PROGRAMME

[2026 AND ONWARDS]

School of Law
University of Kashmir

Course Scheme for B.A. LL. B 5 Year (Hons.) Programme, 2026 and Onwards)

Semester	Subject Code	Subject Title	Page No	Prescribed As: (Compulsory / Core / Specialization / Optional)	Break-up of Marks			
					CA (Internal)		End Semester (External)	
					Max	Min	Max	Min
BALLB-1st SEMESTER	BALLB26101C	ENGLISH-I	2-3	Compulsory/ Core	20	09	80	36
	BALLB26102C	ECONOMICS -I	4-5		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26103C	SOCIOLOGY-I	6-7		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26104C	POLITICAL SCIENCE-I (Introduction to Political Science)	8		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26105OP	LEGAL HISTORY	9-10	Optional	20	09	80	36
	BALLB26106OP	DISASTER MANAGEMENT	11-12		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26107S	HUMAN RIGHTS LAW & PRACTICE	13-14	Specialisation (Constitutional Law Group)	20	09	80	36
BALLB-2nd SEMESTER	BALLB26201C	ENGLISH-II	16-17	Compulsory/ Core	20	09	80	36
	BALLB26202C	ECONOMICS -II	18		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26203C	SOCIOLOGY-II	19-20		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26204C	POLITICAL SCIENCE-II (Political Thought)	21-22		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26205OP	CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY	23	Optional	20	09	80	36
	BALLB26206OP	HEALTH LAW	24-25		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26207S	CRIMINOLOGY	26-27	Specialisation (Crime and Criminology Group)	20	09	80	36
	BALLB26208C	GENERAL VIVA-VOCE		Compulsory Component	-	-	50	23
BALLB-3rd SEMESTER	BALLB26301C	PSYCHOLOGY	29-30	Compulsory/ Core	20	09	80	36
	BALLB26302C	CONSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND ETHOS	31		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26303C	LAW OF CONTRACT- I	32-34		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26304C	LAW OF CRIMES-I (BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA,2023-I)	35-36		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26305OP	FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIAL WORK	37-38	Optional	20	09	80	36
	BALLB26306OP	LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING	39-40		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26307S	CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW	41-42	Specialisation (Commercial Law Group)	20	09	80	36

BALLB-4th SEMESTER	**BALLB26401C**	LAW OF CONTRACT-II	44-45	Compulsory/ Core	20	09	80	36
	BALLB26402C	LAW OF CRIMES-II (BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA, ,2023-II)	46-47		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26403C	LAW OF TORTS & MOTOR VEHICLE ACT	48-49		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26404C	LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT AND PANCHAYAT ADMINISTARTION	50-51		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26405OP	INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES	52-53	Optional	20	09	80	36
	BALLB26406OP	EDUCATION LAW	54-55		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26407S	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LAW (CYBER LAW)	56-58	Specialisation (Commercial Law Group)	20	09	80	36
	BALLB26408C	GENERAL VIVA-VOCE	-	Compulsory Component	-	-	50	23
	BALLB26409C	MOOT COURT (INTERNAL)	-		50	23	-	-
BALLB-5th SEMESTER	**BALLB26501C**	CONSTITUTION LAW-I	60	Compulsory/ Core	20	09	80	36
	BALLB26502C	GENDER STUDIES	61-62		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26503C	INDIAN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	63-64		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26504C	FAMILY LAW-I	65-66		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26505OP	PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY	67-68	Optional	20	09	80	36
	BALLB26506OP	WOMEN AND LAW	69-70		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26507S	COMMPETITION LAW	71-72	Specialisation (Commercial Law	20	09	80	36
	BALLB26508C	MOOT COURT (INTERNAL)	-	Compulsory Component	50	23	-	-
	BALLB26509C	INTERNSHIP	-		25	12	-	-
BALLB-6th SEMESTER	**BALLB26601C**	CONSTITUTION LAW-II	74	Compulsory/ Core	20	09	80	36
	BALLB26602C	FAMILY LAW-II	75-76		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26603C	JURISPRUDENCE-I	77-78		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26604C	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW-I	79-80		20	09	80	36

	BALLB26605CL	CLINICAL COURSE-I (PLEADING, DRAFTING AND CONVEYANCING)	81-82	Clinical Course	40	18	60	27
	BALLB26606S	CHILD LAW AND JUVENILE JUSTICE	83-84	Specialisation (Crime and Criminology Group)	20	09	80	36
	BALLB26607C	GENERAL VIVA-VOCE	-	Compulsory Component	-	-	50	23
	BALLB26608C	MOOT COURT (INTERNAL)	-		50	23	-	-
	BALLB26608C	INTERNSHIP	-		25	11	-	-
BALLB-7th SEMESTER	**BALLB26701C**	JURISPRUDENCE-II	86-87	Compulsory/ Core	20	09	80	36
	BALLB26702C	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW-II	88-89		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26703C	BHARATIYA NAGARIK SURAKSHA SANHITA,2023-I	90-91		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26704C	CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE-I	92-93		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26705CL	CLINICAL COURSE-II (PROFESIONAL ETHICS AND BAR BENCH RELATIONS)	94-95	Clinical Course	40	18	60	27
	BALLB26706S	NDPS AND LAW	96-97	Specialisation (Crime and Criminology Group)	20	09	80	36
	BALLB26707C	MOOT COURT (INTERNAL)	-	Compulsory Component	50	23	-	-
	BALLB26708C	INTERNSHIP	-		25	11	-	-
BALLB-8th SEMESTER	**BALLB26801C**	BHARATIYA NAGARIK SURAKSHA SANHITA-II	99-100	Compulsory/ Core	20	09	80	36
	BALLB26802C	CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE-II	101-102		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26803C	FORENSIC SCIENCE AND LAW	103-104		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26804C	PROPERTY LAW	105-106		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26805CL	CLINICAL COURSE-III (ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION)	107-108	Clinical Course	40	18	60	27
	BALLB26806S	COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE	109	Specialisation (Crime and Criminology Group)	20	09	80	36
	BALLB26807C	GENERAL VIVA-VOCE	-	Compulsory Component	-	-	50	23
	BALLB26808C	MOOT COURT (INTERNAL)	-		50	23	-	-

	BALLB26809C	INTERNSHIP	-		25	11	-	-
BALLB-9th SEMESTER	**BALLB26901C**	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	111-112	Compulsory/ Core	20	09	80	36
	BALLB26902C	BHARATIYA SAKSHYA ADHINIYAM,2023	113-114		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26903C	COMPANY LAW	115-116		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26904C	TAXATION LAWS-I	117-118		20	09	80	36
	BALLB26905C	LABOUR AND INDUSTRAIL LAW-I	119-120		40	18	60	27
	BALLB26906S	INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW	121-122	Specialisation (Commercial Law) Group)	20	09	80	36
	BALLB26907C	MOOT COURT (EXTERNAL)	-	Compulsory Component	-	-	50	23
	BALLB26908C	INTERNSHIP	-		25	12	-	-
BALLB-10th SEMESTER	**BALLB261001C**	TAXATION LAWS-II	124-125	Compulsory/ Core	20	09	80	36
	BALLB261002C	ENVIRONMENTAL LAW	126-128		20	09	80	36
	BALLB261003C	LABOUR AND INDUSTRAIL LAW - II	129-130		20	09	80	36
	BALLB261004C	PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW	131-132		20	09	80	36
	BALLB261005CL	CLINICAL COURSE-IV (INTERNSHIP)	133	Clinical Course	60	30	40	20
	BALLB261006OP	LAW AND SOCIETY	134-135	Optional	20	09	80	23
	BALLB261007OP	BASICS OF MEDIA STUDIES	136-137		20	09	80	23
	BALLB261008C	GENERAL VIVA-VOCE	-	Compulsory Component	-	-	50	23
	BALLB261009C	MOOT COURT (EXTERNAL)	-		-	-	50	23

BALLB 1st Semester

ENGLISH-I

(Communicative English and Legal Language)

4 Credits

Paper-I [Code – BALLB26101C] **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 Communicative English and Legal language. 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 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section-B {short answer type questions in about 200- 250 words} shall have 4 questions, one questions from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objectives: The course aims to develop students' understanding of the process, types, levels, and barriers of communication and to enhance their verbal, non-verbal, speaking, writing, reading, and listening skills. It also seeks to strengthen students' knowledge of English pronunciation, phonetics, grammar, vocabulary, and formal writing, while introducing them to the nature, scope, and essential terminology of legal language. The course further aims to develop students' ability to communicate with clarity, accuracy, confidence, and appropriateness in diverse academic and professional situations. It seeks to equip learners with practical language skills that can support effective participation in educational, workplace, and legal environments.

Learning Outcomes: By the end of the course, students will be able to communicate effectively in academic, professional, and legal contexts; apply appropriate pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, reading, listening, and writing strategies; and prepare formal letters, résumés, and précis. They will also be able to understand and appropriately use common legal terms and demonstrate greater confidence, clarity, accuracy, and competence in communication. Students will be able to identify communication barriers and employ suitable strategies to overcome them in different situations. They will also demonstrate the ability to comprehend, interpret, and convey information effectively through appropriate spoken and written forms of English.

Teaching Methodology: The course will follow a learner-centred, interactive, and practice-oriented methodology incorporating lectures, discussions, presentations, group activities, role plays, pronunciation and phonetic drills, reading and listening exercises, writing practice, and case-based learning. Digital and audio-visual resources will be used where appropriate. Special emphasis will be placed on developing effective communication, pronunciation, grammatical accuracy, vocabulary, reading and listening comprehension, formal writing, and familiarity with legal terminology through practical exercises and continuous assessment.

UNIT-I: Introduction to Communication

1. **The Process and Levels of Communication**
2. **Types of Communication:** Verbal and Non-Verbal
3. **Barriers to Communication and Strategies for Effective Communication

UNIT-II: Effective Speaking and Writing

1. **The English Sound System:** Consonants and Vowels
2. **Phonetic Transcription, Syllable, Stress and Intonation**
3. **Formal Writing:** Formal Letters, Résumé and Précis

UNIT-III: Reading and Listening Skills

1. **Process and Techniques of Reading:** Reading for Comprehension
2. **Reading Skills:** Skimming, Scanning, Intensive and Extensive Reading; Reading Passages for Comprehension
3. **Listening Skills:** Process of Listening; Active and Passive Listening; Techniques for Effective Listening

UNIT-IV: Grammar and Legal Language

1. **Grammar in Use:** Articles and Prepositions; Modals
2. **Vocabulary and Word Formation:** Prefixes and Suffixes; Synonyms and Antonyms
3. **Legal Language:** Meaning, Nature and Scope of Legal Language; Characteristics and Uses of Legal Language; Essential Legal Terminology, including

i. Legal Terms (including, but not limited to):

i. Forfeiture
ii. Moratorium
iii. Writs (Types)
iv. Voidable
v. Charter
vi. Intestate/Testate
vii. Damages
viii. Parole
ix. Infanticide
x. Judgment-Debtor
xi. Bad-Debt
xii. Jurisprudence
xiii. Laches
xiv. Injunction
xv. Felony
xvi. Misdemeanor
xvii. Impeachment
xvii. Prosecution
xix. Statute
xx. Appellant
xxi. Appellee
xxii. Plaintiff
xxiii. Defendant
xxiv. Privilege of Witness
xv. Subjudice
xvi. Punishment
xvii. *Stare Decisis*
xviii. Prima Facie
xix. Locus Standi
xxx. Ultra Vires
xxxi. Amicus Curie
xxxii. Suo Moto

ECONOMICS –I

4 Credits

Paper-II [Code – BALLB26102C] **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 Economics. 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 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section-B {short answer type questions in about 200- 250 words} shall have 4 questions, one questions from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objective: This course is designed to provide basic understanding of microeconomic concepts and theories, behaviour of economic agents vis consumer and producer, different market structures and concepts related to national income, Sustainable Development, Population, Poverty & Inequality.

Learning Outcomes: By the end of the course, students will be able to demonstrate and apply principles of economics in legal domain.

Teaching Methodology: The course will be taught through a lecture-cum-discussion and student-centred approach, supported by real-life examples, diagrams, case studies and numerical exercises. Interactive questioning, group discussions and presentations will be used to enhance understanding. ICT and multimedia tools will be incorporated wherever appropriate, with emphasis on applying economic concepts to business, legal and socio-economic situations.

UNIT-I: General Economics

1. Economics: An Introduction, Micro and Macro-Economics. Law and Economics.
2. Central Problems of an Economy, Economic Systems: Capitalism, Socialism & Mixed Economic System.
3. Forms of entrepreneurial Organization: Individual Entrepreneur, Partnership, Joint Stock Company, Co-operative Enterprise: Producers' Co-operation & Consumers' Co-operation.

UNIT-II: Utility, Demand and Supply

1. Utility: Ordinal and Cardinal, Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility
2. Demand: Concept and Determinants, Law of Demand, Elasticity of Demand: Measurement.
3. Supply: Concept and Determinants. Law of Supply, Elasticity of Supply: Measurement

UNIT-III: Costs, Production and Markets

1. Factors of Production, Basic Production Function, Laws of Production.
2. Costs of Production: Concept and Types.
3. Classification of Markets: Monopoly, Perfect Competitions, Monopolistic Competition and Oligopoly.

UNIT-IV: National Income, Population, Poverty & Income Inequality

1. National Income: Meaning and Concepts. Methods of Measuring National Income. Problems in Estimating National Income.
2. Population Explosion: Meaning and Causes. Sustainable Development: Meaning & Objectives, policies for Sustainable Development.
3. Poverty and inequality: Causes, Consequences and measures for poverty alleviation & reduction of Inequality.

Recommended Readings:

1. A. Koutsoyiannis (2016), Modern Micro Economics, Macmillan Press Ltd.
2. D. N Dwidvedi (2016), Macroeconomics, Theory and Practice, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd.
3. H .L. Ahuja (2016), Principles of Microeconomics, S. Chand & Company Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi
4. H. L. Ahuja (2017), Macroeconomics Theory and Policy, S. Chand & Company Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi
5. K. C Gopalakrishnan Ramdas, Economics for Law Students (National Law School of India, Bar Council ofIndia Trust), Eastern Book Company.
6. Micheal P. Tadaro& Stephen C. Smith (2013), Economic Development, Pearson Education Ltd.
7. Richard T. Froyen (2016) Macro Economics Theories and Policies, Pearson Education Ltd.
8. Robert Cooter Thomas Ulen, (2010) Law and Economics (Pearson Education) Pashupati Printers Pvt. Ltd.
9. Samueleson Nordhas (2007) Economics, Tata Mcgraw-Hill.
10. V.K. Puri and S.K. Mishra (2017), Economics of Development and Planning (Theory & Practice), Himalaya Publishing House.

SOCIOLOGY–I

4 Credits

Paper-III [Code – BALLB26103C] **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 Sociology. 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 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section-B {short answer type questions in about 200- 250 words} shall have 4 questions, one questions from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objective: The primary objective of the course is to understand law as a living social process rather than a set of isolated, abstract rules. Further, the core objective is to understand that Law originates from societal norms, values, and power structures. It teaches students how culture, religion, and family dynamics shape legal rules. The course also aims at helping the students to understand the social institutions and regulative mechanism of society

Learning Outcome: The student develops critical reading, thinking, skills for the analysis of socio-legal phenomena. Further, the Student knows the main concepts in social science theories of law; and develops insight into the relationships between law and society.

Teaching Methodology: Effective methodology for teaching sociology to law students requires connecting abstract social theories to real-world legal frameworks, treating law not as a closed system but as an active social process through:

- Case-Based and Socio-Legal Analysis is used to show how community norms, power dynamics, and historical struggles shape legislation
- Interdisciplinary Thematic Modules will be used to evaluate how legal systems handle social solidarity, class stratification, and rationalization
- Fostering Critical thinking among students to analyze, evaluate and synthesize information in order to Use critical pedagogy to question institutional status quos and disrupt the traditional law-school expectation that students merely reproduce accepted legal dogmas
- Integrating Clinical Perspectives: Connect sociological theories to practical clinical legal education, nurturing empathy, professional responsibility, and a deeper comprehension of access-to-justice gaps

Unit I: Introduction

1. Sociology: Emergence and Subject Matter.
2. Society, Community, Association and Organization.
3. Sociology and other Social Sciences: Anthropology, Criminology and Law.
4. Status, Role, Norms and Values.

Unit II: Social Institutions

1. Family and Marriage.
2. Religion.
3. Education
4. State and Law

Unit III: Regulative Mechanisms of the society

1. Socialization
2. Social Conformity
3. Social Deviance
4. Social Control

Unit IV: Theoretical Perspectives

1. Functionalist Perspective (August Comte and Emile Durkheim)
2. Conflict Perspective (Karl Marx and Max Weber)
3. Symbolic Interactionism (George Herbert Mead)
4. Subaltern Perspective (B R Ambedkar)

Recommended Readings:

1. Bottemore. T. B. 1972. *Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature.* Bombay. George. (Allen and Un win (India))
2. Harlambos, M.1998. *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press
3. Inkeles, Alex.1987. *What is sociology*? New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.
4. Johnson, Harry M.1995.*Sociology: A Systematic Introduction*. New Delhi. Allied Publishers.
5. Schaefer, Richard T. and Robert P. Lamm.1999. *Sociology*. New Delhi: Tata-McGraw Hill.
6. Abraham Francis (2006): *Contemporary Sociology*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
7. David Popence (1977): *Sociology* (3rd Edn), Prentice Hall INC, Engel wood Cliffs, New Jersey
8. Davis Kingsley (1982*): Human Society*, Surjeet, Publications, New Delhi.
9. Fulcher James & Scott John (2003): *Sociology* (2nd Ed.), Oxford University Press, New York.
10. Gisbert Pascual (1983): *Fundamentals of Sociology*, Orient Longmans, Bombay,1983
11. Horton Paul and Hunt Chester (1984): *Sociology*, McGraw Hill Co, New Delhi
12. Ian Robertson (1980): *Sociology*, Worth Publishers, INC. New York
13. Mckee James (1981): *Sociology-The Study of Society*, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York Mitchell
14. Schaefer and Lamm (1992): *Sociology* (4th Edn) McGraw Hill, INC, New York
15. Giddens, Anthony, *Sociology* (7th ed.),2013, New Delhi: Wiley India Pvt Ltd.
16. Maclver, R.M and C. H. Page, *Society-Introduction to Sociology*, MacMillan, New Delhi
18. Samuel Koeing:(1957) *Sociology: An Introduction to Science of Society*, Barnes & Nobel Books, London.
19. Berger, Peter L. *An Invitation to Sociology*, Allen and Unwin, London.1978
20. Jayaram, N,1990, *Introductory Sociology*, Macmilan, New Delhi
21. Haralambos & Holborn. 2008. *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*. London: Collins
22. Jena D. N & Mohapatara V. K. 2002. *Social Change: Themes and Perspectives*. New Delhi, Kalyani Publishers.
23. Leslie G. R, Richard F. Larson, Benjamin L. Gorman. 1994, *Introductory Sociology: Order and Change in Society* (3rd Edn.) Delhi, Oxford University Press.
24. Singh, Yogendra, 1973: *Modernization of Indian Tradition* (Delhi: Thomson Press)
25. Ramnath Sharma (1981): *Indian Society* (Bombay: Media Promoters and Publishers Pvt, Ltd)
26. *Oxford Hand book of Indian Sociology* (2007): Ed. By Veena Das (New Delhi: Oxford University Press)

POLITICAL SCIENCE-I

(Introduction to Political Science)

4 Credits

Paper-IV [Code- BALLB 26104C] **Max. Marks = 100**
Time Duration: 3 Hours **Theory = 80**
Continuous Assessment=20

Note: The Course includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Political Science. 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 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section-B {short answer type questions in about 200- 250 words} shall have 4 questions, one questions from each unit carrying 7 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 12 marks each. Any three questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Objective: This Course focuses on understanding the fundamental concept of Political Science, primarily its relation with Law. It deals with different theories, forms of government, and functions of state. It also seeks to explore at the fundamental level the different perspective regarding political ideologies.

Learning Outcome: After completion of the course the students will be able to understand the interrelationship between Law and Political science. It will provide the critical outlook and fundamental understanding about the development and working of state machinery including the notable way power is acquired and exercised at the state, national and international levels. Not only this, it will also develop an ability to understand the changing nature of sovereignty in a globalization context.

Teaching Methodology: A Concept-based, interactive and student-centered approach will be used. Combining lecture-discussion such as examples, case studies, group activities and question answer techniques to develop critical and comparative understanding of basic political concepts will also be employed.

Unit-I Introduction to Political Science

1. Political Science: Meaning, Nature and Scope.
   1.1 What is Politics.
2. Relationship between Political Science and Law.
3. Traditional Approaches: Philosophical, and Legal
4. Modern Approaches: Behavouralism and Post- Behavouralism

Unit-II State

1. State: Nature and Elements of State
2. Origin of State: Divine Origin Theory, Evolutionary Theory, and Social Contract Theory.
3. Concepts of Laissez Faire, Socialist and Welfare State.

Unit- III Democracy, Sovereignty and Forms of Government

1. Democracy: Meaning and Types
2. Sovereignty: Meaning, Nature, Characteristics and types of sovereignty
   2.1.1Theories of Sovereignty: Monistic, and Pluralistic.
3. Forms of Government: Parliamentary and Presidential

Unit-IV Political Ideologies

1. Liberalism
2. Socialism
3. Marxism
4. Ecologism

Recommended Readings:

1. A.C. Kapoor, Principles of Political Science
2. Andrew Heywood, Political Theory.
3. Andrew Heywood, Politics.
4. Harlod Laski, Grammar of Politics.
5. O.P. Gauba, An Introduction to Political Theory.
6. Rajeev Bhargava and Ashok Acharaya, Introduction to Political Theory
7. S.P. Verma, Modern Political Theory.
8. Andrew Haywood, Political Ideologies.

LEGAL HISTORY
(Optional)

4 Credits

Paper V [Code–BALLB26105OP] **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 legal history. 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 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section-B {short answer type questions in about 200- 250 words} shall have 4 questions, one questions from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objective: The course focuses on the development of Indian Legal System under the British rule.

Learning Outcome: After completion of the course the students will be able to understand the foundations of the Indian Legal System as they exist and operate today including the origin and evolution of Legal Institutions of the Country.

Teaching Methodology: The subject will be taught through a student-centred, interactive and discussion-based approach, combining lectures, historical analysis, case studies and classroom activities.

Unit I- Emergence of East India Company as Trading Body to Terrestrial Powers

1. Emergence of the East India Company: Development of Authority under harters of 1600, 1609, 1661.
2. Trading Body to a Territorial Power: East India Company's Settlement at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta.
3. Genesis of the Charter of 1726.
4. Provisions of the Charter.
5. Working of Judicial System.
6. Charter of 1753.
7. Defects of Judicial System established according to the Charter of 1753.

Unit II- Adalat System

1. Grant of Diwani & Execution of Diwani Functions.
2. Judicial Plan of 1772.
3. Defects of the plan
4. New Plan of 1774.
5. Reorganization of adalatsin1780.
6. Reforms of 1781 & the first Civil Code.
7. Reforms in the administration of Criminal Justice introduced by Warren Hastings

Unit III- Regulation Act & Leading Cases

1. The Regulating Act 1773.
2. Charter of 1774.
3. Trial of Raj Nandkumar (1775).
4. The Patna case (1777-79).
5. The Cossijurah case (1779-80)
6. Act of settlement 1781 including its Major Defects.
7. Supreme Courts at Madras and Bombay and their Working.

Unit IV-Process of Codification & establishment of High Courts in India

1. The Charter Act, 1833.
2. The Charter Act, 1853.
3. The Law Commission: First, Second Third & Fourth.

4. Genesis of the Indian High Court Act, 1861.
5. The Indian High Court Act, 1861.
6. The Federal Court of India: Constitution & Jurisdiction.
7. Contribution made by Federal Court of India.

Recommended Readings:

1. M. P. Jain, Outlines of Indian Legal History, Wadhwa & Co, Nagpur.
2. V. D. Kulshrehtha and V. M. Gandhi, Landmarks of Indian Legal and Constitutional History, Eastern Book Company, Kurukshetra
3. M. P. Singh, Outlines of Indian Legal History, Universal Law Publishing Co.
4. H. L. O. Garren & Abdul Hamid, A Constitutional History of India, 1600-1935. London
5. Radha Kumar, The History of Doing: An Illustrated Account of Movements for Women's Rights and Feminism in India, 1800-1990, Zubaan.
6. Granville Austin, The Making of Indian Constitution, OUP.
7. Ania Loomba, Colonialism/ Postcolonialism, Rout ledge.
8. David Ludden, India and South Asia: A Short History (Including Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka), Oxford: One World Publications, UK.
9. Ramachandra Guha, India after Gandhi: The History of the World's Largest Democracy, Macmillan, 2007.
10. Bipan Chandra, Mridula & Aditya Muherjee, India since Independence, Penguin.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT & LAW

(Optional)

4 Credits

Paper VI [Code–BALLB26106OP] **Max. Marks=10**
Time Duration:3 Hours **Theory =80**
Continuous Assessment=20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Disaster Management and role of law in the event of fallout of any disaster management. 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 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section-B {short answer type questions in about 200- 250 words} shall have 4 questions, one questions from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objective: The course will delve on nature, meaning and Scope of Disaster management in India. The paper will help the students to learn various operations and aspects of management in events of natural and non-natural disasters in India.

Learning Outcome: After completion of the course the students will be able to understand the complex processes evolved through law and legal institutions for the management, Redressal and justice to victims of natural and man-made disasters.

Teaching Methodology: The course will adopt a multidisciplinary and student-centred teaching methodology, combining lectures, case studies, statutory analysis, judicial decisions, group discussions, problem-based learning, and presentations. Emphasis will be placed on practical understanding through disaster scenarios, mock drills, legal analysis, field-based learning, and contemporary examples, enabling students to critically examine disaster risks, vulnerabilities, management strategies, and the role of law.

