Indian Company Law.
4. S.M. Shah, Lectures on Company Law.
5. A. Ramaiya, Guide to Companies Law.
6. Taxmann's SEBI Manual.
7. Taxmann's Corporate Law.
8. Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.
9. SEBI (Disclosure and Investor Protection) Guidelines, 2000.
10. SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992.
11. SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeover) Regulations, 2011.

(Crime and Criminology Group)

Comparative Criminal Law

Paper V [Code –LB21609S] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of comparative criminal procedure. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questionsin about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The objective of this paper is to evaluate the principles and techniques of criminal procedure comparatively.*

Unit I - Diverse Systems and Models of Criminal Proceedings

I. Adversarial / Accusatorial and Inquisitorial Systems

   i. Core features, Characteristics of Both the Systems
   ii. Points of Difference
   iii. Trends of Borrowing the best Under both Systems.

II. Crime Control Model and Due Process Model - Common elements - Differing Points ofEmphasis.

III. Indian system of Justice Administration and its Challenges.

Unit II - Pre-Trial Processes

I. Crime Reporting before the Formal System (Police or Magistrate) Sections 154,155 and 190 (Complaint).

II. Investigation of Crime- Sections 157 to 173.

III. Bail and Remand.

IV. Rights of Accused and Victim.

V. Right to Counsel and Legal Aid.

Unit III - Trial Processes

I. Taking Cognizance by Courts and Committal Proceedings.

II. Hierarchy of Criminal Courts and Types of Trials.

III. Framing of Charge and Discharge Proceedings.

IV. Acquittal or Conviction.

V. Revision, Appeal and Transfer of Case for Trial.

Unit IV - Sentence Process

I. Pre-sentence hearing Sections 235(2) and 248(2).

II. Reformative Sentence.

III. Withdrawal from Prosecution.

IV. Plea Bargaining and Compounding of Offences.

Unit V – Forms of Punishment

I. Punishment in Islamic Countries.

II. Punishment in European and American Countries

III. Restorative Justice: Theory and Practices.

IV. Reformative justice: Theory and practices.

Recommended Readings:

1. Hebert L Pecker, Limits of Criminal Sanctions, Stanford Univ. Press.
2. R.V. Kelkar's Outlines of Criminal Procedure, Eastern,Lucknow.
3. Patric Devlin, The Criminal Prosecution in England.
4. American Series of Foreign Penal Codes.
5. Criminal Procedure Code of People's Republic of China.
6. Christina Van Den Wyngart, Criminal Procedure Systems in European Community.
7. Rene David, Comparison between English and French Criminal Justice System.
8. Tygore, Law Lectures.
9. Celia Hampton, Criminal Procedure.
10. 14th and 41st Reports of Indian Law Commission.

(Crime and Criminology Group)

Probation and Parole

Paper VI [Code –LB21610S] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of parole and probation. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questionsin about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The objective of this paper is to highlight the principles, techniques and rules governing theprocesses of parole and probation within Indian Legal System and comparison of the same with otherjurisdictions.*

Unit I

I. Probation – Meaning and Scope.

II. Parole – Meaning and Scope.

III. Philosophical Foundations of Probation and Parole.

Unit II

I. Origin and Evolution of Correctional Philosophy.

II. Origin and Evolution of Probation and Parole in India.

Unit III – Probation

I. Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 – Object, Purpose and Brief Overview.

II. Who is entitled to Probation?

III. Who can grant Probation?

IV. What is the Procedure for the Grant of Probation?

V. What are the Criteria for the Grant of Probation?

VI. Role and Responsibility of Probation Officer.

VII. Violation of Terms of Probation and Consequences.

VIII. Judicial Approach

Unit IV - Parole

I. Legal Framework of Parole.

II. Kinds of Parole.

III. Difference between Parole and Bail.

IV. Pre-Conditions to Parole.

V. Power to grant Parole.

VI. Violation of Terms of Probation and Consequences.

VII. Judicial Approach.

Unit V- Comparative Analysis of Probation and Parole

I. USA.

II. Europe.

III. South Asia.

Recommended Reading:

1. E. Sutherland, and Cress, Principles of Criminology.
2. Ahmad Siddique, Criminology- Problems and Perspectives.
3. Paranjpe, Criminology and Penology.
4. Stephe Jones, Criminology.
5. Robert Winslow and S. Zhang, Criminology a Global Perspective.
6. John Tierny, Criminology Theory and Context.
7. Frank, Criminology Today: An Integrative Introduction.
8. Schmalleger, Criminology.
9. John Conklin, Criminology.
10. Donald Talt, Criminology.