UNIT-I (Definition and Types of Disaster)

1. Hazards and Disasters
2. Risk and Vulnerability in Disasters
3. **Natural Disasters:** Earth quakes, Floods, Drought, Landslides, Cyclones, Volcanic Eruptions, Tsunami, Global Climate Extremes
4. **Man- made Disasters:** Gas and Radiation leaks, Toxic Waste Disposal, oil Spills and Forest Fires

UNIT-II (Disaster Management-International Legal Framework)

1. International disaster Response Laws, rules and Principles (IDRL), 2007
2. Hyogo Framework, 2005-2015
3. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk reduction 2015-2030
4. International Health regulations, 2005
5. Nuclear Accidents Convention, 1986
6. Tampere Convention, 1998

UNIT-III (Mitigation and Management of Disaster)

1. Basic Principles of Disaster Management
2. Disaster Management Cycle
3. Pre-Disaster Preparation, Early Warning System
4. Role of NGOs in Disaster Management

UNIT-IV Statutory Framework

1. The Disaster Management Act, 2005
2. National Disaster Management Plan, 2016
3. The Jammu and Kashmir Natural Calamities Destroyed Areas Improvement Act, 2011
4. The Jammu and Kashmir Forest Fire Management Plan, 2016
5. The Jammu and Kashmir State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP), 2017

Recommended Readings:

1. Introduction to Disaster management by Santosh Kumar
2. Disaster Management by R.B. Singh.
3. Disaster Management: A Comprehensive Approach by S. Lakshmi.
4. Law relating to Disaster Management by Dr. Priya R. Fatana.
5. Disaster Management: Law and Policy by S.L. Deshpande and Dr. Priya A. Sondhi
6. Handbook on Disaster Management by Disaster Management Cell, Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies, Lucknow University Campus, Lucknow
7. Disaster Management; H. K. Gupta, 2003
8. Risk Issues and Crisis Management in Public Relations; Micheal Regester and JUDY Larkin, 2008

HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND PRACTICE

4 Credits

Paper: VII [Code–BALLB 26107S] **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 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section-B {short answer type questions in about 200- 250 words} shall have 4 questions, one questions from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objective: The paper shall introduce the learner to the basic concept of human rights. The course aims to highlight the meaning, nature, and significance of human rights as essential to ensuring a dignified, meaningful, and fulfilling life; trace the evolution of the concept of human rights through diverse cultural, religious, social, historical, legal, and political writings and theories; examine the role of the United Nations in the protection and promotion of human rights at the international level; develop an understanding of the need for and functioning of regional human rights mechanisms for effective protection and promotion of human rights; and examine the legal and institutional framework in India relating to the protection and promotion of human rights,

Learning Outcome: Upon completion of the course, students will be able to understand the diverse meanings, dimensions, nature, and scope of human rights; appreciate the influence of cultural, historical, political, and philosophical developments on the origin and evolution of human rights; critically comprehend the role and approach of international law in addressing contemporary human rights issues; recognize the significance of regional human rights arrangements and mechanisms in strengthening the protection and promotion of human rights; appreciate the role of legal institutions in safeguarding human rights and resolving human rights conflicts through effective and judicious mechanisms; and critically identify the contemporary challenges arising from the broad and evolving nature of human rights while developing pragmatic, legally sound, and context-sensitive approaches to address such challenges and strengthen human rights protection.

Teaching Pedagogy: The course adopts a diverse and interactive teaching pedagogy that combines classroom lectures, PowerPoint presentations, case-law analysis, tutorials, short documentaries, and continuous assessment. Particular emphasis is placed on developing students' critical thinking and analytical abilities in relation to contemporary human rights issues and challenges. Students are encouraged to actively participate in classroom discussions, articulate their perspectives, engage with differing viewpoints, and contribute critical insights to enrich the teaching-learning process. Practical and problem-solving skills are further developed through the analysis of situational case studies and judicial decisions, enabling students to connect theoretical knowledge with its practical application and gain a deeper understanding of human rights principles, legal frameworks, and contemporary human rights concerns.

Unit-I Human Rights

1. Human Rights: Origin, Evolution, Concept and Nature
2. The UN Charter and Human Rights.

Unit-II-International Bill of Human Rights

1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
2. The Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
3. The Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)

Unit-III-Regional Conventions on Human Rights

1. European Convention of Human Rights.
2. The American Convention on Human Rights.
3. The African Charter on Human Rights.

Unit-IV-Impact and Implementation of International Human Rights Norms in India

1. Human Rights and Indian Constitution.
2. India and International Covenants on Human Rights
3. Protection of Human Rights Act.

3.1 National Human Rights Commission

3.2 State Human Rights Commission

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

BALLB 2nd Semester

ENGLISH-II

(LAW AND LITERATURE)

4 Credits

Paper I [Code – BALLB 26201C] **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 Literature. 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 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section-B {short answer type questions in about 200- 250 words} shall have 4 questions, one questions from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objectives: The course aims to introduce students to the interdisciplinary field of Law and Literature and develop an understanding of the ways in which literary texts engage with law, justice, crime, punishment, rights, and social institutions. Through the study of selected texts by Harper Lee, John Galsworthy, Nawal El Saadawi, and Laurence Housman, the course seeks to explore issues of justice, equality, gender, power, human rights, imprisonment, capital punishment, and the relationship between law and society. It also aims to develop students' critical and interpretative abilities by encouraging them to examine legal and ethical questions through literary representation and to understand literature as a medium for questioning legal systems and social injustices.

Learning Outcomes: By the end of the course, students will be able to explain the scope and significance of Law and Literature as an interdisciplinary field and critically analyse literary representations of law, justice, rights, and social institutions. They will be able to interpret *To Kill a Mockingbird, Justice, Memoirs from the Women's Prison*, and *The New Hangman* from legal, social, ethical, and literary perspectives. Students will also be able to identify and critically discuss issues such as racial discrimination, gender oppression, institutional injustice, imprisonment, capital punishment, and the abuse of power, while developing the ability to connect literary narratives with broader questions of law, morality, human rights, and social justice.

Teaching Methodology: The course will employ an interdisciplinary, learner-centred, and discussion-oriented methodology integrating literary studies with law, justice, morality, human rights, gender, crime, punishment, and social institutions. Lectures will be supplemented by close textual reading, group discussions, seminars, presentations, debates, case-based learning, and problem-based activities. Students will critically examine prescribed texts from legal, social, ethical, historical, and gender perspectives and connect literary representations with contemporary issues of law and social justice. Continuous assessment through assignments, presentations, textual analysis, classroom participation, and interactive activities will reinforce critical thinking, interpretation, and independent learning.

Unit I: Law and Literature: Relationship and Scope

1. Relationship between Law and Literature
2. Nature, significance, and scope of Law and Literature
3. Literature as a medium for exploring law, justice, morality, rights, and social institutions

Unit II: Harper Lee —*To Kill a Mockingbird*

1. Law, justice, and racial discrimination
2. Legal institutions, morality, and social prejudice
3. Justice, equality, human rights, and the role of the individual in society

Unit III: John Galsworthy — *Justice*

1. Law, justice, and the penal system
2. Crime, punishment, imprisonment, and rehabilitation
3. Individual rights and the limitations of the legal system

Unit IV: Literature, Law, Gender and Capital Punishment

A. Nawal El Saadawi — *Memoirs from the Women's Prison*

1. Gender, law, power, and institutional oppression
2. Women, imprisonment, human rights, and resistance
3. Law and the marginalization of women

B. Laurence Housman — *The New Hangman*

1. Capital punishment and the ethics of execution
2. Law, morality, punishment, and individual conscience
3. Critique of the death penalty and the relationship between law and humanity

ECONOMICS-II

4 Credits

Paper II [Code – BALLB26202C] **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 Economics. 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 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section-B {short answer type questions in about 200- 250 words} shall have 4 questions, one questions from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objective: This course is designed to provide basic understanding of the various concepts of money and banking along with understanding of public finance and inflation. It also sensitises the students about various aspects of international trade & finance.

Learning Outcomes: By the end of the course, students will be able to demonstrate and apply principles of economics in legal domain.

Teaching Methodology: The course will be taught through a combination of lecture, interactive discussion, case studies, numerical examples, and current economic examples. Conceptual clarity will be developed through blackboard/ICT-based presentations, diagrams, comparative analysis, and student participation.

UNIT-I: Money and Banking

1. Money: Various approaches to definition of money, Functions of Money.
2. Commercial Banks and its functions.
3. Central Bank and its functions.

UNIT-II: Public Finance-I

1. Public Finance: Meaning & Scope, Introduction, Budget: Types of Budget.
2. Taxation: Classification and Canons.
3. Public Debt: Meaning and Sources.

UNIT-III: Public Finance-II

1. Public Expenditure: Meaning, Classification, Canons of Public Expenditure.
2. Monetary and Fiscal Policy: Meaning & Objectives.
3. Inflation: Concept, Types, Causes and Consequences. Deflation: Concept, Causes and Consequences.

UNIT-IV: International Trade

1. Basis of International Trade. Theories of International Trade: Comparative Costsand Absolute Advantage.
2. Foreign Exchange Market: Structure and Functions. Foreign Exchange Rate:Meaning, Fixed and Floating Exchange Rate.
3. GATT & WTO: Functions and agreements.

Recommended Readings:

1. D. M. Mithani (2007): International Economics, Himalaya Publishing House.
2. H. L. Bhatia (2010), Public Finance, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
3. Miltiades Chacholiades (1990): International Economics, McGRAW- HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY.
4. R .K. Lekhi and Joginder Singh (2016) Public Finance, Kalyani Publishers.
5. R.R. Paul (2015) Monetary Economics, Kalyani Publishers.
6. Suraj B Gupta (2008) Monetary Economics, S. Chand & Company Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
7. T.N Hajela (2010): Public Finance, Ane Books Pvt. Ltd.

SOCIOLOGY–II

4 Credits

Paper-III [Code – BALLB26203C] **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 Sociology. 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 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objective: The course is to understand law functions as a tool for social engineering to resolve conflicts and direct social change. It makes them to acquire sufficient knowledge about social change and development. It also teaches future lawyers how to use legal frameworks to minimize friction and promote community well-being. Sociology uncovers the gap between written legal ideals and real-world implementation.

Learning Outcome: On the successful completion of the course, the students would be able to:

1. Have a critical understanding of instrumental approaches to understanding the relationship between law and society
2. Understand the lack of fit between legal institutions and social mores
3. Learn how legal pluralism is central to understand the relationship of law and society
4. Critically understand ideas of popular justice and institutional forms that attempt to mimic it.

Teaching Methodology: Effective methodology for teaching sociology to law students requires connecting abstract social theories to real-world legal frameworks, treating law not as a closed system but as an active social process through:

- Case-Based and Socio-Legal Analysis is used to show how community norms, power dynamics, and historical struggles shape legislation
- Interdisciplinary Thematic Modules will be used to evaluate how legal systems handle social solidarity, class stratification, and rationalization
- Fostering Critical thinking among students to analyze, evaluate and synthesize information in order to Use critical pedagogy to question institutional status quos and disrupt the traditional law-school expectation that students merely reproduce accepted legal dogmas
- Integrating Clinical Perspectives: Connect sociological theories to practical clinical legal education, nurturing empathy, professional responsibility, and a deeper comprehension of access-to-justice gaps

Unit-I: Introduction

1. Sociology of Law
2. Scope and Sociology of Law
3. Legal profession and Indian Society
4. Social relationships in legal profession: relationship between lawyer and client

Unit- II: Theoretical Perspective in Sociology of Law

1. Sir Henry Maine: Stages of growth of Law
2. Emile Durkhiem: Repressive and Restitutive Law
3. Karl Marx: Theory of Law and State
4. Max Weber: Rationalization of Law

Unit-III: Functions of Law in Society

1. Law as agency of Social Control
2. Law as socialization Agency
3. Law and Social Order
4. Law as Tool of Social Engineering

Unit-IV: Contemporary Socio-Legal Issues

1. Marginalization and Social Exclusion: Socio-Legal Dimension

2. Drug Abuse: Factors, Implications and legal intervention
3. Juvenile Delinquency: Factors, Implications and Legal Intervention
4. Social Media: Socio-Legal Dimension

Recommended Readings:

1. Abel, Richard L. (1980) "Redirecting Social Studies of Law" in 14 Law and Society Review 803-29.
2. Agersnap, Torben (2000) "Theodor Geiger: Pioneer of Sociology in Denmark" in ActaSociologica, Vol. 43, No. 4, pp. 325-330.
3. Arnaud, André-Jean (2007) "Carbonnier, Jean" in Encyclopedia of Law and Society: American and Global Perspectives (Thousand Oaks: SAGE).
4. Arnaud, André-Jean and Vittorio Olgiati (1993) On Complexity and Socio-Legal Studies: Some European Examples (Oñati Proceedings 14).
5. Atkinson, J. Maxwell and Paul Drew (1983) Order in Court: The Organization of Verbal Interaction in Courtroom Settings. London: Macmillan. Aubert, Vilhelm, ed. (1969), Sociology of Law. London: Penguin. ISBN 9780140801064.
6. Aubert, Vilhelm, ed. (1969). *Sociology of Law*. London: Penguin. ISBN 9780140801064.
7. Aubert, Vilhelm (1994) Continuity and Development in Law and Society (Oslo, Norwegian University Press).
8. Aubert, Vilhelm (1969) "Law as a Way of Resolving Conflicts: The Case of a Small Industrialized Society" in Laura Nader (ed.) Law in Culture and Society (Chicago, Aldine Publishing Company).
9. Banakar, Reza (2014), Normativity in Legal Sociology: Methodological Reflections on Law and Regulation in Late Modernity, Heidelberg: Springer. ISBN 9783319096490.
10. Banakar, Reza and Max Travers eds. (2013) Law and Social Theory (Oxford: Hart Publishing).
11. Banakar, R. (2011) "The Sociology of Law: From Industrialization to Globalization", Sociopedia.isa, 2011; U. of Westminster School of Law Research Paper No. 11-03. Available at SSRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=1761466
12. Banakar, R. (2000) "Integrating Reciprocal Perspectives: On Georges Gurvitch's Theory of Immediate Jural Experience" 16 (1) Canadian Journal of Law and Society. Available at SSRN https://ssrn.com/abstract=1777167
13. Banakar, R. (2002) "Sociological Jurisprudence" in R. Banakar and M. Travers, eds, Introduction to Law and Social Theory, Oxford, Hart.
14. Banakar, Reza (2009) "Law Through Sociology's Looking Glass: Conflict and Competition in Sociological Studies of Law" in THE NEW ISA HANDBOOK IN CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGY: CONFLICT, COMPETITION, AND COOPERATION, Ann Denis, DevorahKalekin-Fishman, eds., (London: Sage). An e-copy available at: ssrn.com.
15. Banakar, Reza (2008) "The Politics of Legal Cultures" in Retfærd: The Nordic Journal of Law and Justice, 2008. Available at SSRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=1323371.
16. Banakar, R. (2006) "Sociological Jurisprudence" in Encyclopedia of Law and Society: American and Global Perspectives. Thousand Oaks, SAGE.
17. Banakar, R. and Travers, M. (2005) "Law, Sociology and Method" in Theory and Method in Socio-Legal Research, pp. 1-25. Edited by Banakar, R. and Travers, M. (Oxford: Hart Publishing, 2005).
18. Banakar, R. (2003) Merging Law and Sociology: Beyond the Dichotomies of Socio-Legal Research (Berlin/Wisconsin: Galda and Wilch).

POLITICAL SCIENCE-II

(Political Thought)

4 Credits

Paper-IV [Code-BALLB 26204C] **Max. Marks = 100**
Time Duration:3 Hours **Theory = 80**
Continuous Assessment=20

Note: The Course includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Political Science. 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 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section-B {short answer type questions in about 200- 250 words} shall have 4 questions, one questions from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Objective: The objective of this course is to sensitize the student about Western Political thought and Indian Political thought. This course will provide student an understanding about the political-cum-legal ideas of know political philosophers/thinkers of western and eastern societies.

Learning Outcome: On successful completion of this course, the student will be able to understand the fundamental contours of western and Indian political thought. Secondly, it will enable students to understand the application of justice in law and governance and their implications for social and political institutions.

Teaching Methodology: A comparative, analytical and discussion-based methodology will be adopted. Also lectures, textual analysis, contextual examples, debates and group discussions to critically examine the political ideas and theories of western and Indian political thinkers will be taken care of.

Unit-I: Western Political Thought

1. Plato: Ideal State, Justice
2. John Locke: The Second Treatise of Government.
3. J.S Mill: Liberty, Representative government.

Unit-II: Contemporary Political Thought

1. The Concept of Justice: An introduction.
2. John Rawls: Theory of Justice.
3. Robert Nozick: Critique of Rawls Position
4. Amartya Sen: Development and Freedom.

Unit-III: Ancient Indian Political Thought

1. Ancient Political Thought of India: Concept of Dharma
2. The Concept of State in Hindu tradition: The Saptanga Theory
3. Concept of Sovereignty in ancient India.

Unit- IV: Modern Indian Political Thought

1. Salient Features of Modern India Political Thought
2. B.R. Ambedikar: Social Justice
3. Nationalism: Bal. Gangadhar Tilak, Aurobindo Ghosh
4. Deendayal Upadhyaya: Integral Humanism
5. Reformist & Nationalist Thought: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan & Moulana Azad

Recommended Readings:

1. George E. Sabine, A History of Political Thought
2. Earnest Barker, Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle.
3. J.P. Suda, History of Political Thought
4. Mukerjee Subrata and Sushila Ramaswamy, A History of Political Thought from Plato to Marx.
5. B.R. Ambedkar, Annihilation of cast.
6. M.S. Golwalkar, We or our Nationhood define.

7. Thomas Pentham, Indian Political System.
8. Madan G. Gandhi, Modern Political Analysis.
9. M. Sharma, Political Theory and Thought.
10. Benoy Kumar Sarkar, "The Hindu Theory of State, Political Science Quarterly, Vol. 36, No.1
11. O.P Gauba, An Introduction to Political Theory.
12. V.R. Mehta, India Political Thought

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

(Optional)

4 Credits

Paper V [Code–BALLB26205OP] **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 History. 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 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section-B {short answer type questions in about 200- 250 words} shall have 4 questions, one questions from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objective: The objective of this paper is to apprise students about the constitutional challenges faced by the leaders of Indian Freedom Struggle and also to make them aware about the constitutional evolution and development in India.

Learning Outcome: Students will be able to understand the foundations of the Constitutional History and its impact on Indian Constitutional System.

Teaching Methodology: Lecture-cum-discussion, interactive teaching, historical timelines, comparative analysis, document analysis, group discussions, debates, student presentations, and question–answer sessions will be used to ensure conceptual clarity and critical understanding.

Unit-I Political Developments in India from 1857 to 1861

1. Causes of Revolution of 1857
2. The Government of India Act, 1858: Salient Features
3. Genesis of Indian Council Act,1861.
4. The Indian Councils Act, 1861: Salient features

Unit-II Political Developments in India from 1885 to 1909

1. The birth of Indian National Congress, 1885.
2. Indian CouncilsAct,1909: Salient features.
3. Assessment of Indian Council Act, 1909.
4. Major political Development 1909-1919.

Unit-III Political Developments in India from 1919 to 1935

1. Govt. of India Act, 1919-Salient Features
2. Assesment of the Reforms of 1919
3. Government of India Act, 1935-Salient Features
4. Critical Evaluation of the powers of Governor General and Governor under Government of India Act, 1935

Unit-IV Political Developments in India from 1940 to 1947

1. August Offer, Cripps Mission & Wavell Plan
2. Cabinet Mission Plan
3. Indian Independence Act, 1947
4. Constituent Assembly of India

Recommended Readings:

1. Keith, Constitutional History of India
2. J. K. Mittal, Constitutional History of India
3. V. Bhagwan, Constitutional History of India
4. Kulsheshtra, Indian Legal and Constitutional History
5. H. M. Seerai, Constitutional Law of India
6. V. D. Mahajan, Constitutional History of India.
7. M.P. Jain Outlines of Indian Legal and Constitutional History (6th ed. 2006) Wadhwa and Company Nagpur

HEALTH LAW
(Optional)

4 Credits

Paper: VI [Code: BALLB26206OP] **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 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 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section-B {short answer type questions in about 200- 250 words} shall have 4 questions, one questions from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

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

Learning Outcome: The paper will make students to understand the Indian Health Care and the operation of Law to safeguard the interests of victims of medical negligence and analyse the role of medical professionals in India.

Teaching Methodology: The course will be taught through a combination of lectures, case-law analysis, classroom discussions, and practical examples from the health-care sector. Students will be introduced to important legal provisions relating to patients' rights, medical negligence, professional ethics, informed consent, and health-care institutions. Landmark judicial decisions will be discussed to develop students' understanding of the application of health-care laws. Case studies, group discussions, and problem-based learning will be used to encourage critical thinking and legal reasoning. Students will also be encouraged to analyse contemporary health-care issues from legal and ethical perspectives.

Unit I: Concept of Health Care Laws

1.Meaning, Scope and Importance of Health Care Legislations
2.ConstitutionalperspectiveofRightto Health:
- 1.1 Fundamental Rights and Right to Health
- 1.2 Directive Principles of State Policy relating to health

3.JudicialInterpretation on Right to Health
- 1.3 Right to Health during emergencies/disasters
- 1.4 Workers' Right to Health.
- 1.5 Prisoner's Right to Health and Medical Care

Unit II: General Principles of Medical Ethics

1.Core Ethical Principles governing Medical practice.
2.Professional Duties and Medical Ethics.
3.Medical Negligence.
- 1.1 Liability for professional negligence:
  - 1.1.1 Under Law of Torts.
  - 1.1.2 Under Criminal Law.

4. Liability of doctors & hospitals under Consumer Protection Law.

Unit-III

1. National Medical Commission Act, 2019.
2. Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994.

Unit IV

1. Pre-Conception & Pre Natal-Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of sex selection) Act, 1994.
2. The Medical Termination of pregnancy Act, 1971.
3. The Mental Health Act, 2017.

Recommended Readings:

1. Vijay Malik–DrugandCosmeticAct,1940.
2. Anoop K. Kaushal–Medical Negligence & Legal Remedies.
3. Dr. Jadish Singh–Medical negligence Compensation.
4. B. K. Dutta–Drug Control.
5. Code of Medical Ethics.
6. Maxwell on Medical Jurisprudence.
7. 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)

CRIMINOLOGY

4 Credits

Paper: VII [Code–BALLB26207S] **Max. Marks=100**
Time Duration: Hours **Theory=80**
Continuous Assessment= 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of 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 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section-B {short answer type questions in about 200- 250 words} shall have 4 questions, one questions from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objective: The objective of this paper is to introduce students to the nature and scope of criminology, the concept of crime and criminal behaviour, major criminological theories explaining the causes of crime, and contemporary approaches to understanding crime, criminals and the criminal justice system.

Learning Outcomes: After completion of the course, students will be able to:

1. Explain the meaning, nature, scope and interdisciplinary character of criminology.
2. Understand the evolution of criminological thought and the major Schools of Criminology.
3. Analyse biological, psychological and sociological explanations of criminal behaviour.
4. Examine the role of family, education, community and other social institutions in crime causation.
5. Apply major criminological theories to contemporary forms and patterns of crime.
6. Critically evaluate the relevance of criminological theories in understanding crime and criminal behaviour in the Indian context.

Methodology: The course shall adopt an interdisciplinary and student-centred approach combining classroom lectures, case studies, discussion of criminological theories, analysis of crime-related data and contemporary examples. Theoretical concepts shall be examined through relevant legal cases, social situations, crime narratives and Indian experiences to enable students to connect criminological theories with real-world patterns of crime and criminal behaviour. Wherever appropriate, films, documentaries, news reports and other audiovisual materials may be used to facilitate critical engagement with criminological issues. Classroom discussions, problem-based learning, presentations and short analytical exercises shall further encourage students to critically evaluate competing explanations of crime and their relevance to the criminal justice system.

Unit I - Introduction to Criminology.

1.1 Concept and Foundations

- Meaning, Definition and Nature of Criminology
- Scope and Functions of Criminology
- Crime, Criminal Behaviour and Deviance
- Criminology as an Interdisciplinary Subject

1.2 Crime and Criminality

- Concept of Crime
- Crime as a Social Phenomenon
- Changing Nature and Patterns of Crime
- Crime, Deviance and Social Control
- Crime Data

Unit II- Classical and Positivist Approaches.

2.1 Pre-Classical and Classical School

- Pre-Classical School: Concept of Crime and Punishment
- Classical School: Cesare Beccaria and Jeremy Bentham

2.2 Positivist School

- Cesare Lombroso and the Theory of the Born Criminal
- Enrico Ferri and the Classification of Criminal Factors
- Raffaele Garofalo and Natural Crime
- Adrian Raine and the Biological Basis of Crime

Unit - III - Sociological Approaches.

3.1 Sociological Approaches

- Social Disorganisation Theory
- Anomie Theory
- Differential Association Theory

3.2 Social Environment and Crime

- Family and Crime Causation
- Peer Groups and Delinquency
- Educational Institutions and Crime
- Community, Neighbourhood and Crime
- Poverty, Inequality and Crime
- Urbanisation and Crime

Unit IV - Contemporary Approaches to Criminology.

4.1 Contemporary Criminological Perspectives

- Multiple-Factor Approach to Crime Causation
- Rational Choice and Routine Activity Theory
- Environmental Criminology

4.2 Emerging Dimensions of Crime

- Organised Crime
- Cybercrime
- White-Collar and Corporate Crime
- Juvenile Delinquency

RECOMMENDED READINGS

1. Akers, Ronald L. et. al., *Criminological Theories: Introduction, Evaluation, and Application*, Oxford University Press (2021).
2. Conklin, John E., *Criminology*, Pearson (2012).
3. Hagan, Frank E., *Introduction to Criminology: Theories, Methods, and Criminal Behavior*, SAGE Publications (2016).
4. Jones, Stephen, *Criminology*, Oxford University Press, 7th Edition (2021).
5. Lilly, J. Robert, Francis T. Cullen & Richard A. Ball, *Criminological Theory: Context and Consequences*, SAGE Publications, 6th Edition (2014).
6. Paranjape, N. V., *Criminology & Penology (Including Victimology)*, 20th ed., Central Law Publications, 2026.
7. Qadri, S. M. A., *Criminology, Penology and Victimology*, Eastern Book Company, 7th Edition (2021).
8. Qadri, S. M. A., *Police and Law: A Sociological Analysis*, Gulshan Publishers (1989).
9. Schmalleger, Frank, *Criminology Today: An Integrative Introduction*, Pearson, 11th Edition(2024).
10. Sutherland, Edwin H., Donald R. Cressey & David F. Luckenbill, *Principles of Criminology*, AltaMira Press, 11th Edition (1992).
11. Taft, Donald R. And Ralph, W. England, *Criminology*4th Edition, The MacMillion Company (1964).
12. Tierney, John & Maggie O'Neill, *Criminology: Theory and Context*, Routledge, 3rd Edition 2009.
13. Vold, George B., Thomas J. Bernard & Jeffrey B. Snipes, *Theoretical Criminology*, Oxford University Press (1997).
14. Walklate, Sandra, *Criminology: The Basics*, Routledge (2025).
15. Winslow, Robert W. & Sheldon X. Zhang, *Criminology: A Global Perspective*, Pearson (2006).

BALLB 3rd Semester

PSYCHOLOGY

4 Credits

Paper-I[Code–BALLB26301C] **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 Psychology. 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 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section-B {short answer type questions in about 200- 250 words} shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 08 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objectives:

The course aims to:

- Introduce students to the nature, scope, and major intersections of psychology and law, with particular emphasis on its relevance to legal practice.
- Develop an understanding of psychological processes relevant to criminal behaviour, eyewitness testimony, memory, perception, and legal decision-making.
- Familiarize students with the relevance of mental states, psychological disorders, criminal responsibility, legal insanity, competency, and forensic assessment in legal contexts.
- Develop critical awareness of the use, interpretation, and limitations of psychological evidence, expert testimony, and other forensic applications in legal proceedings.

Learning Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

- Explain and apply key psychological concepts to legal issues involving criminal behaviour, witnesses, victims, and legal decision-making.
- Evaluate the reliability and limitations of eyewitness memory, identification evidence, and psychological factors affecting legal judgments.
- Explain and assess the relevance of mental state, mental disorder, legal insanity, competency, and psychological assessment to criminal and legal proceedings.
- Critically evaluate psychological evidence and expert testimony and recognize their appropriate use, evidentiary value, ethical boundaries, and limitations in legal practice.

Teaching Methodology:

Interactive lectures, conceptual discussions, case-based and problem-based learning, classroom simulations and role plays, analysis of psychological and legal evidence, student presentations, debates, and guided discussion of relevant research and forensic cases.

UNIT I – Psychology, Law and Theories of Criminal Behaviour

1. Psychology and Law: Nature, scope, and major areas of intersection; relevance of psychological knowledge to legal practice.
2. Development of Psychology and Law: Black Letter Law, Social Jurisprudence, Legal Realism, and the Cognitive Revolution.
3. Psychological Perspectives on Criminal Behaviour: Biological, psychodynamic, behavioural/social learning, and cognitive perspectives; applications and limitations.

UNIT II – Psychological Processes in Witnesses and Legal Decision-Making

1. Attention and Perception in Legal Contexts: Selective attention, perceptual limitations, errors, and biases.
2. Crime Scene Observation: Psychological factors affecting observation and interpretation by victims, witnesses, and perpetrators; situational and contextual influences.
3. Memory and Eyewitness Testimony: Encoding, storage and retrieval; reconstructive nature of memory; recall and reporting of witnessed events.

4. Factors Affecting Eyewitness Memory: Suggestibility, misinformation, post-event information, stress, questioning, and other factors affecting recall and reporting.
5. Eyewitness Identification: Identification procedures; estimator and system variables; perpetrator, witness, and situational factors affecting identification performance; confidence–accuracy relationship.
6. Legal Decision-Making: Heuristics, cognitive biases, and psychological factors influencing legal decision-making.

UNIT III – Mental Disorder, Criminal Responsibility, Legal Insanity and Competency

1. Mental Disorder and Criminal Behaviour: Relationship between psychopathology and offending; distinction between mental disorder and criminality; relationship between mental state and culpability.
2. Psychopathy and Antisocial Personality: Conceptualization, distinguishing features, relationship with offending, and relevance to legal decision-making.
3. Legal Insanity: Psychological and legal concepts of insanity and their relevance to criminal responsibility.
4. Mental Disorders in Legal Contexts: Psychotic disorders, bipolar disorder, major depressive disorder, and neurocognitive disorders, with emphasis on their relevance to criminal responsibility and legal proceedings.
5. Competency in Legal Proceedings: Fitness to stand trial and competence to confess.
6. Psychological Assessment, Risk Evaluation and Involuntary Commitment: Purpose, principles, evidentiary value, and limitations of psychological assessment, including risk assessment and involuntary commitment.

UNIT IV – Psychological Evidence and Forensic Applications

1. Psychological Evidence in Legal Proceedings: Nature and sources of psychological evidence (clinical, experimental, and assessment-based) and how it enters legal proceedings.
2. Expert Psychological Testimony: Role of psychologists as expert witnesses; qualifications, scope of expertise, and interpretation of findings.
3. Admissibility and Evaluation of Expert Evidence: Relevance, reliability, scientific basis, and potential misuse of psychological evidence.
4. Psychology in Criminal Investigation: Psychological contributions to investigation, interviewing, behavioural understanding, and investigative decision-making.
5. Offender Profiling: Psychological approaches, applications, evidentiary value, and limitations.
6. Ethical and Professional Issues: Ethical boundaries, bias, confidentiality, and appropriate use of psychological expertise in legal proceedings.

RECOMMENDED READINGS

1. Bartol, C. R., & Bartol, A. M. (2021). *Introduction to forensic psychology: Research and application* (6th ed.). SAGE Publications.
2. Costanzo, M., & Krauss, D. (2021). *Forensic and legal psychology: Psychological science applied to law* (4th ed.). Worth Publishers/Macmillan Learning.
3. Kapardis, A. (2014). *Psychology and law: A critical introduction* (4th ed.). Cambridge University Press.
4. Nagle, Y. K., Srivastava, K., & Gupta, A. (2014). *Handbook of forensic psychology*. Author House.

Constitutional Values and Ethos

4 Credits

Paper: II [Code–BALLB26302C] **Max. Marks=100**
Time allowed: 3 Hours **Theory=80**
Continuous Assessment=20

Note: The Course includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Political Science. 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 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section-B {short answer type questions in about 200- 250 words} shall have 4 questions, one questions from each unit carrying 08 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Objective: The objective of this course is to enrich students with the knowledge, significance and relevance of the constitution of India. To develop awareness among the learners about the Ethos and values of the constitution of India is the fundamental concern of the course. It also focuses to inculcate a sense of constitutionalism in thought and action.

Learning Outcome: By the end of the course, learners will be able to explain meaning and significance of constitutional values and ethos; identify core values of Indian and constitution; analyse how constitutional values shape democratic governance; evaluate the role of constitutional ethos in promoting social justice and national unity; and apply constitutional values to contemporary social and political issues.

Teaching Methodology: A conceptual, participatory and analytical methodology will be adopted. Moreover, the lectures, constitutional-text analysis, judicial interpretations, contemporary examples and debates and discussions will be duly considered to develop students understanding of constitutional values and ethos in India.

Unit-I Introduction:

1. Nature of the constitution of India
2. Constitutional Values- Meaning and Nature
3. Views of B.R Ambedkar on Indian constitution.

Unit-II: Core Values of the Constitution of India:

1. Sovereign, Socialistic, Secular, Democratic and Republic.
2. Justice: Social, Economic and Political
3. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.
4. Unity and Integrity of the Nation.

Unit-III: Values in Constitutional Functionaries:

1. Legislative Behavior**:** Role of Elected Representatives.
2. Executive Behavior: Role of Union and State executives.
3. Judicial Behavior: Role of Judicial Institutions.

Unit-IV Constitutional Ethos

1. Constitution and Constitutionalism
2. Meaning and significance of Constitutional Morality and Constitutional Ethos
3. Indian’s Constitutional Ethos
4. Challenges in implementation of Constitutional Ethos

Recommended Readings:

1. D. D. Basu et al, Introduction to the Constitution of India, educational printed, India, 2022.
2. J.C Johari, Inian Government and Politics, shoban lal and co, India, 2012.
3. B.L. Fadia and kuldeep Fadia, Indian Government and Politics, Sahitya Bhawan, India, 2023.
4. Chakravarty and Pandy, Inian Government and Politics, Sage, India, 2006.
5. M.P. Singh and Saxena, Indian Politics: Contemporary issues and concerns, Prentice-hall of India, India, 2008.
6. Vanaik and Bhargava, Understanding Contemporary India: Critical perspectives, Orient Blackswan, New Delhi, 2010.
7. J.C Johari, Comperative Politics, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 2011.

LAW OF CONTRACT - I

(GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF LAW OF CONTRACT AND SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT)

4 Credits

Paper III [Code–BALLB26303C] **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 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objective: All the contractual obligations derive their validity from the Indian Contract Act, 1872 which provides raison –deter 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.

Learning Outcome: Distinguish and apply the basic concepts and terminology of the Law of Contract. Understanding the various steps involved in contract formation. Identify the legal issues out of formation & breach of contract.

Teaching Methodology: This will comprise of lecture method, interactive sessions, cooperative and collaborative learning and case study method.

Unit I - Formation of Contract

1. Proposal/Offer
   - 1.1 Meaning and Definition of Proposal.
   - 1.2 Essentials of Valid Proposal.
   - 1.3 Communication of Proposal
   - 1.4 Revocation of Proposal
   - 1.5 Offer and Invitation to offer: Difference
   - 1.6 Kinds of Offer
2. Acceptance
   - 2.1 Meaning and Definition of Acceptance
   - 2.2 Essentials of Valid Acceptance
   - 2.3 Effects of Acceptance
   - 2.4 Communication of Acceptance
   - 2.5 Revocation of Acceptance

Unit II - Doctrine of Consideration and Capacity to Contract

1. **Consideration.**
   - 1.1 Meaning and Definition of Consideration.
   - 1.2 Essential Elements/Ingredients of Consideration.
   - 1.3 Essentials of Lawful Consideration
   - 1.4 Why Consideration/Need for Consideration
   - 1.5 Agreement without Consideration void; Exceptions
   - 1.6 Doctrine of Privity of Consideration
   - 1.7 Doctrine of Privity of Contract.
2. **Capacity to contract: Definition of Minor.**
   - 2.1 Who is competent to contract/capacity to contract
   - 2.2 Nature of Minor's Agreement.

2.3 Exceptions where minor's agreement is valid
2.4 Liability for Necessaries Supplied to a Minor.
2.5 Doctrine of Restitution.

Unit III - Free Consent and Factors vitiating Free Consent

1. Consent and free consent
2. Factors affecting/vitiating free consent
   2.1 Coercion
   2.2 Undue Influence.
   2.3 Misrepresentation
   2.4 Fraud
   2.5 Mistake.
3. Void Agreements.
   3.1 Agreements in Restraint of Trade and its Exceptions.
   3.2 Agreement in Restraints of Legal Proceedings – its Exceptions.

Unit IV–Quasi Contracts and Discharge of Contract & Specific Relief Act.

1. **Quasi Contract.**
   1.1 Meaning & Nature.
   1.2 Why Quasi contracts are recognized/protected
   1.3 Theory of Unjust Enrichment
   1.4 Theory of "Implied-in-Fact".
   1.5 Claim for Necessaries Supplied to Incapable Person (Section 68).
   1.6 Reimbursement of Person Paying Money Due by another (Section 69).
   1.7 Obligation of Person Enjoying Benefit of Non-Gratuitous Act (Section 70).
   1.8 Responsibility of Finder of Goods (Section 71).
   1.9 Liability of Person to whom Money is Paid, or Thing is Delivered by Mistake or under Coercion (Section 72)
2. **Discharge of Contract**
   2.1 Meaning of Discharge of Contract
   2.2 Modes of Discharge of Contract
      2.1.1 By Performance
      2.1.2 By Mutual Agreement
      2.1.3 By Operation of Law
      2.1.4 By Lapse of Time
      2.1.5 By Breach of Contract
      2.1.6 By Impossibility

3 Damages

3.1 Breach of contract
3.2 Remedies for Breach of Contract
3.3 Damages
3.4 Measure of Damages; Remoteness of Damage

4. Specific Performance and Specific Relief Act

4.1 Salient Features of Specific Relief Act.
4.2 Different types of Injunctions
4.3 Contract that can be Specifically Enforced.
4.4 Contract that cannot be Specifically Enforced.

Recommended Readings:

1. Anson, Law of Contracts (Latest Edition)
2. Avtar Singh, Law of Contract (Latest Edition)
3. Beatsen (ed.), Anson's Law of Contract (Latest Edition)

4. Desai, Indian Contract Act. (Latest Edition)
5. Dutt, Contract (Latest Edition)
6. G.H. Treitel, Law of Contract (Latest Edition)
7. M.Krishnan Nair, Law of Contracts (Latest Edition)
8. Mulla, Indian Contract Act. (Latest Edition)
9. P.S. Atiya, Introduction to the Law of Contract (Latest Edition)

LAW OF CRIMES-I

(THE BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA, 2023- I)

4 Credits

Paper: IV [Code–BALLB26304C] **Max. Marks=100**
Time allowed: 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 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 08 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objectives: To introduce the students, the background of The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (2023) along with the Indian Penal Code (1860). To make students to understand the fundamental elements of crime, stages in commission of crime and the difference between crime and wrong. To provide knowledge about the elements of criminal liability (including joint and constructive liability, common intention, common object), and provisions relating to criminal conspiracy. To apprise the students about the concepts of abetment and attempt to commit a crime. To make the students to understand the concept of general exceptions available in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (2023). To transmit the knowledge regarding the offences against Reputation, Public Tranquility and the State. To provide knowledge about the historical perspective of the punishments, different types of punishment with comparative analysis.

Learning outcomes: The students will be able to understand, the background of Penal Laws and The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (2023) along with the Indian Penal Code (1860). The students will be equipped to understand the fundamental elements of crime, stages in commission of crime and the difference between crime and wrong. The students will have the knowledge about the elements of criminal liability (including joint and constructive liability, common intention, common object), also provisions relating to criminal conspiracy. The students will have a clear understanding of the concepts of abetment and attempt to commit a crime. The students will understand the concept and importance of general exceptions available in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (2023). The students will get the knowledge regarding the offences against Reputation, Public Tranquility and the State. The students will be acquainted with the knowledge about the historical perspective of the punishment, different types of punishment with comparative analysis.

Teaching Methodology: The course will be taught through a student-centred and practical approach, combining lectures, case-law discussions, and classroom interactions. Key provisions of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS) will be explained with relevant examples and comparisons with the earlier IPC provisions. Students will analyse important judicial decisions and hypothetical situations to develop their understanding of criminal liability and offences. Problem-solving exercises, group discussions, presentations, and moot-court activities will be used to connect theoretical concepts with practical application. Regular quizzes and assignments will be conducted to assess students' understanding and legal reasoning.

UNIT-I

1. The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023/ Indian Penal Code.
2. Short title, commencement, definitions and explanationsSs2(7), 2(9),2(10) 2(11),2(14) 2(21) 2(24),2(28),2(33),2(36) and 2(37)
3. Concept and definition of crime (Difference between Tortious Liability and Criminal liability)
4. Elements of Criminal Liability.

UNIT-II GENERAL EXCEPTIONS–I

1. Mistake of fact and mistake of law (sec.14 of BNS/sec.76 of IPC)
2. Act of judge pursuant to judgment or order of the court/justified etc. (sec.15and16of BNS/sec.77,78 of IPC).
3. Accident/Act likely to cause unintended harm (sec.18of BNS/sec.80 of IPC)
4. Infancy (sec.20,21 of BNS/sec.82,83 of IPC)
5. Intoxication (Involuntarily/voluntarily) [sec.22, 23,24 of BNS/sec.85, 86 of IPC.]

UNIT–III GENERAL EXCEPTIONS–II

1. Act done with consent/good faith/threat/slight harm. (Sec.25-33of BNS/sec.87-95of IPC)
2. Act of person of unsound mind (sec.22 of BNS/sec.84of IPC)
3. Right of private defense of person and property (Sec.34-44of BNS/ sec.96-106 of IPC)

UNIT-IV Inchoate Offences

1. Abetment (sec.45 ,46,49,50,51, of BNS/sec.107-109 of IPC)
2. Criminal conspiracy (sec.61ofBNS/sec.120 A and 120 B of IPC)
3. Attempt (sec. 62 of BNS/sec. 511 of IPC)

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 SMA, Criminology, Penology and Victimology
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

FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIAL WORK

(Optional)

4 CREDIT

Paper V [Code–BALLB 26305OP **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 Sociology. 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 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 08 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objective: Learning social work helps law students:

- To understand the human, social, and psychological realities behind legal cases
- To look beyond the strict letter of the law to see the **poverty, trauma, or family breakdown** driving a client's legal trouble.
- To build strong **interpersonal skills** and active listening to communicate better with vulnerable clients.
- To **Promote Social Justice:** Connect courtroom work with larger goals of **human rights** and systemic reform

Learning Outcome:

- social work helps law students understand how human behavior, poverty, and trauma affect clients in the legal system.
- Students see how race, class, and mental health shape unequal experiences within the justice system.
- Student are able to distinguish, appraise, and integrate multiple sources of knowledge, including research-based knowledge, and practice wisdom;
- Student learn human rights and social and economic justice and environmental factors behind legal problems.;
- Students connect legal rules to broader human rights and policy reform goals.

Methodology: Teaching social work methodologies to law students relies on **interdisciplinary, experiential, and client-centered frameworks** that bridge legal analysis with human behavior and systemic context.

- **Simulation and Role-Play:** Faculty use crisis scenarios, mock client interviews, and interactive debriefs to mirror the unpredictability of fieldwork and human relations
- Case-Based and Socio-Legal Analysis is used to show how community norms, power dynamics, and historical struggles shape legislation
- **Client-Centered Interviewing & Counseling:** Law students are trained using social work principles (such as active listening, empathy, and managing emotional distress) to improve interpersonal communication and client trust**Fostering Critical thinking among students to analyze, evaluate and synthesize information in order to** Use critical pedagogy to question institutional status quos and disrupt the traditional law-school expectation that students merely reproduce accepted legal dogmas
- **Integrating Clinical Perspectives:** Connect sociological theories to practical clinical legal education, nurturing empathy, professional responsibility, and a deeper comprehension of access-to-justice gaps

UNIT – I Social Work and Basic Concepts

1. Social Work – Meaning, Nature, Goals and Functions
2. Basic Concepts – Social Welfare, Social Justice, Social Service, Social Reform and Human Rights

3. Voluntary Action and Professional Action
4. Social Work and its Relation with Sociology, Psychology, Economics and Political Science.

UNIT –II Historical Development of Social Work

1. Historical Evolution of Social Work in the West
2. Origin and Development of Social Work in India
3. Social Work Education in India – Issues and Challenges
4. Major Social Reform Movements of 19th Century in India

UNIT – III Theories and Approaches of Social Work

1. Systems and Ecological Theories
2. Crises intervention Theory
3. Gandhian Approach
4. Social Learning Theories

UNIT – IV Techniques and Skills in Social Case Work

1. Social Case Work: Concept and Principles
2. Basic Communication Skills and Intervention Planning
3. Case Management, Coordination Skills and Resource Mobilization
4. Ethics and Values in Social Case Work

Readings:

Bailey, R. and Brake, M. (1975).*Radical Social Work*. London: Edward Arnold.

Banks, S. (1995). *Ethics and Values in Social Work: Practical Social Work Series*. London: Macmillan Press Ltd.

Becker, H. S. (1966). *Social Problems: A Modern Approach*. New York: John Wiley and Sons.

Compton, B. R. (1980). *Introduction to Social Welfare and Social Work*. Illinois: The Dorsey Press.

Desai, M. (2006).*Ideologies and Social Work: Historical and Contemporary Analyses*. New Delhi: Rawat Publication.

Fink. A. E. (1945). *The Field of Social Work*. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Friedlander, W. A. (1964). *Introduction to Social Welfare*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.

Ganguli, B. N. (1973). *Gandhi's Social Philosophy*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.

Gore, M. S. (1965). *Social Work and Social Work Education*. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.

Rothman, J. (2000). *Strategies of Community Intervention: Macro Practice*. California: Wadsworth Publishing.

Rubin, A & Bobbie, E. R. (1993).*Research Methods for Social Work*. California: Thomson/Brooks/Cole Publishing Company.

Siddiqui, H. Y. (2021). *Working with Communities: An Introduction to Community Work*. New Delhi: Alternates Press.
Press.

Pippins, J. A. (1980).*Developing Case Work Skills*. California: Sage Publications.

LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING

(Optional)

4 Credits

Paper VI [Code–BALLB26306OP] **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 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning 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.

Learning Outcomes: After completion of the course the students will be familiarized to the art and knowledge of drafting the laws.

Teaching Methodology: The syllabus will be taught through a practical, skill-oriented and workshop-based approach, combining lectures on legislative drafting principles with close analysis of statutes and legislative instruments. Students will undertake drafting exercises, clause-by-clause analysis, rewriting of ambiguous provisions, and practical assignments focusing on language, syntax, punctuation, and legislative structure. Model bills, statutory provisions and hypothetical legislative proposals will be used to familiarize students with the complete drafting process, from understanding and analysis to scrutiny and testing. Emphasis will be placed on hands-on drafting of substantive, administrative, supplementary and penal provisions, enabling students to develop precision, clarity and professional legislative drafting skills.

Unit-I

1. Introduction to Legislative Drafting
   - 1.1 Concept.
   - 1.2 Goals.
   - 1.3 Knowledge Required.
   - 1.4 Qualities of good drafter.-Knowledge of Law, Mastery of Language.
2. Words-the meaning of words, vagueness and ambiguity of words.
3. Syntax-significance of syntax, the legislative sentence, Sentence Problems.
4. Punctuation.
5. Words and expression to avoid/to use carefully.

Unit-II

1. Drafting Process-I
   - 1.1 Introduction.
   - 1.2 When should the Drafters be involved in the legislative proposals.
   - 1.3 The role of instructing officers.
2. The stages of the Drafting Process.
   - 2.1 Understanding.
   - 2.2 Analysis.
   - 2.3 Design.

Unit-III

1. Drafting process-II
   - 1.1 Composition and development.
   - 1.2 Scrutiny and testing.
2. Formalities and Arrangement.
3. Drafting Preliminary Provisions.

Unit-IV

1. Drafting provisions conferring Power and Duties.
2. Drafting Substantive and Administrative Provisions.
3. Drafting Supplementary Provisions.

4. Drafting Penal Provisions.

Recommended Readings:

1. Legislative Drafting by G. C. Thornton published by Tottel Publishing (FourthEd.,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. Under line Principles of modern Legislation by Jethrow Brown
11. Legislative Method & Forms by Ilbert
12. Reports of the Committee on subordinate Legislations from 1964 till date.
13. Legislative Drafting by Read Dickerson.
14. Legislative Forms & Procedure by E. A Driedger.
15. The Principles of Legislative Drafting- PM Bakshi, Journal of Indian Law Institute (Vol.34,1992).

CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW

(Consumer Protection Act, 2019)

4 Credits

Paper VII [Code–BALLB 26307S] **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 Consumer Law in India. 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 about10-20 words) shall have 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 08 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objective: After studying consumer protection law, learners should be able to understand the concept of consumer protection and explain why consumers need legal protection. It helps the students to understand the definition of consumer and identify the rights, responsibilities of consumers and unfair trade practices, misleading advertisements, defective goods, and deficient services. Explaining the major consumer rights, such as the right to safety, information, choice, and redressal, the legal remedies available to consumers when their rights are violated, the role of consumer courts/commissions in resolving consumer disputes. And learner will understand the pragmatic approach of Consumer Protection law. It develops consumer awareness so that individuals can make informed and responsible purchasing decisions. Applying consumer protection principles to common real-life situations and consumer disputes, it can promote responsible business practices and awareness of ethical dealings with consumers. It also provides an understanding of the procedure of redress of consumer complaints, and the role of different agencies in establishing product and service standards. The student should be able to comprehend the business firms' interface with consumers and the consumer related regulatory and business environment.

Learning Outcomes: It will help the learner **t**o develop understanding on rights of consumers and legal landscape of enforcement mechanism. It can also help the students to apply consumer protection laws to practical, real-life consumer disputes.

Teaching Methodology: The teaching of Consumer Protection Law can use a combination of theoretical, practical, and interactive methods to help students to understand both legal principles and their application. Using of Audio-Visual Aids like presentations, videos, advertisements, and relevant online resources to can make learning more engaging. Mock Consumer Court/Commission such as conducting a simulated consumer dispute hearing can provide practical exposure. And Field-Based Learning can help students to observe consumer forums, interact with consumer organisations, or study complaint procedures.

Unit-I Introduction

1. Need and Objective of Consumer protection law
2. Definitions of Consumer, Goods, Services, deficiency, Establishment, Consumer Dispute
3. Definitions of Complaint, Complainant, product seller, unfair contract, trader.

Unit-II Services

1. Contract of Personal Service
2. Professional services like Medical, Lawyering, Education.
3. Online Services: Shopping, Travel etc.

Unit-III Councils Central Consumer Protection Authority

1. General Role of Consumer Protection councils.
2. Establishment and Qualification (Section 10-13)
4. Power and Functions of Central Authority (Section 18)
5. Other Powers (Section 19-22)

Unit- IV Enforcement of Consumer Rights

1. Jurisdiction of District Commission. (Section 34)
2. Manner in which Complaint shall be made (Section 35)
3. Procedure on Admission of Complaint. (section 38)
4. Reference and procedure for mediation (section 37 and Section 79

5. Establishment, Jurisdiction and Procedure of State Commission. (Section 42, 47-49
6. Establishment, Composition & Jurisdiction of National Commission (53-54, 58)
7. Enforcement procedure (section 71, 72, 73)
8. Punishments (Section 89, 90, 91)

Recommended Readings:

1. Khanna, Sri Ram, Savita Hanspal, Sheetal Kapoor, and H.K. Awasthi. Consumer Affairs" (2007) Delhi University Publication.
2. Aggarwal, V. K. (2003). Consumer Protection: Law and Practice. 5th ed. Bharat Law House, Delhi, or latest edition.
3. Girimaji, Pushpa (2002). Consumer Right for Everyone Penguin Books.
4. Nader, Ralph (1973). The Consumer and Corporate Accountability. USA, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.
5. Sharma, Deepa (2011). Consumer Protection and Grievance-Redress in India: A Study of Insurance Industry (LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing GmbH & Co.KG, Saarbrucken, Germany.
6. Rajyalaxmi Rao, Consumer is King, Universal Law Publishing Company
7. Empowering Consumers e-book, www.consumeraffairs.nic.in
8. E book, www.bis.org
9. The Consumer Protection Act, 1986
10. Dr. Syed Asima Refai, (2014): Commercial Advertisements: Consumer Justice, APH, Publishing Corporation, New Dehli.

Articles

1. Verma, D. P. S. (2007). Developments in Consumer Protection in India: Challenges and Tasks
2. Ahead in JS Panwar, et al. (Eds) Consumerism in India, RBS Publishers Jaipur
3. Verma, D.P.S. (2002). Regulating Misleading Advertisements, Legal Provisions and Institutional Framework. Vikalpa. Vol. 26. No. 2. pp. 51-57.
4. Ralph L. Day and Laird E. Landon, Jr. (1997). Towards a Theory of Consumer Complaining Behaviour. Ag Woodside, et al. (eds.). Consumer and Industrial Buying Behaviour. New York; North Holland pp. 425-37.
5. George, S. Day and A. Aaker (1970). A Guide to consumerism. Journal of Marketing. Vol. 34. pp 12-19.
6. Sharma, Deepa (2003). New measures for Consumer Protection in India. The Indian Journal of Commerce. Vol.56. No.4. pp. 96-106
7. Sharma, Deepa (2011). Consumer Grievance Redress by Insurance Ombudsman. BIMAQUEST.Vol.11. pp.29-47.

Periodicals

1. Consumer Protection Judgments (CPJ) (Relevant cases reported in various issues)
2. Recent issues of magazines: Insight, published by CERC, Ahmedabad 'Consumer Voice', Published by VOICE Society , New Delhi.
3. Upbhokta Jagran, Ministry of Consumer affairs, Govt. of India. New Delhi.

Websites: *www.ncdrc.nic.in www.fcamin.nic.in www.consumeraffairs.nic.in www.iso.org.in www.bis.org www.ascionline.org.in www.trai.gov.in www.irda.gov.in www.derc.gov.in www.rbi.org.in www.fssai.gov.in www.consumer-voice.org www.nationalconsumerhelpline.in www.cci.gov.in*

BALLB 4th Semester

LAW OF CONTRACT – II

(Specific Contracts, Partnership Act and Sale of Goods Act)

4 Credits

Paper I [Code–BALLB26401C] **Max. Marks=100**
Time allowed: 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 10-20words) shall have 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 08 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning 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 economic growth 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.

Learning outcome: Acquaint with the basics of special contracts. Able to understand and grasp the nuances of contractual transactions involving the forms of contract. Able to determine the legality of transactions and also the rights and duties of the parties thereto. Appreciate the relationship of general principles of contract with the special contract.

Teaching Methodology: The teaching methodology will comprise of lectures, presentations and study of case law.

Unit-I: Indemnity and Guarantee

1. Indemnity
   - 1.1 Definition of Indemnity.
   - 1.2 Nature and Extent of Liability of the Indemnifier.
   - 1.3 Commencement of Liability of the Indemnifier.
   - 1.4 Guarantee
   - 1.5 Meaning and Definition of Contract of Guarantee.
   - 1.6 Essentials of a Valid Guarantee.
   - 1.7 Kinds of Guarantee.
   - 1.8 Nature and Extent of Surety's Liability.
   - 1.9 Rights of Surety.
   - 1.10 Co-Surety and Manner of Sharing Rights and Liabilities.
   - 1.11 Discharge of Surety's Liability.