Private International Law

(Optional)

Paper VII [Code – LB21611OP] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Theory = 80
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Private International law. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The objective of the Paper is to introduce the students with the various aspects of Private International Law with special reference to family law matters.*

Unit I - Introduction

I. Application and Subject matter of Private International Law.
II. Distinction between Private and Public International Law.
III. Characterization and Theories of Characterization.
IV. Concept of Renvoi.

Unit II – Application and Jurisdiction

I. Application of Foreign Law.
II. Domicile.
III. Jurisdiction of Courts.

Unit-III – Family Law Matters

I. Material and Formal Validity of Marriage under Indian and Foreign Law.
II. Choice of Law and Jurisdiction of Courts in Matrimonial Causes.
    i. Dissolution of Marriage.
    ii. Grounds of Divorce.
    iii. Restitution of Conjugal Rights.

iv. Recognition of Foreign Judgments.
v. Enforcement of Foreign Judgments.

Unit-IV – Adoption

I. Adoption by Foreign Parents.
II. Recognition and enforcement of Foreign Judgments.
III. Jurisdiction under Indian and Foreign Law.

Unit-V - Indian Law Relating to Foreign Judgments

i. Recognition.
ii. Basis of Recognition.
iii. Finality, Failure.
iv. Direct Execution of Foreign Decrees.

Recommended Reading:

1. Paras Diwan, Private International Law.
2. Civil Procedure Code, 1973.
3. Hindu Succession Act, 1925.
4. The Hague Draft Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments in Civiland Commercial Matters.
5. Guidelines for Inter-Country Adoptions, 1994.
6. Cheshire and North's Private International Law, Peter Nath, 1970 (Lexis Nexis)

Public Interest Lawyering, Legal Aid and Para-Legal Services

(Optional)

Paper VI [Code –LB21 612OP] Max. Marks = 100
Time Duration: 3 Hours Part-I (Theory) = 80
Part-II (Simulation Exercises-Legal Literacy/ Case Study) = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Public Interest Lawyering, Legal Aid and Para- Legal Services. The question paper shall be of 80 marks, spread over the whole syllabus, and shall comprise of three sections. Section A (very short answer type questions in about 10-20 words) shall have 10 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 5 questions, one question from each unit carrying 6 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have to be answered. Section C (long answer type questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 5 questions, one from each unit carrying 10 marks each. Any three questions out of 5 have to be answered from this section. 30 percent of the questions will be problem based.

Objective: *The object of this paper is to introduce the students with the various aspects of Public Interest Lawyering, Legal Aid, and Para-Legal Services.*

Part-I

Unit-I - Legal Aid

I. Concept and Constitutional Mandate
II. Historical perspective of Legal Aid in (a) India (b) Jammu and Kashmir.
III. Legal Aid to Scheduled Castes and Defence Personnel Rules,1971, 1973, LegalAid to the Poor Rules- 1984 and 1997.

Unit-II - The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987

I. Legal Services Authorities and their Powers and Functions.
II. Entitlement to Legal Aid -Beneficiaries Modes and Procedure.
III. Working of Legal Services Authorities
IV. Duties of Lawyers and Aided Persons

Unit-III – Lok Adalat and other forms of Alternate Dispute Resolution System

I. Organization of Lok Adalats, Cognizance of Cases, Awards: Procedure andPractice

II. Lok Adalats: procedural and other socio-legal problems

III. Role of Lawyers

IV. Other forms of ADR- mediation, negotiation and conciliation and their application inJ&K.

Unit-IV - Legal Aid, Para Legal Services and Clinical Legal Education

I. Clinical Legal Education: Concept and contemporary practices

II. Need for Legal Literacy and Para-legal Services

III. Role of Lawyers, Law students and NGO's in Legal aid and Para Legal Services

IV. Para Legal Service Training.

Unit-V - Public Interest Lawyering

I. Public Interest Litigation in India

II. PIL: Consumer and Environmental Protection. Scope of Public Interest Lawyering

III. PIL and Public Involvement - Rural Legal Aid Clinics & Legal Literacy Rules.

IV. Law Student and PIL : Incentives and Scope of Involvement

Part-II

Simulation Exercises

I. Like Lok Adalat, Legal Aid Camp, Legal Literacy Programmes, Clinical Servicesand services in legal Aid offices.

II. Legal Research, Case Comments and Editing Skills

Recommended Readings:

1.N.R.Madhava Menon, Clinical Legal Education 2.Upendra Baxi, Law and Poverty: Critical Essays.

3.V.R. Krishna Iyer, Law and the Urban Poor.

4. LLM Dissertation of M Ayub Dar, Legal Aid Movement in India with Special Reference to J & K.5.Lok Adalat: Practice, Process and Problems-KULR (1999).

Reports

1. V.R. Krishna Iyer, Report of the Committee on legal Aid 1973.

2. P.N. Bhagwati, Report of the Committee on legal Aid -Processal Justice-1977.

Acts

1. The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.