Unit II – Bailment, Pledge and Agency

1. Bailment
   - 1.1 Definition of Bailment.
   - 1.2 Rights and Duties of Bailor and Bailee.
   - 1.3 Position of Finder of Goods.
2. Contract of Pledge
   - 2.1 Pledge: Meaning & Definition
   - 2.2 Essentials of Pledge.
   - 2.3 Rights of the Pawnee Under Contract of Pledge.
   - 2.4 Persons who can Pledge.
   - 2.5 Distinction Between Bailment and Pledge.
3. Agency
   - 3.1. Essential of an Agency.

3.2. Kinds of Agents.
3.3. Distinction between Agent and Servant.
3.4. Various Methods of Creation of Agency.

Unit III - Sale of Goods

1. Concept of Sale.
2. Essentials of Contract of Sale.
3. Caveat Emptor and its exceptions.
4. Unpaid Seller and his rights.

Unit IV – Partnership – Basic Concept and Fundamental Principles

1. Meaning, Definition and Essential

1.1 Partnership and Co-Ownership.
1.2 Partnership and Joint Family.
1.3 Partnership and Company.
1.4 Duration of Firm
1.5 Duties and Rights of Partners interse

2 Registration of Partnership.

2.1 Procedure of Registration.
2.2 Change of Particulars.
2.3 Proof of Registration.
2.4 Effects of Non-Registration.

3 Different Modes of Dissolution of Partnership

4 Limited liability Partnership Act

4.1 Object.
4.2 Essential Features.
4.3 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 (Latest edition)
2. Krishnan Nair, Law of Contract, Orient, New Delhi (Latest Edition)
3. Avtar Singh, Principles of the Law of Sale of Goods and Hire Purchase, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow. (Latest Edition)
4. J.P Verma (ed.) Singh and Gupta, the Law Partnership in India, Orient, New Delhi (Latest Edition)
5. A.G. Guest (ed.) Benjamin's Sale of Goods, Sweet & Maywell.(Latest Edition)
6. Beatson (ed.),Ansons, law of Contract, Oxford, London. (Latest Edition)
7. H.K. Saharay, Indian Partnership and Sale of goods Act, Universal Publishers. (Latest Edition)
8. Ramnainga, The Sales of Goods Act, Universal Book Co. (Latest Edition)

LAW OF CRIMES-II

(THE BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA, 2023-II)

4 Credits

Paper: II [Code–BALLB26402C] **Max. Marks=100**
Time allowed: 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 a bout10-20 words) shall have 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 08 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objectives: To define a conceptual understanding of the specific principles of Criminal Law. To explain different offences against Human Body such culpable offence, hurt, grievous hurt and offences against women. To explain different offences against property. To explain offences against Peace, Tranquility and State.

Learning Outcomes: To make the students to understand basic principles of Criminal Law. To enable the students to identify, explain and apply the basic principles of criminal law to the given situation. To make the students to understand the concept of crimes against human body, women and property. To inculcate among the students in-depth understanding of the aspects of Law, Criminal Justice and its relationship with the society at large.

Teaching Methodology: The course will be taught through a student-centred and practical approach, combining lectures, case-law discussions, and classroom interactions. Key provisions of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS) will be explained with relevant examples and comparisons with the earlier IPC provisions. Students will analyse important judicial decisions and hypothetical situations to develop their understanding of criminal liability and offences. Problem-solving exercises, group discussions, presentations, and moot-court activities will be used to connect theoretical concepts with practical application. Regular quizzes and assignments will be conducted to assess students' understanding and legal reasoning.

Unit-I Offences against Body-I

1. Criminal Force and Assault (ss128-130 BNS/ss349-352IPC)
2. Hurt Grievous Hurt and Acid Attack (ss 114-125BNS/ss319-325, ss 326A&BIPC)
3. Wrongful Restraint & Wrongful Confinement (ss126&127BNS/ss339-343IPC)
4. Kidnapping & Abduction (ss 136,137BNS/359-363IPC)

UNIT-II Offences against Body-II

1. Culpable Homicide Murder & Mob Lynching (ss101-105 BNS/ss299-304 IPC)
2. Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide/Murder (ss110-111BNS/ss307-308 IPC)
3. Causing Death by negligence (s 106BNS/s 304A IPC)

UNIT-III Offences against Women

1. Assault or Use of Criminal Force on a Woman with Intent to Outrage her Modesty or Disrobe Her (ss 74&76 BNS/s354 IPC)
2. Cruelty (ss 85 &86 BNS/s 498A IPC)
3. Dowry Death (s 80BNS/ s 304B IPC)
4. Bigamy (s 82BNS/ s494, 495 IPC)
5. Sexual Harassment, Voyeurism, Stalking & Insult (ss 75,77,79BNS/ss 354A, 354 C 354 D IPC)

UNIT- IV Offences against Property

1. Theft (ss303-304BNS/378-380 IPC)
2. Extortion (s308 BNS/383-384 IPC)
3. Robbery (s 309BNS/390 & 392 IPC), Dacoity (s 310BNS/391 & 396 IPC)
4. Criminal Trespass, House Trespass & House Breaking (ss329-331BNS/ss 441 & 447, 442 & 448, 445 & 446 IPC)
5. Criminal Misappropriation of Property (s 314 BNS/s 403 IPC &) & Criminal Breach of Trust (s 316 BNS/ s 405-406 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.
8. Annual Survey of the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.

LAW OF TORTS & MOTOR VEHICLES ACT

4 Credits

Paper-III [Code-BALLB26403C] **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 including how its 'principles manifest and implement themselves in Motor Vehicle 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 question in about10-20 words) shall have 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objective: By the end of the course, students will be able to understand and explain the fundamental principles of tortious liability, general defences, vicarious, strict and absolute liability, and distinguish torts from crime and breach of contract. They will be able to apply tort principles to conventional and emerging areas of liability, including constitutional, cyber, environmental and AI-related torts, and understand the compensation framework and Claims Tribunal mechanism under the Motor Vehicles Act.

Learning Outcome: Upon completion of the course, students will be able to identify, analyse and apply the fundamental principles of tortious liability and available defences to real-life legal situations. They will be able to critically evaluate emerging torts and principles of State, vicarious, strict and absolute liability, and apply the relevant provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act relating to compensation and Claims Tribunals.

Teaching Methodology: The syllabus will be taught through interactive lectures, case-law analysis, and problem-based learning, with emphasis on understanding the foundational principles of tortious liability and their practical application. Landmark judicial decisions will be used to explain concepts such as vicarious, strict and absolute liability, general defences, negligence, nuisance, defamation and trespass. Students will engage in hypothetical problems, case discussions, moot-style exercises and classroom presentations, particularly on emerging areas such as constitutional, cyber, environmental and AI-related torts. The Motor Vehicles Act will be taught through practical case scenarios and claims-based exercises, enabling students to understand compensation mechanisms, no-fault liability and the functioning of Claims Tribunals.

Unit-I

1. Nature and Definition of Law of Torts.
2. Difference between Tort and Crime/ Tort and Breach of Contract.
3. Basis of Tortuous Liability.

3.1. Ubi Jus Ibi Remedium.

3.2. Injuria Sine Damnum and Damnum Sine Injuria.

4. Principles of Vicarious Liability

4.1 Master–Servant Relationship.

4.2 Principal-Agent Relationship.

4.3 Liability of State: Doctrine of Sovereign Immunity.

5. Strict Liability and Absolute Liability.

Unit-II: General Defences for the Tortuous Liability

1. *Volenti-non-fit Injuria*
2. *Vis-Major* (Act of God)
3. Inevitable Accident
4. Necessity
5. Private Defence

Unit III: Torts against Human Beings

1. Negligence and Contributory Negligence.
2. Nuisance.

3. Defamation.
4. Trespass
5. Emerging Torts: Constitutional Tort, Cyber Tort, Environmental torts, AI and Algorithmic Torts

Unit–IV: Motor Vehicles Act, 2019

1. Overview of the Motor Vehicle Act.
2. Special Provisions for Payment of Compensation (Section 161-164). - No Faulty Liability Principle
3. Claims Tribunal: Composition, Powers and Functions.

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

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT AND PANCYAYAT ADMINISTRATION

4 Credits

Paper-IV [Code- BALLB26404C] **Max. Marks = 100**
Time Duration: 3 Hours **Theory = 80**
Continuous Assessment=20

Note: The Course includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Political Science. 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 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section-B {short answer type questions in about 200- 250 words} shall have 4 questions, one questions from each unit carrying 08 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Objectives: This course focus on understanding the basic concepts and functions of the local government institution. It also provides the fundamental understanding about the growth and working of the rural and urban local government institutions. Furthermore, it familiarizes learners with the history and local self-governance of Jammu and Kashmir.

Learning Outcome: On the completion of the course, learners will be able to explain the evolution of Local Self Governance and to discuss the status of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act 1992. Furthermore, the student will also be able to examine the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Governance and adequacy of finances.

Methodology: A comparative and context-based methodology will be adopted. This course will also require making use of lectures, case studies, field-based examples, discussions and constitutional/ legal analysis to understand rural and urban local self-government institutions in India and in Jammu and Kashmir.

Unit-I Introduction of Panchayat Raj in India

1. Meaning and importance of Local Self Government.
2. Evolution of Panchayat Raj in India.
3. Salient features of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act. 1992.
4. PESA Act. 1996

Unit-II Evolution of Urban Local Governments in India

1. Evolution of urban local self-government in India.
2. Salient feature of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. 1992.

Unit- III Organization and functions of local governance structures

1. Organisation and functions of three tier panchayat institutions: Gram Sabha, Panchayat Smatie, and Zila Parishad
   1.1 Role of District Collector and Block Development Officer in Panchayat Raj Institution's.
   2. Organisation and functions of three forms of urban institutions: Municipal Corporation, Municipality, and Town Panchayat.
   2.1 Municipal Personnel Administration and Central Council of Local Governments
   3. Sources of income for Panchayat Raj and Urban Local Self Institution's.

Unit-IV History of Local governance in Jammu and Kashmir

1. Local Self Government: Historical Evolution
2. Back to Village Program: Nature and Significance
3. Urban governance in Jammu and Kashmir: Evolution and Nature.

Recommended Readings:

1. S.R. Maheshwari, Local Government in India, Laxmi Narayan Agarwal, Agra, 1984.
2. Mohit Bhatacharya, Management of Urban Local Government in India, Uppal Book State, New Delhi, 1946.

3. Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, Municipal Government, The Macmillen Company, New York, 1953.
4. J.S Jain, Community Development and Panchayat Raj in India Allied Publishers, India, 1967.
5. B. Chakarbarty and R.K. Pandey, Local Governance in India, Sage Publishers, New Delhi, 2019.
6. Maheshwari and Shirams Public Administration in India, Laxmi Narayan, Agra, 2008.
7. Jayal, Niraja, Goapl, Amit Prakash and Pradeep, K Sharma, Local Governments in India; Decentralization and Beyond, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2007.
8. G. H Khan, Government and Politics of Jammu and Kashmir, Government housing colony Rawalpora, Srinagar, 1988.

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

(Optional)

4 Credits

Paper: V [Code–BALLB26405OP] **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 about10-20 words) shall have 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objective: The objective of this paper is to introduce students to the meaning, nature, object and necessity of statutory interpretation and to familiarise them with the principal rules, principles, aids and doctrines used by courts in interpreting statutes and constitutional provisions.

Learning Outcomes - After completion of the course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the meaning, classification and principles of statutory interpretation.
2. Apply the principal rules and doctrines of statutory construction to legal provisions.
3. Distinguish between internal and external aids to interpretation and understand their judicial use.
4. Analyse the interpretation of different categories of statutes and the major doctrines of constitutional interpretation.

Methodology: The course shall adopt a case-law-oriented approach combining classroom lectures, statutory analysis and close reading of judicial decisions. Students shall be encouraged to apply the rules and principles of interpretation to statutory provisions and hypothetical situations. Case studies, problem-based exercises, discussions and presentations may be used to develop interpretative and analytical skills.

Unit 1 - Introduction and General Rules of Interpretation.

1. Statute — Meaning, Nature and Classification.
2. Interpretation and Construction — Meaning, Object and Necessity.
3. Intention of the Legislature and the Role of the Judiciary.
4. Rules of Interpretation.
    1. Literal or Grammatical Rule.
    2. Golden Rule.
    3. Mischief Rule — Rule in *Heydon's Case*.
    4. Beneficial and Liberal Construction.

Unit 2- Principles of Statutory Construction.

5. Statute to be Read as a Whole.
6. *Ut Res Magis Valeat Quam Pereat.*
7. Identical Expressions to Have the Same Meaning.
8. *Noscitur a Sociis* and *Ejusdem Generis*.
9. *Casus Omissus*.
10. *Reddendo Singula Singulis*.
11. Harmonious Construction.
12. Repeal of Statutes.
13. Prospective and Retrospective Operation of Statutes.

Unit 3 - Aids of Interpretation.

1. Need and Purpose of Aids to Interpretation.
2. Internal Aids to Construction:
    - Title, Preamble and Headings
    - Marginal Notes
    - Definitions and Provisos

- Explanations, Illustrations and Schedules
- Punctuation

3. External Aids to Construction:
    - Dictionaries and Textbooks
    - Legislative History and Parliamentary Debates
    - Statement of Objects and Reasons
    - Previous Legislation and Legislative History
    - Constituent Assembly Debates
    - International Conventions and Other External Materials

Unit 4 - Special Rules and Constitutional Interpretation.

A. Interpretation of Special Categories of Statutes

14. Codifying and Consolidating Statutes.
15. Declaratory Statutes.
16. Remedial and Beneficial Statutes.
17. Enabling Statutes.
18. Penal Statutes.
19. Taxing Statutes.

B. Constitutional Interpretation

20. Doctrine of Eclipse.
21. Doctrine of Territorial Nexus.
22. Doctrine of Harmonious Construction.
23. Doctrine of Pith and Substance.
24. Doctrine of Repugnancy.
25. Doctrine of Colourable Legislation.

Education Law

(Optional)

4 Credits

Paper VI [Code –BALLB26406OP] **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 8 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning 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 mechanisms for the execution and implementation of the same.

Learning Outcome: The learner of this subject will grasp the idea of Right to Education of citizens of Country and help to understand the constitutional and legal backing of this fundamental right.

Teaching Methodology: The course will adopt a student-centred and interdisciplinary teaching methodology through lectures, statutory interpretation, case-law analysis, judicial decisions, classroom discussions, debates, presentations, and problem-based learning. Emphasis will be placed on constitutional and statutory provisions governing education, rights and duties, regulatory frameworks, institutional issues, and contemporary educational challenges through practical examples and landmark cases.

Unit I - Right to Education –A Constitutional Perspective

1. Right to Education under Directive Principles of the Constitution of India.
2. Right to Education as a Fundamental Right.
3. Rights of Educational Institutions (Art. 29 & 30)
4. Salient Features of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education.
5. Salient Features of J&K School Education Act, 2002.
6. National Education Policy-Origin and Evolution.

Unit II - Legal Education

1. Meaning of Legal Education in India.
2. Genesis of Legal Education.
3. Legal Education Commissions, Committees, Statutes & Policies.
4. National Law Universities (NLUs) System.
5. Challenges in Legal Education.

Unit III - University Education & Law

1. University Taxonomy
2. Academic Freedom vis-a vis their Accountability.
3. Regulatory Architecture
4. Establishment and Governance

Unit IV - Indian Educational System

1. Legal Obligation of Educational Institutions.
2. Rules for Teachers.
3. Legal Obligations of the Students.
4. Educational Literature & Copyright Law.
5. Health and Safety Standards of the Educational Institutions.
6. BCI Rules on Legal Education, 2008.

Reference Case Laws:

1. Mohini Jain v. State of Karnatka (1992)
2. Unni Krishnan v. State of Andhra Pradesh (1993)
3. T.M.A. Pai Foundation v. State of Karnatka (2002) SC
4. P. A. Inamdar v. State of Maharashtra (2005)
5. Kerla Education Bill, In Re (1985) SC
6. Pramati Educationa and Cultural Trust v. UOI (2014) SC
7. Anjuman Ishaat-E-Taleem Trust v. State of Maharashtra (2025) SC
8. Prof. Yashpal v. State of Chattisgarh (2025) SC
9. Vishwa Jagiriti Mission v. Central Government (2001) SC
10. V. Sudeer v. BCI (1999) SC
11. Abha George v. All India Institute of Medical Sciences (2022) SC

Recommended Readings:

1. R.D. Agarwal's , Law of Education and educational institutions.
2. S.K. Aggarwal's, Legal education in India, Problems and Perspectives
3. N.R. Madhava Menon, Clinical Legal Education and profession in India.
4 Anita Abraham, Formation & Management of Educational Institutions.
5 A.K. Tripathi, All India Educations Digest.
6 A.K. Shah, Education & Educational Institutional cases.
7 Anirudh Prasad, University Education, Administration & the Law
8 Kamlesh Chopra, Handbook on Technical Educations Laws in India.
9 M. P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law.
10 P.L Mehta, R. Poonga, Free and Compulsory Education.
11 G. S. Sharma (ed.), Educational Planning: It's Legal and Constitutional Implications in India.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LAW
(CYBER LAW)

Paper VII[Code–BALLB26407S] **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 about10-20 words) shall have 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objectives:

1. To develop an understanding of the concepts of Information Technology, Cyberspace, and the interface between Information Technology and Law;
2. To study and analyse the key provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000;
3. to find out and answer the legal challenges posed by the constantly evolving new generation of crimes popularly called cyber-crimes.

Learning Outcome: At the end of this paper, the student should be able to:

1 comprehend the provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000 in relation to e-commerce, e-governance and cyber crimes;
2 identify the gaps in the existing legal framework and counter the challenges thrown up by ever-changing technological developments.

Teaching Methodology: The teaching methodology will comprise lectures, presentations and study of case law.

Unit-I: Development of Internet

1. History, genesis and functioning of the Internet.
2. Communication through the Internet.
   - 2.1 Modes of Access.
   - 2.2 Modes of Communication
3. Internet of Things (IoT).
4. Artificial Intelligence.
5. Information Technology Act, 2000: History, Object and Scope.

Unit-II: Authentication of Electronic Records, Electronic Governance and Certifying Authorities

1. Authentication of Electronic Records
   - 1.1 Digital Signatures.
   - 1.2 Hash Function.
   - 1.3 Digital Signatures in Practice.
   - 1.4 Secure Electronic Record and Secure Digital Signatures.
2. Electronic Signatures.
3. Electronic Governance.
   - 3.1 Legal Recognition of Electronic Records.
   - 3.2 Legal Recognition of Digital Signature & Electronic Signatures.
   - 3.3 Use of Electronic Records and Digital Signatures in Government and its Agencies.
   - 3.4 Retention of Electronic Records.
4. Need of Certifying Authority.
5. Functioning of the Certifying Authority.
6. Types of Certificates.
   - 6.1 Identification Certificate.
   - 6.2 Authorizing

Certificate.
6.3 Transactional Certificate.
6.4 Digital Time
6.5 Stamping Service.

7. Validity Period of Digital Signatures.
8. Certificate Chain.
9. Appointment of Controller.
10. Functions of Controller.
11. Controller to act as a Repository.
12. Powers of Controller.
13. Powers of Central Government.
14. Database of Certifying Authorities.
15. Who can be a Certifying Authority?
16. Application for License.
17. Certification Practice Statement.
18. Issuance of License.
19. Refusal of License.
20. Surrender of License.
21. Cross Certification.
22. Duties of Certifying Authorities.
23. Certifying Authority as an Indemnifier.
24. Commencement of commercial operation by licensed Certifying Authorities.
25. Requirements prior to Cessation as Certifying Authority.
26. Representation upon Issuance of Digital Signature Certificate.
27. Certificate Lifetime.
28. Suspension of Digital Signature Certificate.
29. Revocation of Digital Signature Certificate.
30. Certification Revocation List (CRL).
31. Duties of Subscribers.

Unit-III: Electronic Commerce

1. Introduction.
2. Formation of Electronic Contracts.
   2.1 Contract by Electronic Data Interchange.
   2.2 Cyber Contracts.
3. Validity of Electronic Transactions.
4. Dichotomy of Offer and Invitation to Treat.
5. Application of Mirror Image Rule.
6. Communication of Offer and Acceptance.
7. Revocation of Offer and Acceptance.
8. Incorporation of Terms by Reference.
9. Attribution of Electronic Records.
10. Time and Place of Dispatch and Receipt of Electronic Record.
11. Mistake in Electronic Commerce
12. Jurisdiction.

Unit-IV: Cyber Crimes

1. Cyber Appellate Tribunal
   1.1 Establishment of Cyber Appellate Tribunal and its merger with the Telecom Dispute Settlement and Appellate Tribunal, (TDSAT).
   1.2 Adjudicating Officer
   1.3 Powers of the Adjudicating Officer
   1.4 Factors to be taken into account by the Adjudicating Officer

1.5 Power to Award Compensation
1.6 Power of Adjudicating officer to impose penalty
1.7 Compounding of Contraventions

2. Computer Systems and Liability Issues (Cyber Crimes)
   2.1 Definition of Cyber Crimes.
   2.2 Classification of Cyber Crimes.
   2.3 Target of Computer Crime.
   2.4 Challenges of Cyber Crime.
   2.5 Regulatory Framework
3. International Legal Regime relating to Cyber Crimes.
4. Indian Scheme of Offences and Punishment.
5. Virus, Logic Bomb, Worms and Trojan Horse Programme
6. Cyber Security
7. Cyber Forensics

Recommended Readings:

1. Chris Reed Computer Law.
2. Farooq Ahmad, Cyber Law in India,4th Edition, 2011.
3. Krishna Kumar, Cyber Laws, Intellectual Property and e-commerce Security, (2011) Dominant Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi;
4. Markandey Katju, Law in the Scientific Era (2000), Universal, New Delhi.
5. Nanda Kamath, The Law Relating to Computers, Internet and E-Commerce, Universal Law Publishing Co.
6. Faheem Syeed Masoodi et al., Digital and Technological Solutions- Exploring the Foundations of Digitisation, BPB Publications, Ned Delhi (2024)
7. Rajan Nagia, Cyber Laws and Computer Crimes, (2009) Cyber Tech Publications, New Delhi
8. Richard Raysman and Peter Brown. Computer Law: Drafting and Negotiating Forms and Agreements, by Law Journal Press, 1999–2008.
9. S. K. Bansal, Cyber Crime, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi
10. S.R. Sharma, Encyclopedia of Cyber Laws and Crime, Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

BALLB 5th Semester

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I

4 Credits

Paper I [Code-BALLB26501C] **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 8 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning 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, Fundamental Duties and various constitutional remedies.

Learning Outcome: The students will get acquainted with the basics of Constitutional law and its application in the growth and development of country. The student can apply constitutional principles to contemporary legal and social issues, develop awareness of constitutional values, including liberty, equality, justice, and democracy. It can also develop critical and analytical skills for interpreting constitutional provisions and resolving constitutional issues.

Teaching Methodology: The teaching of Constitutional Law I, we can use a combination of theoretical, practical, and interactive methods to help students to understand both legal principles and their application. Using of Audio-Visual Aids like presentations, videos, and relevant online resources to make learning more engaging. Moot Courts and simulation can provide practical exposure. And Field-Based Learning can help students to observe Constitutional Court procedures.

UNIT-I

1. Constitution, Constitutional Law: Constitutionalism.
2. Salient Features of the Constitution- Preamble, Secularism, Federalism and Parliamentary form of government.
3. Concept of State& Justifiability of Fundamental Rights. (Articles 12&13)

UNIT-II

1. Article 14-Doctrine of Reasonable Classification, New Dimension of Equality.
2. Article 15 & 16-Concepts of Non-Discrimination and Positive Discrimination.
3. Article 19 (1) (a)-Freedom of Speech and Expression.

UNIT-III

1. Article 20: Protection against *ex post facto* laws; Doctrine of Double Jeopardy; and Right against Self-incrimination.
2. Article21-Right to life or personal liberty; Expanding horizons of right to life under the Constitution of India.
3. Article 22: Constitutional Safeguards against Arbitrary Arrest and Detention.

UNIT-IV

1. Article 25 to28-Freedom of Religion.
2. Cultural and Educational Rights–Articles29 and30.
3. Constitutional Remedies: Article 226 & 32.
4. Directive Principles of State Policy-Relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive 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.

GENDER STUDIES

4 Credits

Paper- II [Code – BALLB26502C] **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 Sociology. 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 8 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objective: The Objectives of the course are outlined below:

1. The course will draw upon theories of power and body to illustrate how female and masculine bodies and desires come to be normatively shaped and challenged
2. It will establish the interconnections from feminist perspectives and theories of gender relations before the young minds
4. The significance of intersectional analysis will be used to show how gender operates in conjunction with class, caste, sexuality, religion, race and ethnicity

Learning Outcome:

Students will develop a basic understanding of gendered social structures and relations. Further, Students will have a deeper and better understanding of multiple perspectives and theories of the issues of gender and society. Therefore, will be able be adequately sensitized to have a liberal attitude towards the problems of gender in society.

Methodology: Law is fundamentally embedded in society, the following methodology forces students to look below the surface of legal rules to uncover how gender shapes legislative intent, judicial bias, and systemic power

- A foundational feminist legal methodology: Students are trained to look at facially neutral laws (e.g., property, labor, or tax codes) and actively identify the hidden gender implications and male-centric assumptions embedded within them.
- **Feminist Practical Reasoning:** This methodology challenges traditional, abstract legal logic by introducing the contextualized, lived realities of marginalized groups into legal reasoning, testing whether standard judicial solutions genuinely deliver substantive equality
- **Inter-sectionality as a Lens:** Moving beyond gender as a monolithic category, this approach traces how gender and sexuality interact with class, race, caste, religion, age, and ability to construct compound forms of legal vulnerability and oppression.

Unit I: Foundations of Gender Studies

1. Origin and Growth of gender Studies
2. Nature, Scope and Subject Matter of Gender Studies
3. Gender and Development: WID, WAD and GAD Approaches
4. Status of Women in India: Education, and Health

Unit II: Gender Justice and Legal Framework

1. Feminism: Meaning, and Waves
2. Women Empowerment and Major Laws Relating to Women
3. National Commission for Women
4. Constitutional Provisions for Gender Equality in India

Unit III Theoretical Approaches to Gender Studies

1. Dorothy E Smith [Standpoint Theory Institutional Ethnography]
2. Judith Butler [Queer Theory, Performativity
3. Postmodern Feminism
4. Eco Feminism

Unit IV: Gender Based Violence

1. Gender-Based Violence: Forms and Types
2. Workplace harassment, protective labor legislation, and commodification of labor

3. Causes, Consequences and Prevention of Violence against Women
4. Support Systems, Legal Remedies and Rehabilitation Mechanisms

Recommended Readings:

1. Agnes, F. (2011). *Law and gender inequality: The politics of women's rights in India*. Oxford University Press.
2. Bhasin, K. (2000). *Understanding gender*. Kali for Women.
3. Coomaraswamy, R. (2005). Violence against women: Standard setting and now what?
4. Crenshaw, K. (1989). Demarginalizing the intersection of race and sex: A Black feminist critique of antidiscrimination doctrine, feminist theory and antiracist politics.
5. de Beauvoir, S. (2011). *The second sex* (C. Borde & S. Malovany-Chevallier, Trans.). Vintage Books. *(Original work published 1949)*
6. Ghai, A. (2002). Disabled women: An excluded agenda of feminism. *Hypatia*, *17*(3), 29–37.
7. John, M. E. (Ed.). (2008). *Women's studies in India: A reader*. Penguin Books.
8. Kabeer, N. (1994). *Reversed realities: Gender hierarchies in development thought*. Verso.
9. Ministry of Women and Child Development. (2015). *Report of the high-level committee on the status of women in India*. Government of India.
10. Rege, S. (2006). *Writing caste/writing gender: Narrating Dalit women's testimonios*. Zubaan.
11. Sen, A. (1990, December 20). More than 100 million women are missing. *The New York Review of Books*, *37*(20), 61–66.
12. Jackson, S and Scott, S (Eds.). Gender: A Sociological Reader, Routledge, London,2002
13. Jackson, S. And Scott, S., 'Rehabilitating Interactionism for A Feminist Sociology Of
14. Sexuality', In Sociology, 2010
15. Strathern, M., 'An Awkward Relationship: The Case of Feminism And
16. Anthropology',
17. Tong, R., Feminist Thought: A Comprehensive Introduction., Westview Press, Usa., 1989,
18. Weedon, C., Feminist Practice and Post Structuralist Theory, Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1987
19. Zimmerman, D., 'Doing Gender', In Gender and Society 1(2), 1987

Indian Public Administration

4 Credits

Paper-III [Code-BALLB26503C] **Max. Marks = 100**

Time Duration:3 Hours **Theory = 80**

Continuous Assessment=20

Note: The Course includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Political Science. 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 8 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Objective: The course aims to enable students to understand the structure and evolution of Indian Public Administration; explain the constitutional framework and institutional mechanism of administration; analyse the roles of major administrative institutions in India; and apply administrative concepts to contemporary issues and challenges in India.

Learning Outcome: By the end of the course, learners will be able to identify the major functions of different administrative institutions in India and examine critically, the contemporary challenges and administrative reforms in India. Also, on the completion of this course, students will be able to apply public administration concepts to real world administrative issues.

Methodology: A conceptual, analytical and application-oriented methodology will be adopted. Such as combining lectures, constitutional and policy analysis, contemporary administrative examples and field-based learning to develop students understanding of Indian administrative institutions and practices.

Unit-I Introduction to Indian Administration

1. Evolution of Indian Administrative System
2. Political executive: President, Governor and cabinet composition.

Unit-II Constitutional Scheme of the Central and State Government

1. Working of Indian Parliament
2. Working of State Legislatures
3. Supreme Court of India: Organisation, Powers and Jurisdiction.
4. High Court: Organisation, Powers and Jurisdiction.

Unit- III Constitutional Administrative Authority

1. Finance Commission: Organizational Structure, and Functions
2. Election Commission: Organizational Structure, and Functions
3. Union Public Service Commission: Organizational Structure, and Functions.

Unit-IV Financial Administration

1. The Budget System.
2. Preparation and Enactment of Budget.

Recommended Readings:

1. Rumki Basu, Public Adminstration: An introduction to Concept and Theories, Sterling pubs, New Delhi.
2. Bidyut Chakrabarty and Chand Prakesh, Public Administration in a Globalizing World (theories and practice), Sage Los Angeles.
3. B.M. Chitlangi, Recent Trends in Public Administration, RBSA, Jaipur.
4. Cox. W. Raymond, Susan J. Buck and Betty N. Morgan, Pubic Administration in Theory and Practice, Pearson, Delhi.
5. C.S. Dube, Public service and social responsibility, Vikas Publication, New Delhi.
6. DilipDutta, Economic Liberalization and Institution Reforms in South Asia: Recent Experiences and Future Prospects, Atlantic New Delhi.
7. H. George Frederickson, Kevin B. Smith, The Public Administration Theory Primer Essentials Public Policy and Administration, Rawat, Jaipur.
8. Mackintosh, Maureen and Rathin Roy, Economic decentralization and Public Management Reform, Cheltenham, Edward Elgar.
9. R.B. Jain, Public Administration in India 21st Century Challenges for good Governance, Deep and Deep, New Delhi.
10. Richard C. Box, Critical Social Theory in Public Administration, Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi.
11. Peter Self, Administrative Theories and Politics, An Inquiry into the structure and process of modern government, George Allen and UNWIN, UK.
12. Kamal K. Sharma (eds.) Financial Administration in government, Vikas, New Delhi.
13. M.K. Sharma, Financial Administration: An Introduction, Anmol, New Delhi.
14. M.K. Sharma, Personnel Administration, Anmol, New Delhi.
15. P.D. Sharma and B.M. Sharma, Indian Administration Retrospect and Prospect, Rawat, New Delhi.
16. M. Laximikant, Public Administration, Tata Mcgraw Hill Education Private limited, New Delhi. Mcgraw Hill Education Private limited, New Delhi.

FAMILY LAW-I

(Muslim Law)

4 Credits

Paper IV [Code–BALLB26504C] **Max. Marks= 100**
Time Duration: 3 Hours **Theory=80**
Continuous Assessment=20

Note: The Course 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 8 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

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

Learning Outcome: It will apprise the students with the basics of family law and train them for family dispute resolutions in family courts.

Teaching Methodology: The course will be taught through interactive lectures, classroom discussions focusing on the principles of Muslim law. Relevant statutory provisions, judicial decisions and contemporary legal developments will be examined to connect theory with practice. Students will engage in problem-based learning, discussions and case studies relating to marriage, divorce, maintenance, will, waqf, gifts and inheritance. Emphasis will be placed on developing legal reasoning, interpretation and practical application of Muslim laws in Indian context.

Unit-I Family Law: An Introduction of Family Law, Sources and Schools

1. General concept of Family& Family Laws in India.
2. Salient features of Family Courts Act, 1984.
3. Sources of Muslim Law
4. Schools of Muslim Law.

Unit-II Marriage and Divorce in Islam

1. Marriage.
1.1 Nature of Muslim Marriage.
1.2 Classification of Marriages
1.3 Essentials of Marriage under Islam
1.4 Legal Effects of a Valid Marriage.
1.5 Nature of *Mahr*.
1.6 Widows Right to Retention.
2. Divorce and Matrimonial Remedies
2.1. Restitution of Conjugal Rights
2.2. Pre-Islamic Divorce Practices
2.3. Reforms introduced by Quran and Sunnah.
2.4. Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939.
2.5. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights in Marriage) Act,2019.

Unit-III Maintenance, Gifts and Waqf

1. Maintenance& its Components
1.1 When a Muslim Wife is entitled to Maintenance.
1.2 When a Muslim Wife loses her Right of Maintenance.
2. Maintenance of:
2.1 Divorced Wives.
2.2 Provisions under the Bharatiya Nagarik SurakshaSanhita,2023.
3. Maintenance of Divorced Muslim Women under the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on

Divorce) Act,1986
4.General Principles governing Waqf
5.General Principles governing Gifts

Unit- IV Laws Governing Wills and Inheritance

1.General Principles governing Wills
2.General Principles governing Inheritance
3.General Classification of Heirs
4.Doctrine of Representations

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, In equatitus 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 Lawin Modern India
11.S. Athar Hussain and S. Khalid Rashid, Wakf Laws and Administration in India
12.S. C. Machanda, Law and Practice of Divorce in India, Universal
13.S. T. Desai (Ed), Mulla‘s Principles of Hindu Law(1998)
14.Tahir Mohmood, The Muslim Law of India.

PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY

4 Credits

Paper V [Code–BALLB26505OP] **Max. Marks=100**
Time Duration: 3 Hours **Theory= 80**
Continuous Assessment= 20

Note: The Course includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Penology and Victmology. 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 8 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objective: The objective of this paper is to introduce students to the concept and theories of punishment, sentencing and correctional administration, and to the nature, rights, needs and treatment of victims of crime.

Learning Outcomes: After completion of the course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the meaning, nature and scope of penology and victimology.
2. Explain the major theories and forms of punishment and the principles of sentencing.
3. Understand the functioning of prisons, police and correctional institutions.
4. Examine the rights, compensation, rehabilitation and protection of victims of crime.

Methodology - The course shall adopt an interdisciplinary and problem-oriented approach through classroom lectures, case studies, judicial decisions, statutory materials and contemporary examples. Discussions, presentations, problem-based exercises and audiovisual materials may be used to connect theoretical concepts with practical issues relating to punishment, prisons, police, offenders and victims.

Unit I - Punishment and Sentencing

1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Penology
2. Origin and Evolution of Punishment
3. Theories of Punishment: Retributive, Deterrent, Preventive and Reformative
4. Forms of Punishment with special emphasis on Death Penalty and Imprisonment
5. Sentencing: Principles and Practice.

Unit II - Prison, Police and Correctional System

1. Historical Development and Types of Prisons
2. Classification of Prisoners and Major Prison Problems
3. Prisoners' Rights and Prison Reforms
4. Police System in India: Organisation, Functions and Accountability
5. Women Police and Police Reforms
6. Probation, Parole, Furlough and Rehabilitation of Offenders

Unit III - Victimology

1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Victimology
2. Origin and Development of Victimology
3. Victimisation and Victim-Offender Relationship
4. Rights of Victims of Crime
5. Compensation, Restitution, Assistance and Rehabilitation
6. Victim Support Services and Restorative Justice
7. Victim Compensation Mechanisms in India

Unit IV - Victims, Human Rights and Special Categories.

1. Victims and Human Rights: Right to Life, Dignity and Access to Justice
2. Victims of Sexual Violence and Domestic Violence
3. Child Victims and Women Victims
4. Acid Attack Victims and Victims of Human Trafficking
5. Victim Protection, Support and Rehabilitation
6. Role of Governmental and Voluntary Organisations in Victim Assistance

RECOMMENDED READINGS

1. Akers, Ronald L. et. al., *Criminological Theories: Introduction, Evaluation, and Application*, Oxford University Press (2021).
2. Conklin, John E., *Criminology*, Pearson (2012).
3. Hagan, Frank E., *Introduction to Criminology: Theories, Methods, and Criminal Behavior*, SAGE Publications (2016).
4. Jones, Stephen, *Criminology*, Oxford University Press, 7th Edition (2021).
5. Lilly, J. Robert, Francis T. Cullen & Richard A. Ball, *Criminological Theory: Context and Consequences*, SAGE Publications, 6th Edition (2014).
6. Paranjape, N. V., *Criminology & Penology (Including Victimology)*, 20th ed., Central Law Publications, 2026.
7. Qadri, S. M. A., *Criminology, Penology and Victimology*, Eastern Book Company, 7th Edition (2021).
8. Qadri, S. M. A., *Police and Law: A Sociological Analysis*, Gulshan Publishers (1989).
9. Schmalleger, Frank, *Criminology Today: An Integrative Introduction*, Pearson, 11th Edition (2024).
10. Sutherland, Edwin H., Donald R. Cressey & David F. Luckenbill, *Principles of Criminology*, AltaMira Press, 11th Edition (1992).
11. Taft, Donald R. And Ralph, W. England, *Criminology* 4th Edition, The MacMillion Company (1964).
12. Tierney, John & Maggie O'Neill, *Criminology: Theory and Context*, Routledge, 3rd Edition 2009.
13. Vold, George B., Thomas J. Bernard & Jeffrey B. Snipes, *Theoretical Criminology*, Oxford University Press (1997).
14. Walklate, Sandra, *Criminology: The Basics*, Routledge (2025).
15. Wemmers, Jo-Anne M., Victimology: A Canadian Perspective, University of Toronto Press, 2nd Edition (2025).
16. Winslow, Robert W. & Sheldon X. Zhang, *Criminology: A Global Perspective*, Pearson (2006).

WOMEN AND LAW

(Optional)

4 Credits

Paper: VI [Code–BALLB26506OP] **Max. Marks=100**

Time Duration:3 Hours **Theory=80**

Continuous Assessment=20

Note: The Course includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of Gender Justice and Feminist 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 8 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objective: The object of this paper is to introduce the students with the various aspects of gender justice and feminist jurisprudence.

Learning Outcome: The students will learn the feminism and the approach towards gender sensitization. They will understand their role of advocating the cause of women as gender champions.

Teaching Methodology: The course will be taught through interactive lectures, classroom discussions and feminist legal analysis. Case Law and Statutory provisions will be examined to understand women's rights and gender justice. Case studies and problem-based learning will be used to relate legal concepts to contemporary issues concerning women. Group discussions will encourage critical thinking, legal reasoning and gender sensitivity. Emphasis will be placed on the practical application of laws for the protection and empowerment of women.

Unit-I: Gender Equality, Feminism and Law.

1. Concept, Meaning and Nature of Gender
2. Difference between Gender and Sex.
3. Theories of Feminism: Liberal, Radical, Marxist, Post-Colonial
4. Judicial Approach-Landmark Judgments on Gender Equality

Unit-II: Women: Criminal Law and Social Legislation

1. Adultery, Outraging modesty of women, Eve-Teasing
2. Law: Law Relating to Domestic Violence, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act.
3. Dowry Prohibition Law.
4. Law relating to Immoral Trafficking in Women.

Unit-III Matrimonial and Property Rights

1. Law of Marriage
2. Law of Divorce Special Provisions for Hindu Women, Christian Law, Muslim Law
3. Mother as guardian of minor child
4. Rights of Inheritance of Women

Unit-IV Women and Employment

1. Factories Act- Provisions relating to Women.
2. Maternity Benefit Act of 1961.
3. Equal Remuneration Act,1976'
4. Law relating to sexual Harassment at work Place

Recommended Readings:

1 Trafficking in Women and Children in India–A Research Document of Institute of Social Sciences Coordinated 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.

COMPETITION LAW

4 Credits

Paper: VII [Code–BALLB26507S] **Max. Marks=100**

Time allowed: 3 hours **Theory=80**

Continuous Assessment=20

Note: The Course 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 8 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

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

Learning Outcome: The subject will help students to learn the mechanism of dispute resolutions in competitive market and will grow understanding role of Competition Commission of India.

Teaching Methodology: The teaching methodology will combine lectures, interactive discussions, and case-law analysis to develop a clear understanding of Competition Law.

Students will examine key concepts, principles, and provisions through relevant Indian and international competition law cases. Practical examples and hypothetical situations will be used to connect theoretical concepts with real-world market practices. Classroom discussions and problem-solving activities will encourage critical thinking and application of legal principles. Students will also be encouraged to analyse recent developments and regulatory decisions to strengthen their understanding of the subject.

Unit I- Concept of Competition

1.Constitutional underpinnings, objectives of Competition Laws.
2.History of Competition Law.
3.MRTP Act
4.Raghavan Committee Report

Unit II-Competition Commission of India

1.Anti-Competition Agreements
2.Horizontal Agreements, Cartels, price fixing, bid rigging, output limitations, market allocation, per se and rule of reason, approaches.
3.Vertical Agreements, tie in arrangements, exclusive supply/ distribution, re sale price, maintenance, refusal to deal.

Unit-III- Appreciable Adverse effect on competition

1.Appreciable Adverse effect on competition
2.Abuse of Dominance.
3.Jurisdiction of the Commissions.
4.Reference by the Statutory authorities
5.Power to grant interim relief

Unit-IV Procedure-of Competition Commission and Director General of CCI

1.Rectification of Orders
2.Execution of Orders
3.Appeal.
4.Sectoral overlap
5.Director General‘s Role in Case of Contravention of the Provisions of Act.

Recommended Readings:

1. Richard Wish: Competition Law, Lexis Nexis2009.
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 law International.
6. S.R. Kharabanda, Jayant Kumar, Competition Law in India, Eastern Law House,2008.
7. Annual Survey of Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.

BALLB 6th Semester

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-II

4 Credits

Paper I [Code-BALLB26601C] **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 8 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objective: The objective of this paper is to provide basic understanding of various features of Indian Constitution. The course on Constitutional Law – II, covering the Westminster Model, distribution of powers, constitutional amendment, freedom of trade and commerce, and emergency provisions, aims to enable students to understand its conceptual dimensions and new challenges.

Learning Outcome: The students will get acquainted with the basics of Constitutional law and its application in the growth and development of country. The student can apply constitutional principles to contemporary legal and social issues, develop awareness of constitutional values, including liberty, equality, justice, and democracy. It can also develop critical and analytical skills for interpreting constitutional provisions and resolving constitutional issues.

Teaching Methodology: The teaching of Constitutional Law II, we can use a combination of theoretical, practical, and interactive methods to help students to understand both legal principles and their application. Using of Audio-Visual Aids like presentations, videos, and relevant online resources to make learning more engaging. Moot Courts and simulation can provide practical exposure. And Field-Based Learning can help students to observe Constitutional Court procedures.

Unit-I

1. President of India-Position & Powers; Impeachment of the President.
2. Cabinet System, Collective Responsibility-Individual Responsibility of Minister.
3. Legislative Privileges–Legislative Privileges v. Fundamental Rights.

Unit-II

1. Distribution of Legislative Powers--Arts.245 and Article 246
2. Interpretation of Lists: Doctrine of Harmonious Construction, Doctrine of Pith and Substance, Doctrine of Colourable Legislation.
3. Doctrine of Repugnancy (Article 254)

Unit-III

1. Constitutional Amendment-Meaning and Scope.
2. What cannot be amended? Doctrine of basic structure.
3. Freedom of Trade and Commerce-Position in Australia and USA,
4. Position in India (Article 301-304)

Unit-IV

1. Articles 141 & 143.
2. Appointment and Removal of the Judges of the High Courts and Supreme Court Services under the Constitution- Doctrine of Pleasure [Article 310], Restrictions [Article 311]
3. National Emergency-Articles 352, 354, 358 and 359.
4. Failure of Constitutional Machinery (Article356)

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.

FAMILY LAW-II

(Hindu Law)

4 Credits

Paper II [Code–BALLB26602C] **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 Hindu 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 8 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

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

Learning Outcome: It will apprise the students with the basics of family law and train them for family dispute resolutions in family courts.

Teaching Methodology: The course will be taught through interactive lectures, classroom discussions focusing on the principles of Hindu law. Relevant statutory provisions, judicial decisions and contemporary legal developments will be examined to connect theory with practice. Students will engage in problem-based learning, discussions and case studies relating to marriage, divorce, maintenance and adoption. Emphasis will be placed on developing legal reasoning, interpretation and practical application of Hindu laws in Indian context.

Unit-I Sources, Schools and Joint Hindu Family

1. Sources of Hindu Law.
1.1 Traditional Sources.
1.2 Modern Sources.
2. Schools of Hindu Law.
2.1 Mitakshara School.
2.2 Dayabagha School.
3. Composition of Joint Hindu Family.
3.1 Coparcenary.
3.2 Mitakshara Coparcenary-Formation and Incidents
3.3 Dayabhaga Coparcenary-Formation and Incidents.
3.4 Karta–His position, Power, Privileges and Obligations.

Unit II Marriage and Divorce

3.3 Nature and Concept of Hindu Marriage.
3.4 Marriage and matters relating to marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act,1955
3.5 Restitution of conjugal Rights.
3.6 Matrimonial Causes (i)Judicial Separation(ii) Divorce

Unit-III –Adoption, Custody, Guardianship and Succession

1. Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act
1.1 Requisites of valid adoption
1.2 Effects of adoption
2. Guardianship
3. Natural Guardian: Position and Powers.
4. Testamentary Guardian: Powers.
5. Custody of Child.

Unit IV–Succession

1. Hindu Succession Act, 1956.
1.1 General principles governing succession.
1.2 Legal Heirs and their respective shares.
1.3 Intestate Succession.

1.4Testamentary 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 Vol2. Pt.1. At 624-632(1974)
6.Kuppuswani (ed); Maynis Hindu Law and Usage
7.Sivaramayy‘s Inequatitus 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.Arradi Kuppuswami (ed) Mayne‘s Hindu Law and Usage.
12.J. D. M. Derret. Acritique 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.

JURISPRUDENCE-I

4 Credits

Paper III [Code–BALLB26603C] **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 8 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 marks each. All questions from sections A and B have tto be answered. Section C (Long Answer Type Questions in about 400-500 words) shall have 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 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. The objective is to encourage the critical thinking and analytical skills.

Learning outcome: After completing the course on Jurisprudence-I the Students will be able to:

1. Understand the meaning, nature and scope of Jurisprudence.
2. Understand the relationship of Jurisprudence with other Social Science.
3. Explain and understand the major Schools of Law.
4. Critically evaluate different theories of law and their relevance to contemporary legal systems.
5. Apply Jurisprudential theories and principles to legal issues and judicial decisions.
6. Develop critical and analytical thinking in understanding the philosophy and purpose of law.
7. Evaluate judicial reasoning from different jurisprudential perspective.
8. Develop the ability to engage in legal research and scholarly discussion on contemporary jurisprudential issues.

Teaching Methodology:

1. **Lectures:** Systematic explanation of fundamental concepts, theories and schools of Law.
2. **Socratic Method and Classroom discussion:** Encouraging students to question, analyse and critically examine different juristic theories.
3. **Case Law Method:** Discussion of important judicial decisions to understand the practical application of Jurisprudential concepts.
4. **Comparative Analyses:** Comparison of different Schools, Jurists and theories of Law.
5. **Group Discussion and Debates:** Critically examination of controversial issues such as nature of law, legal positivism, natural law etc;
6. **Reading and Research Assignment:** Students will be encouraged to read works of major jurists and undertake independent research.
7. **Use of ICT and multimedia:** Digital resources, presentations and online databases may be used to supplement classroom teaching.
8. **Problem- Based Learning:** Use of hypothetical legal problems to develop students analytical and reasoning abilities

Unit-I Introduction

1. Jurisprudence: Meaning, Nature and Scope.
2. Relationship of Jurisprudence with other Social Sciences.
3. Legal Theory and Jurisprudence.
4. Meaning and Nature of Law
5. Classification of Law

Unit-II

1. **Natural Law Approach**

1.1 Ancient Period
1.2 Medieval Period
1.3 Renaissance Period
1.3 Modern Period
1.4 Relevance of Natural Law in Present Indian Legal System.

2. **Analytical Positivism**

2.1 Jeremy Bentham
2.2 John Austin
2.3 Hans Kelson

2.4H.L.A Hart

Unit-III

1.Historical School
1.1Puchta
1.2Savigny
1.3Sir Henry Maine
2.Sociological School
2.1Ihering
2.2Duguit
2.3Roscoe Pound

Unit-IV Sources of Law

2Legislation.
3Precedents: Concept of *Stare Decisis.*
4Customs.
5Juristic Writings.

Recommended Readings:

1.Bodenheimer, Jurisprudence–The philosophy and Methods of Law (1996), Universal Publication, Delhi.
2.Fitzgerald, (ed.) Salmondon Jurisprudence (1999).
3.Tripathi, Bombay W. Friedman, Legal Theory (1999) Universal Pub. Delhi.
4.V. D. Mahajan, Jurisprudence and Legal Theory (1996re-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, ELBS.
7.H. L. A. Hart, The Concept of Law (1970), Oxford, ELBS.
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.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW-I

4 Credits

Paper IV [Code–BALLB26604C] **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 8 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning 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.

Learning Outcomes: students will be given a basic understanding of the principles and functions of administrative law, including the role of administrative agencies in governance& regulation. Students will be able to identify and apply key procedural aspects of administrative decision-making and adjudication. Students will develop the skill to critically assess and challenge administrative actions and decisions in the light of well-established administrative law principles.

Teaching Methodology: The course will employ a student-centred and analytical approach through lectures, case-law discussions, statutory interpretation, judicial decisions, group discussions, problem-based learning, presentations, and classroom debates. Emphasis will be placed on practical understanding of administrative processes, delegated legislation, natural justice, judicial review, and administrative discretion through contemporary examples and landmark Indian cases.

Unit-I

1. Nature and Scope of Administrative Law. Relationship between Constitutional Law and Administrative Law.
2. Development of administrative law in United Kingdom, USA and India
3. *Droitadministratiff.*
4. Global Administrative Law.

Unit-II

1. Fundamental Constitutional Principles in Administrative Law.

1.1Dicean concept of Rule of Law and contemporary relevance.

1.2Separation of Powers.

1.3Relevance of Separation of Powers in contemporary times. Position in India and USA.

Unit-III

1. Legislative powers of administration.
2. Necessity for delegation of legislative powers.
3. Constitutionality of delegated legislation.
4. Judicial control of delegated legislation
5. Some procedural safeguards-Consultation of affected interests and public participation in rule-making.
6. Publication of delegated legislation.

Unit-IV

1. Need for devolution of adjudicatory authority on administration: Judicial Powers of Administration
2. Tribunals: Articles 323Aand 323B-CATand SAT
3. Problems of administrative adjudication.

Recommended Readings:

1.D. D. Basu, Comparative Administrative Law (1998)
2.I. P. Massey, Administrative Law, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow (2002)
3.Jain & Jain, Principles of Administrative Law (1997) Universal, Delhi
4.M.P. Jain, Cases and Materials on Indian Administrative Law, Vol. I & II 1996), Universal, Delhi
5.S. P. Sathe, Administrative Law (1998) Butterworths-Indian, Delhi
6.Schwartz, An Introduction to American Administrative Law
7.Wade, Administrative Law (Seventh Edition, Indian print (1997) Universal, Delhi
8.Lectures on Administrative Law by C. K Talwani.
9.Administrative Laws by C. K Thakker.
10.Indian Administrative Law by M .C. Jain Kagzi.
11.Administrative Law by J. J. R Upadhyay.
12.An Introduction to Administrative Law by K.C. Joshi.

CLINICALCOURSE–I

(Pleading, Drafting and Conveyancing)

4 Credits

Paper: V [Code–BALLB26605CL] **Total Marks=100**

Time Duration: 2:30 Hours **Theory=60**

Court Visit=40(Court Diary=20+Vivavoce=20)

Note: The Clinical paper on Pleading, Drafting and Conveyancing 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:

The question paper shall be of 60 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 04 questions, one question from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 7 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 12 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

In Part B the candidate/s shall be required to write a detailed project report on assigned topic in this subject. The students shall also be required to make a project presentation on the assigned topic and appear in the Viva for the same. Part B shall be carrying 40 marks, the assessment/evaluation of the student for these 40 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. **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*

Learning Objective: 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 willberequiredtodraftpetition/Deedetc.Thestudentswilldrafttheform/petitionetc.bycomputer on judicial/non-judicialpaperasrequiredunderthestampandsuitvaluationAct.Thestudentwill 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.

Learning Outcome: The students will comprehend the art of forming /drafting the petitions/deeds and other pleadings in the courts once they join the profession.

Teaching Methodology: The course will adopt a practical and skill-oriented approach through interactive lectures, demonstrations and hands on drafting exercises. Students will practice drafting civil suits, criminal pleadings and various model drafts using specimen formats. Computer based typing and drafting exercises will enhance accuracy and professional presentation. Practical guidance will also be provide. Court visit, simulated exercise and viva voce will provide students with practical exposure to court proceedings and professional legal practice.

Unit-I Fundamental Rules of Pleadings

1. Plaint Structure.
2. Written Statement.
3. Description of Parties.
4. Affidavit.

Unit-II Ordinary suit for Recovery

1. Suit for Permanent Injunction
2. Suit for Specific Performance Application for temporary injunction, Order XXXIX of CPC
3. Application under 5of Limitation Act
4. Application for execution
5. Application for setting ex-parte decree
6. Application for interim relief.

Unit-III General Principles of Criminal Pleadings

1. Application under section 144 BNSS.
2. Application for bail.

3. FIR–Undersection173 BNSS.
4. Complaint: Complaint under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act.

Unit-IV Model Drafts [Formats]

1. Notice to the tenant undersection106 of Transfer of Property Act.
2. Notice under section 80of CPC.
3. General and Special Power of Attorney.
4. Meaning & components of a Deed.
5. Will deed
6. Gift deed.
7. Agreement to sell.
8. Sale–Deed.
9. Lease deed.
10. Mortgage Deed.
11. Writ Petitions under Art. 32 &226.
12. Application for Caveat under Section.148 A of CPC
13. Application under section 148 A of CPC.
14. Special leave petition

Recommended Readings:

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 & others19904SCC147-48
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 AIR1971SC 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
7. Yashpal Jain v, Sushila Devi, 2023 SC
8. Dahibwn v, Arvindbhaj K. Banusali 2020 SC
9. LIC of India V. Sanjeev Builders Pvt Ltd 2022, SC
10. S,K, Golam Lalchand v. Nandulal Shah 2024. SC.

CHILD LAW AND JUVENILE JUSTICE

4 Credits

Paper VI [Code–BALLB26606S] **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 8 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objective: The objective of this paper is to acquaint students with the legal and constitutional framework relating to children, the concept and causes of juvenile delinquency, and the principles, institutions and procedures governing juvenile justice and child protection in India. The paper seeks to develop an understanding of children in conflict with law as well as children in need of care and protection, with emphasis on the rights, welfare, rehabilitation and best interests of the child.

Learning Outcomes: After completion of the course, students will be able to:

1. Explain the concept of childhood, child rights and juvenile delinquency and identify the factors contributing to delinquent behaviour.
2. Understand the philosophical and legal foundations of the juvenile justice system in India.
3. Analyse the framework, principles and institutional mechanisms established under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.
4. Examine the constitutional and legal safeguards relating to children and critically evaluate the role of courts and other institutions in protecting child rights.

Methodology: The course shall adopt a child-centred and interdisciplinary approach combining classroom lectures, statutory analysis, judicial decisions, case studies and contemporary examples. The provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and other relevant laws shall be examined through practical situations involving children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection. Discussions, problem-based exercises, presentations, case analysis and audiovisual materials may be used to develop a critical understanding of child rights, juvenile justice and child protection.

Unit I - Juvenile Delinquency

1. Juvenile Delinquency - Meaning, Nature and Concept.
2. Sociological and Psychological Legal Approaches to Juvenile Delinquency.
3. Extent and Patterns of Juvenile Delinquency in India.
4. Factors Responsible for Juvenile Delinquency — Family, Poverty, Peer Groups, Education and Technology.

Unit II - Juvenile Justice: Foundations and Legal Framework.

1. Philosophical and Jurisprudential Foundations of Juvenile Justice.
2. Evolution of Juvenile Justice and the Juvenile Court Movement.
3. Development of Juvenile Justice Law in India with special reference to the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.
4. Children in Conflict with Law and Children in Need of Care and Protection.
5. General Principles of Juvenile Justice.
6. Child Rights, Human Rights and Juvenile Justice.

Unit III- Juvenile Justice Institutions and Procedure. Juvenile Justice Board — Constitution, Powers and Functions.

1. Child Welfare Committee — Constitution, Powers and Functions.
2. Procedure relating to Children in Conflict with Law.

3. Juvenile Justice Board — Constitution, Powers and Functions.
4. Procedure relating to Children in Need of Care and Protection.
5. Child Care Institutions - Foster Care, Adoption, Sponsorship and After-Care.
6. Role of the Judiciary in Juvenile Justice.

Unit IV- Rehabilitation, Child Protection and Constitutional Safeguards

1. Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration of Children.
5. Offences Against Children under the Juvenile Justice Act and other relevant laws.
6. Constitutional Safeguards for Children — Articles 21, 21A, 23, 24, 39(e), 39(f), 45 and 47.

Recommended Readings

1. Aparna Bhat, Supreme Court on Children, Human Rights Law Network, 2005.
2. Arunaima Baruah, Crime Against Children, Kalpaz Publications, 2002.
3. Asha Bajpai, Child Rights in India – Law, Policy and Practice, Oxford University Press, 2003.
4. Ashok Singh and S.P. Srivastava, Child Labour in Indi: An Overview, Shree Publishers 2007.
5. Awadhesh Kumar Singh, Atul Pratap Singh and Parvez Ahmed Khan, Trafficking in Women and Children in India: Emerging Perspectives, Issues and Strategies, Serials Publications, New Delhi, 2012.
6. Awadhesh Kumar Singh and Jayanta Choudhury, Violence Against Women and Children, Serials Publications, 2012
7. C.K. Shukla and S. Ali (Eds.), Child Labour and the Law, Sarup & Sons Publications, 2006.
8. Dolly Singh (Ed.), Child Rights and Social Wrongs: An Analysis of Contemporary Realities, Kanishka Publishers, 2001.
9. Dr. Altaf Ahmad Mir, Child Labour and Legal Control: A Socio-Legal Study, Knowledge Line Publishers, 2000.
10. Dr. Nirmal kanti Chakrabarti, Manabendra Kumar Nag and S.S. Chatterjee, Law and Child, R. Cambray & Co. Private Ltd, 2004.
11. J. Cyril Kanmony, Child Labour Rights and Violations, Mittal Publications, 2012.
12. Joseph W. Rogers and G. Larry Mays, Juvenile Delinquency and Juvenile Justice, John Wiley & Sons Publications, 1987.
13. K.D. Gaur, Criminal Law – Cases and Material, 8th Edition, Lexis Nexis, 2015.
14. M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, 7th Edition, Lexis Nexis, 2014.
15. Naila Kabeer, Geetha B. Nambissan and Ramya Subramanian (Eds.), Child Labour and the Right to Education in South Asia: Needs versus Rights?, SAGE Publications, New Delhi, 2003.
16. P.L. Mehta and S.S. Jaswal, Child Labour and the Law: Myth and Reality of Welfare Measures, Deep & Deep Publishers, 2001.
17. Preston Elrod and R. Scott Ryder, Juvenile Justice: A Social, Historical, and Legal Perspective, 2nd Edition, Jones and Bartlett Publishers, 2005.
18. S.K. Bhagat, Child Trafficking: An Unconscious Phenomenon, MD Publications Pvt. Ltd., 2009.
19. S.Wal (Ed.), Child Labour in Various Industries, Sarup & Sons Publications, 2006.
20. S.Wal (Ed.), Combating Child Labour: Legal Approach, Sarup & Sons Publications, 2006.
21. Subash Chandra Singh, Rights of Child, Serials Publications, New Delhi, 2007.
22. V.K. Dewan and Varsha Chandra, Child Labour: A Socio-Legal Perspective, Pentagon Press, 2009
23. Ved Kumari, Juvenile Justice System in India: From Welfare to Rights, Oxford University Press, 2004.
24. Y. Gurappa Naidu, Child Rights, Law and Development: Emerging Challenges, Serial Publications, 2012.

BALLB 7th Semester

JURISPRUDENCE–II

(Basic Concepts)

4 Credits

Paper I [Code–BALLB26701C] **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 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objective: The objective of the paper is to sensitize the students about the various concepts like legal personality, rights and duties, possession and ownership and the idea of Justice.

Learning Outcome: After completing the course on Jurisprudence-II the Students will be able to:

1. Understand the fundamental legal concepts such as Rights, Duties, Possession, Ownership, Personality and Justice
2. Analyse and evaluate these fundamental legal concepts.
3. Understand the applicability and practicability of these fundamental legal concepts.
4. Develop the ability to engage in legal research and scholarly discussion on these concepts.

Teaching Methodology:

1. **Lectures:** Systematic explanation of fundamental concepts of Law such as Rights, Duties, Possession, Ownership, Personality and Justice
2. **Socratic Method and Classroom discussion:** Encouraging students to question, analyse and critically examine different Juristic theories.
3. **Case Law Method:** Discussion of important judicial decisions to understand the practical application of Jurisprudential concepts.
4. **Group Discussion and Debates:** Critically examination of controversial issues such as rights, duties, Justice, Morality, legal personality etc;
5. **Reading and Research Assignment:** Students will be encouraged to read works of major jurists and undertake independent research.
6. **Use of ICT and multimedia:** Digital resources, presentations and online databases may be used to supplement classroom teaching.
7. **Problem- Based Learning:** Use of hypothetical legal problems to develop students analytical and reasoning abilities.

Unit-I: Rights & Duties

1. Meaning and Concept
2. Theories of Rights.
3. Essentials of Legal Rights.
4. Kinds of Rights and Duties.
5. Relation between Rights & Duties.

Unit-II: Personality

1. Concept of Legal Person
2. Theories of Legal Personality: –Fiction Theory, Concession Theory, Bracket Theory, Realist Theory, Purpose Theory and Kelson's Theory.
3. Legal Status of Dead Person, Unborn Child, Mosque, Idol and Corporation.
4. Kinds of person

Unit–III: Possession and Ownership

1. **Possession**

1.1 Possession: Meaning, Concept and Development.
1.2 Theories of Possession.
1.3 Kinds of Possession.
1.4 Possession in Fact and Possession in Law.
1.5 Modes of Acquisition of Possession.

2. **Ownership**

3.1Ownership: Meaning, Concept and Development.
3.2 Theories of Ownership
3.3 Kinds of Ownership

3.4 Modes of Acquisition of Ownership
3.5 Distinction between Possession and Ownership.

Unit-IV: Justice

1. Meaning and Concept
2. Theories of Justice
3. Kinds of Justice
4. Administration of Justice: Growth and Development

Recommended Readings:

1. Bodenheimer, Jurisprudence – The philosophy and Methods of Law (1996), Universal Publication, Delhi.
2. Fitzgerald, (ed.) Salmondon 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, ELBS.
7. H. L. A. Hart, The Concept of Law (1970), Oxford, ELBS.
8. Rescoe Pound, Introduction to the Philosophy of Law (1998Re-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. ManiTripathi, 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

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW-II

4 Credits

Paper: II [Code–BALLB26702C] **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 8 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning 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.

Learning Outcome: After the completion of this course, the student will be able to understand the complexity of implementing principles of administrative law in matters concerning the services of government employees as well as exercise of administrative discretion by government officials including the limit and scope of their powers.

Teaching Methodology: The course will employ a student-centered and analytical approach through lectures, case-law discussions, statutory interpretation, judicial decisions, group discussions, problem-based learning, presentations, and classroom debates. Emphasis will be placed on practical understanding of administrative processes, delegated legislation, natural justice, judicial review, and administrative discretion through contemporary examples and landmark Indian cases.

Unit-I

1. Natural Justice: Concept
2. Principles of Natural Justice
   2.1. No man shall be judge in his own cause
   2.2. No man shall be condemned unheard.
3. Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation
4. Exclusion of natural justice
5. Post-decisional hearing

Unit-II

1. Rules of Evidence
2. Reasoned Decisions-Institutional Decisions
3. Judicial Control of Administrative Action-Writ Jurisdiction-32/226, Specific Writs-Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition, Quo-Warranto

Unit-III

1. Administrative Discretion
   1.1. Need for administrative discretion
   1.2. Administrative discretion and rule of law
   1.3. Need for safeguards
   2 Doctrine of Excessive Delegation Of Discretion
   2.1. Constitutionality of discretionary powers
   3 Administrative Discrimination and Arbitrariness.

Unit-IV

1. Abuse of Power-(B)
   1.1. *de tournament de peuvoir* (abuse of power)
   1.2. Malafide exercise of discretion
   1.3. Improper purpose
   2 Abuse of Power-(A)
   2.1. Irrelevant considerations
   2.2. Unreasonableness
   2.3. Non- exercise of discretionary powers
   3 Ombudsman-LokPal and Lokayukta-Central Vigilance Commission

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
3. Jain & Jain, Principles of Administrative Law (1997) Universal, Delhi
4. S.P. Sathe, Administrative Law (1998) Butterworths-Indian, Delhi
5. Schwartz, An Introduction to American Administrative Law
6. I.P. Massey, Administrative Law (2002)

THE BHARATIYA NAGARIK SUREKSHA SANHITA, 2023-I

4 Credits

Paper: III [Code–BALLB26703C] **Max. Marks=100**
Time Duration: 3 Hours **Theory= 80**
Continuous Assessment=20

Note: The subject includes the comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of processes employed by various stakeholders in the administration of criminal 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 8 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objective: This course provides a comprehensive overview of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS). It examines foundational concepts of criminal procedure, statutory regulations governing arrest, and legal frameworks for bails and bonds. Additionally, the curriculum addresses legal mechanisms for maintenance, security for keeping the peace, and police investigative powers alongside magisterial authority. Special emphasis is placed on contemporary developments in plea bargaining and the compounding of offences.

Learning Outcome: After the completion of this course, students will critically appraise the foundational principles of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023, and evaluate its systemic impact on contemporary Indian criminal jurisprudence and students will master the essential legal principles of the BNSS. Students will elevate and structure legal proficiency, cultivate the ability to synthesize statutory interpretations and evidentiary arguments with precision, thereby delivering cogent, methodical, and persuasive discourse in both written briefs and oral advocacy concerning proceedings under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita. Students will study why deep investigation is vital, as it supports every strong courtroom outcome.

Teaching methodology: Interactive lectures, group discussions, Format analysis like "charge" form no;33, notice of appearance etc., judgment drafting practice based on thorough examination of witnesses, comparative statutory analysis of cr. p. c and BNSS, case law analysis and problem-based learning. Focusing on student-centered activities rather than rote memorization. These modern techniques help accommodate diverse learning styles and prepare students for real-world challenges.

Unit-I Introduction

1.Definition Section 2

1.1.Audio-Video Electronic means
1.2.Bailable and Non-Bailable offence
1.3.Charge
1.4.Complaint
1.5.Electronic Communication
1.6.Difference between inquiry and investigation
1.7.Cognizable and non-cognizable offence
1.8.Summons case
1.9.Victim
1.10.Warrant case

2. Summons and Warrants How Served

2.1 Form of Summon and how to serve it (Sections 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71).
2.2 Warrant of Arrest (Sections 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78)
2.3 Proclamation and Attachment (Sections: 84, 85, 86, 88, 89)

3. **Constitution of Criminal Courts**

3.1 Classes of criminal courts (Sections 6,9,10,14)
3.2 Powers of Courts: Sections 21, 22,23, 24.

Unit-II

1.Powers of Police to receive and investigate.

1.1 Information in cognizable cases Section 173,175,176,178.
1.2 Information in non-cognizable cases Sections 174.

2. Arrest of Persons

2.1 Arrest by Police with-out warrant (Section 35)
2.2 Procedure of Arrest and Duties of Officer making arrest: (Sections: 36, 37, 38, 39, 47, 48, 51. 52)
2.3 Arrest by Private Person (Section 41)

3. Examination

3.1 Examination of Witnesses by Police (Sections: 180,181,182)
3.2 Recording of Confession statement by Magistrate (Section 183)
3.3 Medical Examination of Rape victim (Section 184)
3.4 Power to seek remand from magistrate (Section 187)
3.5 Report of Police on Completion of Investigation (Section 193)
3.6 Maintenance and Preparation of Case Dairy (Section 192)

Unit -III

1. Security for keeping Peace and Good Behavior (Sections 125, 126,127,128,129)
2. Dispersal of assembly by use of civil force (Section 148).
3. Use of armed forces to disperse assembly (Section 149).
4. Public Nuisance
    4.1 Conditional Order for removal of nuisance (Section 152).
    4.2 Disputes as to Immovable Property (Sections 164, 165, 166).
    4.3 Maintenance of Wives and Children: (Sections 144, 145, 146, 147)
    4.4 Maintenance in favour of Husband: Legal Conundrum.

UNIT IV: Conditions for Initiation of Proceedings:

1. Cognizance of offences by Magistrate (Sections: 210-213, 215, 218)
2. Complaints to Magistrate (Sections: 223, 224, 225)
3. Commencement of Proceedings before Magistrate: (Sections: 226, 228, 229, 230, 232).

Case Laws:

1. Hussain Ara Kahatoon v. State of Bihar 1979, Cr.L.J. 1036 (SC)
2. Moti Ram v. Stateof M.P. 1978, Cr.L.J. 1703
3. Virsa Singh v. State 1992 Cr.L.J. 104 (Del).
4. State of Rajasthan v. Bal Chand 1978 Cr.L.J. 195
5. Shambu Das v. State of Assam AIR 2010 SC 3300
6. Lalita Kumari v. Govt. of U.P. AIR 2014 SC 187
7. Madhu Limaya v. SDM Moughfur AIR 1971 SC 2486
8. D.K. Basu v.State of West Bengal 1997 Cr.L.J. 743 (SC)
9. Nandani Satpathy v. P.L. Dani.

Recommended Readings:

1. R.V. Kelkar, Criminal Procedure
2. S.N. Mishra, Code of Criminal Procedure
3. D.D. Basu
4. S.M.A Qadri Police and Law- A Socio Legal Study
5. M.D. Mir Crime and Criminal Justice System in India
6. Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE-I

4 Credits

Paper: IV [Code–BALLB26704C] **Max. Marks=100**
Time Duration: 3 Hours **Theory= 80**
Continuous Assessment=20

Note: The subject includes the comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of processes employed by various stakeholders in the administration of civil justice delivery. 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 8 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objective: The objective of this paper is to introduce the law students to the processes and procedures adopted in civil courts for effective dispensation of civil cases.

Learning Outcome: After the completion of this course, the student will be able to comprehend the complex processes of the civil justice system including the jurisdiction of civil courts, filing of important documents/applications, contents of these documents/applications, conduct of cases and processes of compensation and so on.

Teaching Methodology: The teaching of Civil Procedure Code–I shall adopt a student-centred, interactive and application-oriented approach. Since the subject deals with the procedural framework governing civil litigation, emphasis shall be placed on developing students' ability to interpret statutory provisions and apply them to practical legal situations.

The course shall be delivered through a combination of interactive lectures, statutory reading, case-law analysis, problem-based learning, group discussions, legal drafting exercises, moot-court/mock-trial activities and classroom simulations. Relevant provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, including the Sections and Orders prescribed in the syllabus, shall be explained with the help of practical examples and judicial decisions.

Students shall be encouraged to analyse hypothetical fact situations relating to jurisdiction, res judicata, stay of suits, institution and transfer of suits, service of summons, pleadings, plaints, written statements, set-off, counter-claim, parties to suits, appearance and non-appearance of parties, admissions and inherent powers of courts. Case studies and leading judgments shall be used to connect statutory provisions with their judicial interpretation.

Particular emphasis shall be placed on **clinical and practical learning** in Unit III and Unit IV. Students shall undertake drafting exercises involving plaints, written statements and procedural applications. Mock civil proceedings and role-play exercises shall be conducted to familiarise students with the stages of a civil trial and the procedural consequences of the conduct of parties.

The teaching-learning process shall also include short quizzes, problem questions, student presentations, case-law assignments and continuous classroom assessment. This methodology aims to develop students' conceptual understanding, legal reasoning, statutory interpretation, research skills, drafting ability and practical knowledge of civil procedure.

Unit I:

1. Important concepts in the definition clause like judgment, decree, judgment debtor, decree holder, legal representatives, public officer, foreign court, foreign judgment, mesne profits, government pleader.
2. Jurisdiction of courts as per section 9.
3. Stay on suits and Res-Judicata and their usage in a civil trial
4. Effect of foreign judgment, section 13 and 14.

Unit II:

1. The filing of suits in the competent courts, section 15 to 20
2. Transfer and withdrawal of cases, section 24
3. Law governing Summons and its modes, Section 27 and 28, O V (R1 to 19) (R 20 to 29)

Unit III:

1. Pleadings in general and its amendment OVI R 1, 2, 4, 14,15, 16 & 17
2. Rules of plaint, O IV, O VII.
3. Rules of written statement, set off and counter claim O VIII.
4. Parties to the suit, O I
5. Frame of suit O 2 R 1,2,3

Unit IV:

1. Appearance of parties, consequence of their non-appearance, and remedies O IX
2. Examination of parties by the court and its importance O X
3. Admissions O XII.
4. Miscellaneous: enlargement of time, caveat, inherent powers of the court
5. Miscellaneous: amendment of *judgments* etc and general power to amend, section 152/153

CLINICAL COURSE–II

(Professional Ethics and Bar–Bench Relations)

4 Credits

Paper: V [Code–BALLB26705CL] **Total Marks=100**
Time Duration: 2:30 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:

The question paper shall be of 60 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 04 questions, one question from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 7 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 12 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Part B shall be carrying 40 marks, the assessment/evaluation of the student for these 40 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.

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:

1. Supreme Court Cases and Disciplinary, Committee of Bar Council of India
2. V.C. Rangadurai vs. D. Gopalan; AIR1979 SC281
3. R. D. Saxena vs. Balram Prasad Sharma; AIR 2000 SC 2912= (2000) 7 SCC 264
4. New India Assurance Co. Ltd. vs. A.K.Saxena; AIR 2004 SC 311
5. Daroga Singh and ors. vs. B.K. Pandey; (2004) 5 SCC 26
6. Lalit Mohan Das vs. Advocate General, Orissa and Another; AIR 1957 SC250
7. Dinesh Chandra Pandey vs. H/C of M.P.; AIR 2010 SC 3055
8. Indian Council of Legal Aid and Advice vs. BCI; AIR 1995 SC 691
9. Harish Uppal Vs. U.O.I., 2003 AIR SCW 43
10. In Re D. C. Saxena, AIR 1996 SC 2481
11. Rajendra Nagrath vs. L. Vohra; AIR 2009 M.P 131
12. A.S. Mohammad Rafi vs. State of T.N.;AIR 2011 SC 308
13. Chandra Shekhar Soni v Bar Council of Rajasthan and Ors. AIR 1983 SC 1012
14. Satishkumar Sharma v Bar Council of Himachal Pradesh AIR 2001 SC 509.
15. Smt. Siya Baiv Sitaram Singh BCI Tr. Case No. 8/1987.
16. Babulal v Subhash Jain Tr. Case No.115/1996.
17. Kamal Prasad Mishra v Mehilal D.C. Appeal No. 55 of 2000.
18. C. v R. BCI Tr. CaseNo.35-36/1982
19. Secretary Karnataka Khadi Gram Udyog Samyukta Sangha, Bengeri Hubli v J.S.Kulkarni BCI Tr. Case No.12/1990.
20. A. v B.-1 & B-2 BCI Tr. Case No.48/1997.
21. C. v R. BCI Tr. Case No. 35/2005.
22. Shri Ashok Singhal v Kanwar Sangram Singh BCI Tr. Case No. 24/2005.
23. Devinder Singh Deol v Mohinder Singh Chawla D C Appeal No.45/2003
24. Mohinder Singh Chawla v Devinder Singh Deoal DC Appeal No.16/2004.
25. Shant Sharan Mishra v Narotham Das Gupta BCI Tr. Case No.109/1999.
26. Mata Prasad v Anjani Kumar Sinha BCI Tr. Case No. 80/2000.

Smt. A. Mary Jayav Shri S. H. Gowse Azam BCI Tr. Case No119/2008

Learning 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.

Learning Outcome: After the completion of this course, the student will be able to comprehend the ethics and etiquettes of lawyering and how to deal with professional domain during practice in courts.

Teaching Methodology: The course will employ a practical and student-centred methodology through lectures, case-law analysis, statutory interpretation, professional conduct rules, classroom discussions, debates, and problem-based learning. Emphasis will be placed on ethical decision-making, advocates' duties, professional misconduct, standards of conduct, and Bar–Bench relations through landmark cases, hypothetical situations, moot exercises, and contemporary professional issues.

Unit-I- Legal Ethics

1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Legal Ethics.
   - 1.1 Need and Scope of Ethical Code for Lawyers.
   - 1.2 Legal Ethics & professional responsibility for Lawyers.
   - 1.3 Seven Lamps of Advocacy.
2. The Advocates Act, 1961
   - 2.1 Constitution and functions of Bar Council of India;
   - 2.2 Constitution and functions of State Bar Councils;
   - 2.3 Powers of Bar Council of India & State Bar Councils.
3. Bar-Bench Relationship-Nature and Extent.
4. Rights & Duties of Advocates.
5. Admission & Enrolment of Advocates.

Unit-II Contempt of Court

1. Contempt of Court: Meaning, Classification and Scope.
2. Classification of Contempt;
3. Punishment for Contempt & Purging of Contempt.
   - 3.1 Procedure in Contempt proceedings.
   - 3.2 High Court & Supreme Court Rules to regulate contempt Proceedings.
4. Constitutionality of Contempt Law.

Unit-III: Supreme Court Rules, 2015.

1. Offices of the Court;
2. Advocates;
3. Constitution of Division courts and powers of single Judge;
4. Appellate jurisdiction;
5. Appeals on certificate by High Court;
6. Provisions regarding Special Leave Petition under Article 136 of Constitution in Civil & Criminal matters.

Unit-IV Jammu & Kashmir High Court Rules, 1999

1. Officers of the Court;
   - 1.1 Powers and functions of Registrar;
2. Classification of proceedings in the High Court.
3. Caveats.
4. Jurisdiction of Single Judge & Benches of the Court.
5. Appeals, Revisions, References, Review.

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 Law Publications.
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 Law Agency.
7.Krishnamurthy on Advocacy
8.Legal Ethics by Kent D. Kaufmann.
9.Advocacy and Professional Ethics By K. Gururaja CHARI, Gaurav Mehta.
10.Problems inLegalEthics,11th Edition. Richard C. Wydick, Rex R. Perschbacheretal.

NDPS and Law

4 Credits

Paper VI [Code–BALLB26706S] **Max. Marks=80**
Time Duration: 3 Hours **Theory =60**
Continuous Assessment=20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of NDPS law in India. It will explore the possibilities of identifying and analyzing the national and international standards/ legal framework including conventions. 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 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section. **Learning Objective**: The object of this paper is to help students gain thorough understanding of key provisions of and scope of NDPS Act. It will help them to learn about enforcement mechanism and related procedures including role of various agencies.

Learning Outcome: After the completion of this course, the student will be able to adjudge the case of drug traffickers, manufactures, producers and narcotics abusers for conviction and make awareness about drug abuse and its menace and will help the law enforcement in prohibition, control and regulation of narcotic and psychotropic substance in society.

Teaching Methodology: The teaching methodology shall comprise of Lectures, Presentations, visit to forensic laboratories.

Unit-I Introduction

1.1. Origin, Need and Growth of Narcotics and Psychotropic Law in India: Development phases.
1.2. Important Definitions under Section 2 of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985
1.3. Authorities and Officers under Act: (Section 4-6)
1.4. Incidence of Narco-Crime and its Impact in India

Unit-II PROHIBITION, CONTROL AND REGULATION

2.1. Section 3; Section 8 and 8 B.; Section 27 and 27; Section 36 and 36 A; Section 37; Section 38; Section 41; Section 50, 51 and 52 and 52 A, 53 A and 54 and Section 64 A
2.2. Quantity Based Sentencing; Death Penalty and Treatment for Drug Dependence.
2.1.2. Section 15-20, Section 23-25A,; Section 29-30,; Section 31-33
2.1.3. Bail under NDPS Act.

Unit-III National Management on NDPS.

3. Government Initiatives and Agencies

3.1. The Narco-Coordination Centre (NARCOD) 2016; Seizure Information Management System: (SIMS); National Drug Abuse Survey; Project Sunrise, 2016; Nasha Mukt Bharat or Drug-Free India Campaign: Overview
3.2. National Drug Policy.
3.3. Judicial Response to Narco-Abuse
3.4. Narcotic Control Bureau of India and State Narcotic Control Units

Unit-IV International Management on NDPS.

4. Overview of War on Drugs: Pre and Post Developmental Phases in UNO.
4.1 UN Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

4.2 UN Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1971

4.3 UN Convention on Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988
4.4 Global Drug Trafficking Scenario: Overview
4.5 International Criminal Court and Drug Abuse

Recommended Readings:

4.5.1 Taxmann's Law Relating to Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances – Comprehensive commentary on NDPS Act by Bidyut Kumar Banerjee and Srinivasan Gopal

4.5.2 Digest on NDPS Act, 1985 (Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act) (1988- 2024) By R. Pal & Saumya Chaube (2024 EDITION Lexman)

4.5.3 NDPS Act - Supreme Court's Latest Leading Case Laws: Case Notes- Facts- Findings Of Apex Court Judges & Citations by Jayprakash Bansilal Soman (2023)

4.5.4 ILBCO's NDPS Cases Digest 2000-2023 by Swarn Bhatia Nijhawan (Set of 02 Volumes) International Law Book Company (2022) by Swarn Bhatia Nijhawan

4.5.5 Lectures On Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act By Paramjeet Kaur Baljinder Singh (2022)

4.5.6 Digest On Ndps Act, 1985 Lexman (1988-2022) R B Pal And Saumya Chaube (Lexman, R B Pal, Saumya Chaube) [Hardcover] By Lexman

BALLB 8th Semester

THE BHARATIYA NAGARIK SUREKSHA SANHITA, 2023-II

4 Credits

Paper: I [Code–BALLB24801C] **Max marks= 100**

Time Duration: 3 Hours **Theory=80**

Continuous Assessment= 20

Note: The subject includes the comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of processes employed by various stakeholders in the administration of criminal 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 8 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objective: This course provides a comprehensive overview of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS). It examines foundational concepts of criminal procedure, statutory regulations governing arrest, and legal frameworks for bails and bonds. Additionally, the curriculum addresses legal mechanisms for maintenance, security for keeping the peace, and police investigative powers alongside magisterial authority. Special emphasis is placed on contemporary developments in plea bargaining and the compounding of offences.

Learning Outcome: After the completion of this course, students will critically appraise the foundational principles of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023, and evaluate its systemic impact on contemporary Indian criminal jurisprudence and students will master the essential legal principles of the BNSS. Students will elevate and structure legal proficiency, cultivate the ability to synthesize statutory interpretations and evidentiary arguments with precision, thereby delivering cogent, methodical, and persuasive discourse in both written briefs and oral advocacy concerning proceedings under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita. Students will study why deep investigation is vital, as it supports every strong courtroom outcome.

Teaching methodology: Interactive lectures, group discussions, Format analysis like "charge" form no;33, notice of appearance etc., judgment drafting practice based on thorough examination of witnesses, comparative statutory analysis of cr. p. c and BNSS, case law analysis and problem-based learning. Focusing on student-centered activities rather than rote memorization. These modern techniques help accommodate diverse learning styles and prepare students for real-world challenges.

Unit: I

1.1 Charge and its forms:
1.2 Content of Charges (Section 234)
1.3 Particulars as to time and place and person (Section 235)
1.4 Manner of committing the charge when stated (Section 236)
1.5 Effect of error and when court can alter the charge (Sections 238, 239)
1.6 Joinder of Charge:
1.7 Separate Charge for separate offences (Section 241)
1.8 When offences can be charged together (Sections 242, 243) and trail for more than one offence.
1.9 What persons can be charged jointly Section 246.

Unit-II

2 Various Kinds of Trails

2.1 Trail before Courts: Sections 248, 249, 250, 251, 252 (Plea of Guilt), Section 253, 254.
2.2 Acquittal, Entering defense evidence and arguments. (Sections 255, 256, 257).
2.3 Warrant Trails : (Sections 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266)
2.4 Summon Trails: (Sections: 274 to 278).
2.5 Summary Trails: (Sections 283, 284,285, 286, 287)

Unit-III

1. Plea Bargaining
   a. Meaning and Concept of Plea Bargaining
   b. Usages of Plea Bargaining in Common Law Countries
   c. Plea Bargaining in India: (Sections: 289, 290, 291, 293)
2. Compounding of Offences: (Sections 359, 360, 361, 362)
3. i. References and revision (Sections 436,437,438).
   ii. Appeal (Sections 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419)
   iii. Confirmation of Death Sentence: (Sections: 407, 408, 409, 410).

Unit-IV

5. Bail
   5.1 Grant of Bail and its need and efficiency
   5.2 Principal of bail and not jail-Various Civil Court Decisions
   5.3 Provisions as to Bail and Bonds Sections: 478, 479.
   5.4 Anticipatory bail: Section 482
   5.5 Cancellation of bail (Section 492)
6. Judgment: Sections 392, 393, 394, 395.
   6.1 Victim Compensation Scheme (Section 396)
   6.2 Treatment of Victims and Victims Protection Scheme (Sections 397, 398.
7. Transfer of Criminal cases (Sections 447, 448, 449, 450).

Case Laws:

10. Hussain Ara Kahatoon v. State of Bihar 1979, Cr.L.J. 1036 (SC)
11. Moti Ram v. Stateof M.P. 1978, Cr.L.J. 1703
12. Virsa Singh v. State 1992 Cr.L.J. 104 (Del).
13. State of Rajasthan v. Bal Chand 1978 Cr.L.J. 195
14. Shambu Das v. State of Assam AIR 2010 SC 3300
15. Lalita Kumari v. Govt. of U.P. AIR 2014 SC 187
16. Madhu Limaya v. SDM Moughfur AIR 1971 SC 2486
17. D.K. Basu v.State of West Bengal 1997 Cr.L.J. 743 (SC)
18. Nandani Satpathy v. P.L. Dani.

Recommended Readings:

7. R.V. Kelkar, Criminal Procedure
8. S.N. Mishra, Code of Criminal Procedure
9. D.D. Basu
10. S.M.A Qadri Police and Law- A Socio Legal Study
11. M.D. Mir Crime and Criminal Justice System in India
12. Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE -II

4 Credits

Paper: II [Code–BALLB26802C] **Max marks=100**
Time: 3 Hours **Theory=80**
Continuous Assessment= 20

Note: The subject includes the comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of processes employed by various stakeholders in the administration of civil justice delivery. 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 8 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objective: The objective of this paper is to introduce the law students to the processes and procedures adopted in civil courts for effective dispensation of civil cases.

Learning Outcome: After the completion of this course, the student will be able to comprehend the complex processes of the civil justice system including the jurisdiction of civil courts, filing of important documents/applications, contents of these documents/applications, conduct of cases and processes of compensation and so on.

Teaching methodology: The course will adopt a **student-centred, problem-based and experiential learning approach** rather than relying primarily on conventional lectures. The teaching will integrate statutory interpretation, case-law analysis, practical exercises, simulations, technology-assisted learning and continuous assessment.

1. **Problem-Based Learning (PBL)**
   Students will be presented with practical civil-procedure problems and required to identify the relevant provisions of the CPC and suggest appropriate remedies.
2. **Case-Law Method**
   Important judicial decisions will be analysed through the facts, legal issues, statutory provisions, judicial reasoning and final decision.
3. **Flipped Classroom**
   Students will be provided with selected provisions, judgments or short reading materials before class. Classroom time will focus on discussion, application and problem-solving.
4. **Simulation and Role Play**
   Students will simulate proceedings involving:
   - Framing of issues
   - Temporary injunctions
   - Appointment of receivers
   - Appeals
   - Execution proceedings
   - ADR/mediation proceedings
5. **Drafting-Based Learning**
   Students will undertake practical drafting exercises such as applications for interim relief, appeals, execution applications and applications relating to indigency.
6. **Collaborative Learning**
   Students will work in small groups to analyse hypothetical cases, prepare arguments and present their conclusions before the class.
7. **Visual and Digital Learning**
   Flowcharts, timelines, presentations, digital case databases and online legal resources will be used to explain complex procedural mechanisms.
8. **Comparative and Analytical Learning**
   Students will compare related provisions—for example, **first appeal and second appeal**, **review and appeal**, **attachment and sale in execution**, and different **ADR mechanisms**.
9. **Clinical/Experiential Learning**
   Wherever feasible, students will be exposed to actual or simulated court proceedings, mediation centres and execution proceedings to connect classroom learning with legal practice.
10. **Continuous and Formative Assessment**
    Learning will be assessed through short quizzes, case analysis, class presentations, drafting assignments, problem questions and participation in simulations rather than relying exclusively on a final examination.

Unit I:

1. Suits against governments and the procedure involved in such matters section 79 &80 and O XXVII.
2. Suits by and against minors and persons of unsound mind, OXXXII.
3. Suits by indigent persons, OXXXIII

4. Suit where interest of public at large is involved, section 91 and 92.
5. Summary suits, OXXXVI.

Unit II:

1. Importance of issues, its framing and amendment, OXIV R1 to 5.
2. Commissions (section 75 and O XXVI)
3. Importance of section 89 and the alternate dispute resolution mechanism.
4. Appointment of receiver O XL
5. Application, acceptance and rejection of interim relief by the courts: OXXXIX R1 to R 5.

Unit III: (Execution proceedings)

1. Review and Appeal: Section 114, first appeal and second appeal (section 96 & 100, O XLI R 1,2,3,3-A), powers (section 107)
2. Interlocutory orders.
3. Judgements and decrees, section 33 and O XX R 1 to 5A, 6 to 11.
4. Application for restitution.

Unit IV:

1. Execution of decrees and powers of such court, section 38 &39 and section 42,47, 51, 55 to 59 and OXXI R 3, 5, 6, 10,11,26
2. Money decrees: Modes of paying money under decree.
3. Sale under execution: OXXXI R 64,65,66,67 &74.
4. Property liable to be attached: Section 60.

FORENSIC SCIENCE AND LAW

4 Credits

Paper: III [Code–BALLB26803C] **Max. Marks=80**
Time Duration: 3 Hours **Theory= 60**
Continuous Assessment = 20

Note: The subject includes a comprehensive and up to date study of various aspects of 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 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objective: This subject is designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of both scientific principles and legal frameworks revolving around application of Forensic Science in Crime Scene Investigations and its role in Criminal Justice System. The key objectives are that it will help students to develop and understand an early grasp of professional and ethical standards in forensic science and law. It will provide the students with full understanding of how forensic science interacts with the legal system, including the role of forensic evidence in criminal investigations and trials. It would help student to establish a solid educational background in science and law to excel in advanced forensic courses as well as appreciation of forensic evidence and role of Criminalistics in Court Rooms. It gives us knowledge as how to apply scientific principles to solve forensic problems in a laboratory setting and will learn the role of an expert witness, including how to present technical terms and complex processes in everyday criminal trails. Provides proper roadmap of correctly applying standard operating procedures (SOPs) in forensic laboratories. The subject aims to prepare students for successful careers in forensic science, law enforcement, crime laboratories, and related fields.

Learning Outcomes: The key outcomes the student can expect are as under:

While studying this subject the student will gain knowledge of how forensic science operates within the legal system, including the admissibility of scientific evidence in court. It will train to use the scientific method in a mindful and adaptive manner, ensuring that the findings while in criminal process in court or laboratory are reliable and valid. You will develop the understanding of evaluating the limitations of forensic techniques in criminal justice dispensation scheme. Hence, these outcomes prepare the students to effectively support the criminal justice system and contribute to the broader community as a steward of justice and peace.

Teaching Methodology: The teaching methodology shall comprise of Lectures, Presentations, visit to forensic laboratories.

Unit I: Introduction

1. Forensic Science: Definition, Meaning and Basic Principles.
2. History and Growth of Forensic Science
3. Scope and Need for Forensic Science.
4. Principles of Forensic Science.

Unit-II Forensic Science and Criminal Justice System

I. Crime, Criminal and Profiling

1. Crime & Criminal Behaviour and Modus Operandi.
2. Criminal Profiling
3. *Corpus Delicti*: Role of Investigating Officers, Prosecution, Scientific Officers, Medico-Legal Examiners.
4. Expert Testimony: Admissibility Standards in Courts under Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 and Bharatiya Sakhshi Adhiniyam, 2023.
5. International Overview: ***Frye & Daubert*** Principles and Emerging Trends
6. Expert Opinion: Judicial Response

Unit III: Working of Forensic Science

1. **Criminalistics and Investigation Techniques: An Overview**

Crime Scene Management & its hierarchy:

Forensic Science and Its Application in Crime Scene Investigation

Advanced Methods of Interrogation: (Deception Detection Test): Polygraph Analysis; Narco-Analysis and its Legality: Future Prospect and Brain-Mapping-EEG, P-300 Wave Test: Limitation of technique.

2. **Evidences: Crime Scene Evidences**

Forensic Evidences: Nature, Scope and Classification

Unit IV: Forensic Science Laboratories

1.Evolution and Origin

2.Current Scenario of FSL's - Services and Functions in India.

3. **Ethics in Forensic Science**

7.1 Code of Ethics for Criminalistics.

4. **Forensic Science**: **Emerging Trends**

4.1 Overview of recent Trends & Instrumentations in Forensic Science.

4.2 Forensic Science related Case Studies

Recommended Readings:

1. A.A. Moenssens, J. Starrs, C.E. Henderson and F.E. Inbau, Scientific Evidence in Civil and Criminal Cases, 4th Edition, The Foundation Press, Inc., New York (1995).
2. R. Saferstein, Criminalistics, 8th Edition, Prentice Hall, New Jersey (2004).
3. J.C. De Ladurantey and D.R. Sullivan, Criminal Investigation Standards, Harper & Row, New York (1980).
4. J. Niehaus, Investigative Forensic Hypnosis, CRC Press, Boca Raton (1999).
5. E. Elaad in Encyclopedia of Forensic Science, Volume 2, J.A. Siegel, P.J. Saukko and G.C. Knupfer (Eds.), Academic Press, London (2000).
6. J.E. Cowger, Friction Ridge Skin, CRC Press, Boca Raton (1983).
7. D.A. Ashbaugh, Quantitative-Qualitative Friction Ridge Analysis, CRC Press, Boca Raton (2000).
8. C. Champod, C. Lennard, P. Margot an M. Stoilovic, Fingerprints and other Ridge Skin Impressions, CRC Press, Boca Raton (2004).
9. Lee and Gaensleen's, Advances in Fingerprint Technology, 3rd Edition, R.S. Ramotowski (Ed.), CRC Press, Boca Raton (2013).
10. M. Byrd, Crime Scene Evidence: A Guide to the Recovery and Collection of Physical Evidence, CRC Press, Boca Raton (2001).
11. T.J. Gardener and T.M. Anderson, Criminal Evidence, 4th Ed., Wadsworth, Belmont (2001).
12. S.H. James and J.J. Nordby, Forensic Science: An Introduction to Scientific and Investigative Techniques, 2nd Edition, CRC Press, Boca Raton (2005).
13. W.J. Tilstone, M.L. Hastrup and C. Hald, Fisher's, Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation, CRC Press, Boca Raton (2013).

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PROPERTY LAW

4 Credits

Paper IV [Code–BALLB26804C] **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 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objective: The primary objectives of this course are to:

- develop an understanding of the legal rules governing the possession, transfer, and use of property;
- explain key legal terms and core principles related to property ownership;
- examine the political and socio-legal foundations of property law in India;
- familiarise students with recent developments in property law.

Learning Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student will:

1. demonstrate understanding of the key doctrines under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 and the Indian Easements Act, 1882;
2. acquire comprehensive knowledge of various modes of property transfer including sale, mortgage, lease, gift, etc;
3. develop critical analytical skills to evaluate legal provisions and assess their social impact;
4. apply legal knowledge effectively to construct coherent arguments and solve practical, real-world problems.

Teaching Methodology: The teaching methodology will consist of lectures combined with case discussions.

Unit I

1. Concept of Property
   - 1.1 Meaning of Property
   - 1.2 Kinds of Property-*Jura in re propria-Jura in re aliena*-Movable, Immovable, Intangible, Tangible.
2. Interpretation Clause-Immovable Property, Attestation, Actionable Claim, Notice.
3. General Principles of Transfer of Property Act.
   - 3.1 What may be transferred?
   - 3.2 Competency to Transfer Property
   - 3.3 Various Conditions relating to Transfer
   - 3.4 Rule against Perpetuity
   - 3.5 Vested and Contingent Interests
   - 3.6 Conditional Transfer
   - 3.7 Doctrine of Election.
   - 3.8 Transfer under *lis pendens*
   - 3.9 Fraudulent Transfer
   - 3.10 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; 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 of Actionable Claims

Unit III

Specific Modes of Transfer by way of creating Limited 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. Difference between mortgage and charge.
Lease: Definition, modes of creating lease; Rights and liabilities of the parties; Determination of lease; Waiver, forfeiture.

Unit IV

Easement: Nature, Incidents, Creation, Extinction, Licenses

Recommended Readings:

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

CLINICAL COURSE-III

(Alternate Dispute Resolution)

4 Credits

Paper: V [Code–BALLB26805CL] **Total Marks=100**

Time Duration: 2:30 Hours **Theory=60**

Project =40 (Project Report=30+VivaVoce=10)

Note: The Clinical paper on Alternate 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 according to the following scheme:

The question paper shall be of 60 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 04 questions, one question from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 7 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 12 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

In Part B the candidate/s shall be required to write a detailed project report on assigned topic in this subject. The students shall also be required to make a project presentation on the assigned topic and appear in the Viva for the same. Part B shall be carrying 40 marks, the assessment/evaluation of the student for these 40 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. **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*

Learning 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 settling disputes between parties.

Learning Outcome: The students will come to learn processes and procedures relating to ADR and in particular Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 and Mediation Act 2023.

Teaching Methodology: The course will employ lectures, case studies, interactive discussions and simulation exercises to provide students with both theoretical knowledge and practical skills in ADR.

Unit–I Understanding Conflict and Disputes

1. Causes for Conflict, Kinds of Conflict, Dispute as a starting point of conflict.
2. Modes of Dispute Resolution: Negotiation, Mediation & Arbitration
3. Limitations of the adversarial process and need for consensual resolution.
4. Growth of Virtual Dispute Resolution.
5. Theory of Restorative Justice and its application
6. Gandhian Principles of non-violent conflict resolution.
7. Traditional Mediation practices in Jammu & Kashmir.

Unit–II Key Concepts in Mediation

1. Mediation as the preferred ADR mode.
2. Elements of Mediation: Definition and Key Characteristics.
3. Nature of Mediation: Voluntary, Consensual, non-coercive, confidential and risk free.
4. Process/Stages of Mediation.
5. Approaches to Mediation.
6. Importance of Communication.

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

1. Decision making techniques, problem-solving tactics, ensuring positive outcomes.
2. Ideal Qualities and Skills of Mediators
3. Code of Ethics for Mediators, Confidentiality Requirements
4. Status of Mediated Agreements: Drafting of agreements, sanctity of mediated agreements.

Unit-IV Mediation Laws in India and Emerging Trends

1. The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (Salient Features)
2. Mediation Laws in India-: The Mediation Act 2023 (Salient Features)
3. Commercial Courts Act 2015(Salient Features)

Recommended Readings:

1. Avtar Singh's *Arbitration and Conciliation and Alternative Dispute Resolution System by Saurabh Bindal (2026)*
2. Gary Born – *International Commercial Arbitration*, Kluwer Law Intl (2020)
3. Redfern & Hunter – *International Arbitration, Oxford University Press* (2023)
4. Lexis Nexis Commentary on The Mediation Act, 2023 (Edition 2025)
5. Showkat Ahmad & Mohammad Yasin-*Law on Mediation as an Alternative to Litigation (2024)*
6. S.R.Myneni-Mediation Law, Allahabad Law Agency, (2025)
7. Nandani Gore-Commentary on Mediation Act, 2023 (Edition 2025)
8. Kevin Marshall- Alexys Santos-ADR Training: Negotiation and Dispute Resolution Workbook (NITA) Aspen Publishing (2022)

COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Paper: VI [Code–BALLB26806S] **Max. Marks=80**
Time Duration:3 Hours **Theory=60**
Continuous Assessment =20

Note: 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 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

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

Teaching Methodology: The teaching methodology shall comprise of Lectures, Presentations, and Comparative Chart Analysis.

Unit I–Introduction

1. Need and Purpose of Comparative Criminal Procedure
2. Models of Criminal Justice System:-
3. Adversarial System; Inquisitorial System; Popular or Hybrid System of Law and Socialist System of Law- An Analysis
4. Crime Control Model and Due Process of Criminal Justice System: Nature an Scope.
5. Common Law System and Civil Law System: Basic Principles & Difference.

Unit II– Working of Criminal Justice Process-I

1. Criminal Procedures Code of Different Countries (USA, UK, France, China and India): An Overview.
2. Stages of Criminal Process:
   - 1.1 Pre-Trail Process: Entry into the System; Arrest and Investigation, Bail, and Prosecution;
   - 1.2 Trail Process- (Adjudication) : Jury System in Trail and Plea Bargaining
   - 1.3 Post- Trial Proceedings: Probation, Parole, Sentencing in Criminal Trail and Compensation and Rehabilitation of Victims

Unit III–Organization of Judicial Structure (USA, UK, France, China and India)

1. Hierarchy of Courts
2. Functionaries of Courts
3. Jurisdiction of Courts

Unit-IV Trail Procedure (USA, UK, France, China and India)

1. Rights of Accused
2. Role of Judges
3. Role of Prosecutors and Defense Attorneys
4. Admissibility of Evidence: Standards
5. Sentencing Policies.

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.
11. Myneni Dr. S.R. Comparative Criminal Procedure, New Era Law Publications)

BALLB 9th Semester

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

4 Credits

Paper I [Code–BALLB26901C] **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 about10-20 words) shall have 8 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section. .

Learning Objective: The course aims to impart theoretical knowledge relating to the concept and scope of Public International Law; facilitate conceptual understanding of its sources and subjects; develop an analytical understanding of the relationship between municipal law and international law; foster critical thinking about the concept of the State and other phenomena of international politics; and build a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between individuals and Public International Law.

Learning Outcome: Students will be able to understand the scope, nature, and contemporary relevance of Public International Law; critically analyze and evaluate the major jurisprudential theories associated with the concept of international law; develop comprehensive knowledge of the sources of international law and the functioning of international institutions; analyze the concepts of statehood, sovereignty, recognition, and succession within the framework of Public International Law; and acquire the knowledge, analytical abilities, and research skills necessary to formulate, synthesize, and critically examine new ideas and undertake research on contemporary and pertinent issues in the field of Public International Law.

Teaching Pedagogy: The course employs diverse teaching methods, including classroom lectures, PowerPoint presentations, case law studies, tutorials, and short documentaries, with continuous evaluation. Emphasis is placed on fostering critical thinking and understanding the various dimensions of public international law, geopolitics and international relations. Students are encouraged to actively engage in discussions, share opinions, and offer critical insights to enhance the teaching-learning process. Practical skills are honed through situational classroom simulations, analysis of international treaty instruments, case law analysis, promoting a deeper grasp of the subject and its intricacies.

Unit-I Introduction to International Law

1. Definition, origin and development of International Law.
2. Nature and Theories of International Law
3. Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law

Unit-II Sources of International Law

1. Sources: Custom, Treaties, General Principles of Law, Judicial Decisions & Juristic Writings.
2. Treaties: Ratification, Reservation, Amendment and Modification

Unit-III Subjects of International Law

1. States: An overview including Rights and Duties
2. Individuals.
3. International Organisations
4. Recognition of States: Nature, form and theories.

Unit-IV Acquisition and State Jurisdiction

1. Modes of Acquisition of Territories by State
2. Jurisdiction: Territorial, Personal, Protective and Universal.
3. Extradition & Asylum.

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

THE BHARATIYA SAKSHYA ADHINIYAM, 2023

(LAW OF EVIDENCE)
4 Credits

Paper II [Code–BALLB26902C] **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 The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam,2023. 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 8 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objective: The objective of this paper is to orient students with importance of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 for establishment of claims and related rules and principles. Object is to provide students with a thorough understanding of relevancy, admissibility and evidentiary value of various types of evidence.

Learning Outcome: The student will be able to apply statutory provisions to fact patterns., appreciate and analyse the role of digital evidence. Focus on how digital evidence is collected, authenticated and challenged in courts. Critically differentiate between traditional and electronic evidence.

Teaching methodology: Students strategically apply examination-in-chief and cross-examination to evaluate the veracity of witness testimony. Interactive discussions and comprehensive lectures, Case law analysis and statutory interpretation, Problem based learning, and moot court simulations, Integration of digital platforms and online legal resources, Document analysis and evidence-based judgment writing exercises.

UNIT I : Application, Definitions and Relevancy of admission, confession , Dying declaration and other relevant facts.

1. Section 1 to 9.
2. Admission: Section 15,16,19,21,25.
3. Confession: Section 22,23,24.
4. Section 26 (a),27,29.

Unit II: Expert evidence, Character evidence, Facts need not to be proved, Hearsay evidence.

1. Opinion of experts (section 39_Evidentiary value of an expert, Ballistic opinion, DNA examination, Brain-Mapping, Narco-analysis, Hand writing examination, Finger impressions, Cyber Expert, Other technical grounds.
2. Section 41, 45,46,49,51,52,53,54,55.

UNIT III: Documentary evidence, Burden of proof, Presumptions and estoppel.

1.Section 56 to 63.
2.Section 66,67,68,70,72,73,74,75.
3.Section 94,95,96.
4.Burden of Proof: Section 104,105,108,109.
5.Presumptions: Section 116,117,118,119.
6.Law of Estoppel: Section 121.

UNIT IV: Witness, Privileged Communication, Accomplice, Examination of witnesses and Improper admission or rejection of evidence.

1. Who may testify: Section 124 to 126.
2. Privileged communications: Section 128, Section 129.
3. Professional communication: Section 132,134.
4. Accomplice: Section 138
5. Examination of witnesses: Section 140 to 143 and 146.
6. Witnesses to character and question to be asked: Section 145,151, 152,153.
7. Cross examination as to previous statement in writing: Section 148.
8. Questions lawful in cross examination and impeaching credit of a witness: Section 149 and 158.
9. Exclusion of evidence to contradict: Section 156.

10.Question by part to his own witness: Section 157.
11. Former statements of witness may be proved to corroborate: Section 160.
12.Refreshing memory: Section 162 and Section 163.
13. Production of documents: Section 165.
14. Judges power to put questions: Section 168.
15. No new trial for improper admission or rejection of evidence: Section 169.
16.Repeal and Savings: Section 170.

Leading cases:

1. Sukhar v/s State of U.P 1999 S.C 3883.AIR.
2. R v/s Foster 172 ER 1261.
3. Queen Empress v/s Abdullah (1885)7All.385(F.B)
4. Brij Mohan v/s Amar Nath AIR 1980JK 54.
5. Pakala Narayan Swami v/s Emperor AIR 1939 P.C 47.
6. khushal Rao v/s State of Bombay 1958 AIR 22. 7.Mh. Innayatullah v/s State of Maharashtra 1976 AIR483.
8. Dagdu v/s State of Maharashtra 1977 SC 3.
9. State of U.P v/s Deoman Upadhya AIR 1960 SC 1125.
10. R.Singh v/s State of Punjab 19761 SCC 181.
11. State v/s Bal Krishnan 1992 Cr.LJ 1872.
12. Satpal v/s Delhi Administration 1976AIR 294.
13. TukaRam v/s State of Maharashtra 1979 AIR SC 185.
14. Union of India v/s Ramaswamy AIR 1997 SC 2055.
15. R.K Dalmia v/s Delhi Administration AIR 1962 SC 1821.
16. Ram Krishnan v/s Savitri Devi 1982.Delhi.
17. Rafiq v/s State of U.P AIR SC 559.
18. Dahyabhai chhaganbhai Thakker v/s State of Gujrat 1964AIR 1563.

Recommended Readings

Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam ,2023(Bare Act).

COMPANY LAW

4 Credits

Paper: III [Code–BALLB26903C] **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 8 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objective: The objective of the paper is to provide insight into formation and winding up of companies besides corporate administration.

Learning Outcome: After the completion of this course, the student will be able to comprehend the complex processes of management of companies and compliance guidelines for incorporation, formation and winding of company.

Teaching Methodology: This will comprise of lecture method, interactive sessions, cooperative and collaborative learning and case study method.

Unit-I

1. Concept, meaning and nature of a company, advantages of incorporation separate legal entity, limited liability, perpetual succession.
2. Lifting of corporate veil – grounds.
3. Kinds of Companies.
4. Memorandum of Association–Various Clauses–Alteration therein– Doctrine of Ultra Vires.

Unit-II

1. Articles of Association–Binding Force–Its relation with Memorandum of Association.
2. Doctrine of Constructive Notice and Indoor Management– Exceptions.
3. Prospectus, Issue-Liability for Mis-statements–Statements in Lieu of Prospects.
4. Promoters–Position–Duties and Liabilities.

Unit-III Shares–General Principles of Allotment

1. Statutory Restrictions–Issue of Shares at Premium \
2. Sweat Equity Shares.
3. Shares–De-materialized Shares (DEMAT).
4. Shareholder – Who can be and who cannot be a shareholder
5. Modes of becoming a Shareholder–
6. Call on shares
7. Share Capital–Kinds.
8. Power of a Company to buy its own Securities.
9. Dividend.

Unit-IV

1. Debentures–Meaning-Fixed and Floating Charge – Kinds of Debentures–Shareholder and Debenture Holder.
2. Directors–Positions–Powers and Duties of Directors.
3. Independent directors – Overview
4. Corporate Social Responsibility.
5. Different Types of Winding Up of Company.
6. Merger and Acquisition of Company.
7. Takeover Code– Role of SEBI

Recommended Reading:

1. Annual Survey of Indian Laws, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi
2. Avtar Singh: Indian Company Law Companies Act, 2013
3. L. C. B. Gower, Principles of Modern Company Law
4. Palmer, Palmer‘s Company Law
5. R. R. Pennington, Company Law
6. Ramaiya, Guide to the Companies Act
7. S.M. Shah, Lectures on Company Law

TAXATION LAWS-I

4 Credits

Course: IV [Code–BALLB26904C] **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 8 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning 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 revenue by the state. The present paper has broadly dealt with the main tax statutes falling on direct and indirect tax radar in India.

Learning Outcome: The learned will learn the importance of taxation cases in India and will be able to comprehend the complexities of those cases where assessor has been declared as tax avoider or tax evader.

Teaching Methodology: The course will be taught through a blend of interactive lectures, statutory interpretation, case-law analysis, and practical problem-solving exercises, enabling students to understand the concepts and application of Income Tax and GST laws. Relevant provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and CGST Act, 2017, along with illustrations, judicial decisions, tax computation exercises, and contemporary examples, will be used to develop students' analytical and practical understanding. Class discussions, quizzes, case studies and problem-based learning will further facilitate active participation and application of tax principles to real-life situations.

Unit-I: Principles of Taxation

1. History of Tax Law in India
2. Basics Definitions:
   - 2.1 Person, Income, Assesse, Deemed Income, Agriculture Income, Assessment Year, Previous Year, Resident- Non –Resident, Set-Off and Carry Forward Rule, Clubbing of Income.
3. Basis of Charge in Income: Section 4-9

Unit-II Heads of Income & Income Tax Authorities

1. Income from Salary (Sections: 15-17)
2. Income from House Property (Section 22-25, and 27)
3. Income from Business and Profession (Sections 28, 29, 32 AB, 33, 33c and 37)
4. Income from Other Sources
5. Deductions (Sections: 80-88)
6. Income Tax Authorities (Section 116-119)
7. Powers of Income Tax Authorities (Section 131-136)
8. Procedure for Assessment (Sections 139-158)
9. Appeal and Revision Provisions (Section 246-264)
10. Offences and Procedures (Section 276 to 280D)

Unit-III Goods and Service Tax [GST- I]

1. GST, Need, Concept and Genesis
2. Input Tax Credit (Section 16-21)
3. Accounts and Records (Section 35-36)
4. Return of Tax (Section 37-48)
5. Payment of Tax (Section 49-53)

Unit-IV Goods and Service Tax [GST- II]

1. Assessment (Section 59-64)
2. Appeals and Revisions (Section 107-121)
3. Offences and Penalties (Section 122-138)

4. GST Council: Constitution and Powers
5. Introduction of GST in J & K

Recommended Readings:

1. A. C. Sampat Iyengar, Three Taxes
2. Annual Survey of Indian Law, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.
3. Bhagwati Prasad, Direct Taxes: Law & Practice, Wisha Prakasan, New Delhi.
4. Income Tax in India 1860-2001 by Indian Tax Foundation, India.
5. K. Chaturvediand S.M Pithisaria, Income Tax Law
6. Kanga & Palkhivala: Income Tax Law.
7. Kunwar Deo Prasad, Taxation in Ancient India.
8. Policy issue in Designing a system of Income tax, Indian Tax Foundation, India.
9. Tax incidence studies in India- A Survey, Indian Tax Foundation.
10. Tax Reforms inIndia1991-2001Indian Tax Foundation.
11. Taxman, Tax Planning & Management.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW-I

4 Credits

Course: V [Code–BALLB26905C] **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 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 8 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Course Objective:

1. To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of new labour codes in India
2. To enable students to critically comprehend legislative provisions related to industrial relations.
3. To make critical examinations of various legal aspects concerning industrial disputes, trade union regulations
4. To familiarize students with the functions and responsibilities of different authorities established under various labour and industrial legislations.
5. Emphasis will be placed on a detailed exploration of legal provisions addressing the health, safety, and welfare of workers, employees, and labourers in India
6. To address the intricate legal challenges associated with the unorganized labour sector in India.

Course Outcome:

1. Gain proficiency in fundamental principles of Labour and Industrial laws, regulations, and fundamental concepts.
2. Apply analytical skills to interpret and implement Labour and Industrial Laws rules and concepts in real-world scenarios.
3. Conduct critical analysis and assessment of diverse Labour and Industrial Law doctrines.
4. Exhibit the capacity to approach legal challenges with a lawyer's mindset, showcasing fundamental proficiency in professional legal skills for competent analysis, reasoning, and problem-solving.

Teaching Methodology: The syllabus will be taught through interactive lectures, statutory interpretation, and conceptual discussions focusing on the Code on Wages, 2019 and the Code on Industrial Relations, 2020. Case laws, practical illustrations, hypothetical problems, and contemporary labour disputes will be used to explain concepts such as minimum wages, bonus, trade unions, strikes, lock-outs, lay-off and retrenchment. Students will be encouraged to participate in problem-based learning, classroom discussions, and short presentations to develop analytical and application-oriented skills. Emphasis will be placed on critical evaluation of labour legislation in the context of workers' rights, industrial harmony, social justice, and changing employment relations.

Unit-I: The Code on Wages, 2019

1. Definitions-S. 2(g), 2(k), 2(l), 2(v), 2(y), 2(z), Concept of Minimum Wage, Fair Wage, Living Wage, Wage Theories.
2. Procedure for Payment and Fixation of Minimum Wages, Revision, Mode of Payment of Wages, Authorised and Unauthorised Deductions.

Unit-II: The Code on Wages, 2019

1. Payment of Bonus, Computation, Disqualifications, Central Advisory and State Advisory Boards- Functions.
2. Deduction and Recovery of Bonus, Reference of Disputes, Penalties.

Unit-III: The Code on Industrial Relations, 2020

1. Definitions-S. 2(c), 2(d), 2(e), 2(l), 2(m), 2(p), 2(q), 2(r), 2(t), 2(u), 2(zh), 2(zi), 2(zk), 2(zl).

2.Bipartite Forums, Registration and Dissolution of Trade Unions, Civil and Criminal Immunity of Registered Trade Unions.

Unit-IV: The Code on Industrial Relations, 2020

1. Nature and Concept of Industry, Industrial Dispute, Voluntary Reference of Disputes to Arbitration, Mechanism for Resolution of Industrial Disputes.
2. Strikes and Lock Out- Prohibition, Lay-off and Retrenchment- Procedure, Worker Re-Skilling, Unfair Labour Practices, Offences and Penalties.

Suggested Readings:

1. Dr. Nayeem Ahmad Bhat, Codifiying Labour Welfare: An Analysis of India's New Labour Regime, Crestwood Publishers, Ist Edition, 2026.
2. Dr. Bhagyashree A. Despande, Textbook on Labour and Industrial Laws, Central Law Publications, 2nd Edition, 2026.
3. K. M. Pillai (2019). Labour and Industrial Laws. 16th Ed., Allahabad Law Agency.
4. S.N. Mishra (2011). Labour and Industrial Laws. 26th Ed. Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
5. Dr. V.G. Goswami. (2011). Labour and Industrial Laws. vol.-1, Central Law Agency, Ninth Edition.
6. S.C. Srivastava (1985). Treatise on Social security and Labour Law. Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
7. Dr. G.Q.Mir. (2001). Women Workers and the Law. Valley Book House, Srinagar.
8. V.G. Goswami (2004). Labour & Industrial Laws. 8th Ed., Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
9. K.D.Srivastava (1991). Commentaries on Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. 4th Ed., Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
10. P.L Malik (2007). Handbook of Labour and Industrial Law. 11th Ed., Eastern Book Company, Delhi.
11. Annual Survey of Indian Law, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.
12. The Code on Wages, 2019, The Code on Industrial Relations, 2020, The Code on Social Security, 2020 and The Code on Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions, 2020.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

4 Credits

Paper: VI [Code–BALLB26906S] **Max. Marks=100**
Time Duration: 2:30 Hours **Theory= 60**
Project Work= 40

Note: The paper on Intellectual Property Law has 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:

The question paper shall be of 60 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 04 questions, one question from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 7 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 12 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

In Part B the candidate/s shall be required to write a detailed project report on assigned topic in this subject. The students shall also be required to make a project presentation on the assigned topic and appear in the Viva for the same. Part B shall be carrying 40 marks, the assessment/evaluation of the student for these 40 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.

The distribution of these 40 marks shall be as follows:

iii. Project Report / Seminar Report / Case Study Report / Research Paper Report (30 marks)

iv. *Viva Voce: 10 Marks*

Learning Objective:

- To provide students with a fundamental understanding of different types of Intellectual Property Rights and the relevant international legal instruments;
- To examine key Indian statutes relating to Copyright, Patents, Trademarks, Geographical Indications, and Plant Varieties and analyse these legal provisions through case laws and related study materials;
- To study the practical application of IPRs and issues related to their infringement.

Learning Outcome: At the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. understand the social, economic, and technological implications of the Intellectual Property regime;
2. analyse the case laws, statutory provisions, and judicial interpretations with reference to the Copyright Act, 1957, the Patents Act, 1970, and the Trade Marks Act, 1999.
3. evaluate the applicability and relevance of existing IP laws in an evolving, technology driven society;
4. analyse the significance of protecting Plant Varieties, Geographical Indications, and Traditional Knowledge.

Teaching Methodology: The course will be conducted through lectures, project work and presentations.

Unit-I

1. Copyright– Historical Perspective
2. Meaning, Scope and Subject Matter of Copyright
3. Assignment & Licensing
4. Infringement of Copyright and Remedies
5. Doctrine of Fair Use
6. Copyright and Technology

Unit-II

1. Trademarks –Definition and Meaning
2. Nature, Purpose &Transmission
3. Infringement of Trade Mark & Passing off
4. Remedies
5. Domain Name Disputes

Unit-III

1. Patents-Meaning and Genesis
2. Nature & Scope of Patents
3. Procedure for grant of Patents.

4. Licensing of Patents.
5. Rights and obligations of a Patentee
6. Infringement
7. Relevant Provisions of TRIPS

Unit-IV

1. Geographical Indications
   - 1.1 Definitions
   - 1.2 Registration
   - 1.3 Infringement
   - 1.4 Remedies
   - 1.5 International Legal Regime
2. Protection of Plant Varieties and Framer's Rights

Recommended Readings:

1. W.R. Cornish, Intellectual Iroperty: Patents, Copyright, Trade Marks and Allied Rights, Sweet and Maxwell.
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 of India (Pvt) Ltd., Allahabad
7. B.L. Wadehra, Law Relating to Intellectual Property.
8. Chris Reed, Computer Law.
9. Encyclopaedia of Intellectual Property Law.
10. Annual Survey of Indian Law, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.
11. V. K. Ahuja, Intellectual Property Rights.

BALLB 10th Semester

TAXATION LAWS-II

4 Credits

Course: I [Code–BALLB261001C] **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 about10-20 words) shall have 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 7 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 12 marks each. Any three questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section. .

Learning 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 revenue by the state. The present paper has broadly dealt with the main tax statutes falling on direct and indirect tax radar in India.

Learning Outcome: The learned will learn the importance of taxation cases in India and will be able to comprehend the complexities of those cases where assessor has been declared as tax avoider or tax evader.

Teaching Methodology: The syllabus will be taught through interactive lectures, statutory interpretation, case-law analysis and practical problem-solving, with emphasis on the application of the CGST Act, 2017. Students will engage in tax computation exercises, hypothetical case studies, assessment problems and classroom discussions to develop practical understanding of tax liability, GST compliance, input tax credit, assessment and appellate remedies.

Unit-I- Taxation Law: Good & Service Tax

1. Introduction GST
2. Historical Background of GST
3. Constitutional Background of GST Council
4. Difference between Direct and Indirect Taxes
5. Difference between Tax and Fee

Unit-II- Structure of GST Act, 2017

1. C–GST Act, 2017
2. S-GST Act, 2017
3. I-GST, 2017
4. U-GST, 2017
5. Compensation to States Act, 2017

Unit-III- GST-II

1. Levy of GST
2. Reserve Charge Mechanism
3. Input Tax Credit
4. Exemption from GST
5. Composition Scheme

Unit-IV- GST- III

1. Inspection, Search, Seizure and Assets (Section 67-72)
2. Appeals and Revisions (Section 107-121)
3. Offences and Penalties (Section 122-138)
4. GST Council: Constitution and Powers
5. Introduction of GST in J & K

Recommended Readings:

1. A.C. Sampat Iyengar, Three Taxes
2. Annual Survey of Indian Law, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.
3. Bhagwati Prasad, Direct Taxes: Law & Practice, Wisha Prakasan, New Delhi.
4. Income Tax in India 1860-2001 by Indian Tax Foundation, India.
5. K. Chaturvediand S.M Pithisaria, Income Tax Law
6. Kanga & Palkhivala: Income Tax Law.
7. Kunwar Deo Prasad, Taxation in Ancient India.
8. Policy issue in Designing a system of Income tax, Indian Tax Foundation, India.
9. Tax incidence studies in India- A Survey, Indian Tax Foundation.
10. Tax Reforms inIndia1991-2001Indian Tax Foundation.
11. Taxman, Tax Planning & Management.

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

4 Credits

Paper: II [Code–BALLB261002C] **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 8 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

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

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will gain foundational knowledge of key environmental laws and regulations at the national and international levels.
2. Students will develop the ability to analyze and interpret legal frameworks aimed at environmental protection and sustainable development.
3. Students will learn to apply environmental laws to real world situations, addressing issues such as pollution, conservation and climate change.

Unit–I Environmental Pollution-General

1. Environment: meaning, Environment Pollution
2. Historical Development of Environmental Laws in India.
3. Nuisance: Indian Penal Code, Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes. Meaning and Concepts. Old Laws and New Interpretations–Absolute and No-fault Liability under Environmental Laws.
4. Constitutional Provisions–Articles14, 19 (1) (g), 48-A, 51A. g., Art.21- Right to Wholesome Environment–Evolution and Application, PIL and Protection of Environment.

Unit-II Prevention of Water and Air Pollution

1. Water & Air and Pollution Control Acts: Summary.
2. Standards, CPCB and SPCB, Consent Mechanism, Control Areas and Restraint Orders
3. Citizen Suit and Access to Environmental Information
4. Corporate and Governmental Liability for Environmental Offences

Unit-III Environmental Protection

1. Environmental Protection Act 1986 and Other Environmental Legislations.
2. Powers of Central Government and Policing of Pollution.
3. Rules:

3.1 Bio-medical Waste Rules
3.2 Hazardous Waste Rules
3.3 Ozone Depletion Substances Rules
3.4 Solid Waste Management
3.5 Noise Pollution Control Rules
3.6 Electronic Waste Rules.

4. Environmental Impact Assessment
5. Environmental Courts, National Green Tribunal Act, 2010

Unit-IV-International Environmental Law and Norms

1. Stockholm Declaration
2. Climate Change Convention and Subsequent Developments
3. Ozone Depletion.

4. International & Environmental Principles.
4.1 Sustainable Development.
4.2 Public Trust Doctrine.
4.3 Precautionary Principle.
4.4 Polluter Pays Principle.

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

1. Biological Diversity of J&K and Ladakh, Medicinal Plant Diversity Application and Application of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 to J&K.
2. Forests and Forest Dwellers in J&K and Application of Forest Rights Act, 2006 to J&K Common Property and State Property.
3. Preservation and Protection of Lakes, Waterways and Wetlands in J&K.
4. Preservation of Specified Trees and Water Resources.
5. 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 Environmental Law in India..
9. IyerV.R Krishna Environmental Pollution and the Law.
10. DalLake: The Scattered Legal Regulatory Mechanism and Integrated Pollution Control, Kashmir University 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 hock Environmental Class Actions to Civil Courts
12. Private Enforcement to 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, IssueII (1995), pp.163-193
14. Nuisance Law under the New Environmental Laws: Preserved or Pre- empted, Kashmir University Law 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, Satyam Law International.
17. Annual Survey of Indian Law, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.

International Documents

1 Stockholm Conference, 1972.
2 Ozone Convention, 1985.
3 Climate Change Convention, Treaty, 1992, The Kyoto Protocol 1997, The Paris Agreement, 2015.

Local Legislations

1. J&K Wildlife (Protection)Act,1978
2. J&K Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act,1934
3. J&K Forest (Protection)ForceAct,2001
4. 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, 2000.
5. Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016.

6. Ozone Depletion (Substances and Control) Rules, 2000.
7. Hazardous Waste Management Rules, 2016.
8. Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
9. E-Waste Rules, 2016.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAWS-II

4 Credits

Course: III[Code–BALLB261003C] **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 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 8 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Course Objective:

1. To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of new labour codes in India.
2. To enable students to critically comprehend legislative provisions related to industrial relations.
3. To make critical examinations of various legal aspects concerning industrial disputes, trade union regulations.
4. To familiarize students with the functions and responsibilities of different authorities established under various labour and industrial legislations.
5. Emphasis will be placed on a detailed exploration of legal provisions addressing the health, safety, and welfare of workers, employees, and labourers in India
6. To address the intricate legal challenges associated with the unorganized labour sector in India.

Course Outcome:

1. Gain proficiency in fundamental principles of Labour and Industrial laws, regulations, and fundamental concepts.
2. Apply analytical skills to interpret and implement Labour and Industrial Laws rules and concepts in real-world scenarios.
3. Conduct critical analysis and assessment of diverse Labour and Industrial Law doctrines.
4. Exhibit the capacity to approach legal challenges with a lawyer's mindset, showcasing fundamental proficiency in professional legal skills for competent analysis, reasoning, and problem-solving.

Teaching Methodology: The syllabus will be taught through interactive lectures, doctrinal analysis, and discussion of key provisions of the Codes, with emphasis on the relevant statutory definitions, rights, duties, and institutional mechanisms. Case laws, practical illustrations, hypothetical situations, and contemporary labour-law developments will be used to facilitate conceptual understanding and application of the provisions. Students will also engage in classroom discussions, problem-based learning, and short presentations on selected themes. The methodology will encourage students to critically analyse the Codes from the perspectives of social justice, workers' rights, occupational safety, and labour welfare.

Unit-I: The Code on Social Security, 2020

1. Nature and Scope of Social Security
2. Definitions-S. 2(24), 2(26), 2(27), 2(28), 2(29), 2(32), 2(34), 2(35), 2(36), 2(41), 2(42), 2(52), 2(55), 2(56), 2(83).
3. Social Security Organisations-Constitution and Disqualifications.
4. Employee's State Insurance- Contribution, Benefits and ESI Fund.

Unit-II: The Code on Social Security, 2020

1. Payment of Gratuity- Continuous Service, Determination, Compulsory Insurance.
2. Right to Payment of Maternity Benefit, Forfeiture of Maternity Benefit.
3. Employee's Compensation- Employer's Liability, Determination of Amount of Compensation, Distribution of Compensation.
4. Social Security Schemes for Unorganised Workers.

Unit-III: The Code on Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions, 2020

1.Definitions- S. 2(za), 2(zb), 2(zd), 2(zi), 2(zl), 2(zs), 2(zzj), 2(zzl), Registration, Duties of Employer and Employee's.
2.Occupational Safety and Health- National and State Advisory Boards- Constitution, Functions.
3.Occupational Safety and Health Standards.

Unit-IV: The Code on Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions, 2020

1.Obligation for Employer for Health, Safety and Working Conditions, Welfare Facilities.
2.Hours of Work and Annual Leave with Wages, Liability of Occupier for hazardous and Inherently Dangerous processes.
3.Special Provisions for Employment of Women, Contract Labour and Inter-State Migrant Workers.

Suggested Readings:

1. Dr. Nayeem Ahmad Bhat, Codifiying Labour Welfare: An Analysis of India's New Labour Regime, Crestwood Publishers, Ist Edition, 2026.
2. Dr. Bhagyashree A. Despande, Textbook on Labour and Industrial Laws, Central Law Publications, 2nd Edition, 2026.
3. S.N. Mishra, Labour and Industrial Laws with latest Amendments, Central Law Publication, 29th Edition, 2021
4. S C Srivastava, Industrial relations and labour laws. – New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., (2020)
5. V.G. Goswami, Labour and Industrial Laws, Central Law Agency, 11th edition (2019)
6. P. L. Malik's Handbook of Labour and Industrial Law, Eastern Book Company, 19th Edition, 2021
7. Indian Law Institute, Labour Law and Labour Relations, 1987
8. KM Naidu, Social Security of labour in India and economic reforms, Serial Publications, New Delhi, 2003
9. Dr. AM Sharma, Aspects of labour welfare and social security, Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi, 2003

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

4 Credits

Paper: IV [Code–BALLB261004C] **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 about10-20 words) shall have 8 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (short answer type questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section. .

Learning Objective: The course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the nature, scope, and contemporary relevance of Private International Law; develop conceptual clarity regarding the principles governing cross-border legal relationships and disputes; enable students to understand and critically examine the rules relating to jurisdiction, choice of law, recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments and arbitral awards; familiarize students with the legal framework governing international family, commercial, contractual, and property-related disputes; develop the ability to analyze conflicts between different legal systems and apply appropriate conflict-of-laws principles to resolve such disputes; and equip students with the analytical, interpretative, and research skills necessary to critically evaluate contemporary developments and emerging challenges in Private International Law.

Learning Outcome: Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to understand the nature, scope, principles, and contemporary relevance of Private International Law; identify and analyze legal issues arising from cross-border transactions, relationships, and disputes; critically examine the principles governing jurisdiction, choice of law, recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments and arbitral awards; apply conflict-of-laws rules to disputes involving international contracts, family relationships, property, commerce, and other private legal matters; evaluate the interaction between different legal systems and assess the role of domestic courts and international legal instruments in resolving transnational disputes; and develop the analytical, problem-solving, and research skills required to interpret and apply principles of Private International Law to emerging contemporary issues.

Teaching Pedagogy: The course adopts an interactive and application-oriented teaching pedagogy combining classroom lectures, PowerPoint presentations, case-law analysis, tutorials, problem-based learning, and discussions on contemporary issues in Private International Law. Emphasis is placed on developing students' ability to identify and analyze conflicts arising from cross-border legal relationships and to apply principles relating to jurisdiction, choice of law, recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments, and international commercial and family disputes. Students are encouraged to engage actively in classroom discussions, analyze judicial decisions, work through hypothetical and real-life case scenarios, and critically evaluate different legal approaches to transnational disputes. Practical exercises, case studies, group discussions, and continuous assessment are used to strengthen students' analytical, interpretative, problem-solving, and research skills, enabling them to connect theoretical principles with their practical application in resolving contemporary issues of Private International Law.

Unit-I-Introduction

1. Definition, nature and Scope Private International Law.
2. Sources of Private International Law
3. Subjects of Private International Laws
4. Distinction between Private and Public International Law

Unit-II–General part of conflicts

1. Characterization- Nationality or Citizenship, Domicile, Residence, Legal persons
2. Concept of Renvoi
3. Choice of law Rules

Unit-III–Selected Areas of Conflicts

1.Matrimonial Causes
2. Property
3.Succession

Unit-IV– Recognition and Enforcement of foreign Judgments.

1. Conditions of recognition and Enforcement
2. Procedure of Recognition and Enforcement
3. Execution of Indian Judgments

4. Provisions of Civil Procedure Code for recognition of foreign Judgments.

Recommended Reading:

1. Paras Diwan, Private International Law.
2. Civil Procedure Code,1973.
3. HinduSuccessionAct,1925.
4. The Hague Draft Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters.
5. Guidelines for Inter-CountryAdoptions,1994.
6. Cheshire and North's Private International Law, Peter Nath, 1970 (Lexis Nexis)
7. K.B. Agarwal and Vandana Singh: Private International Law in India, 2010
8. C Govind Raj: Conflict of Law in India (oxford) 2011.

CLINICAL COURSE–IV

(INTERNSHIP)

Paper: V [Code–BALLB261005CL] **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 BALLB 10th Semester.
2. The internees shall be required to visit courts of different jurisdictions, revenue courts, police stations and can work with NGO's, Trail and Appellate Advocates, Judiciary, Legal Regulatory Authorities, State/ UT Legislatures and Parliament of India, Offices of various legal functionaries, market institutions, law firms, companies, local units if Self –Governments, Prosecution & Vigilance Directorates, commissions and legal cells of the various government departments.
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 competent authority of place of internship, of having completed the internship programme.
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 or Principal of the private law college affiliated to University of Kashmir.
7. The court dairies shall carry 60 marks and viva-voce 40 marks.
8. 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.
9. 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 the statues at the end of the Internship.
10. 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 10th Semester.

LAW AND SOCIETY

(Optional)

4 Credits

Paper: VI [Code–BALLB261006OP] **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 08 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning 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.

Learning Outcome: The student will be able to understand the role of law in society and help them to redress the problems of citizens.

Teaching Methodology: This will comprise of lecture method, interactive sessions, cooperative and collaborative learning and case study method.

Unit-I: Law and Poverty

1. Legal Aid: Legal Aid under Constitution, BNSS, and C.P.C.
2. Legal Education, Clinical Education, Legal Clinics, law Schools and Access to Justice
3. Access to Justice and Legal Aid: Specific Aspects

1.1 Access to Justice: Court fee, formalities, Delays, Role of PIL, Para legals.

Unit-II Forced Labour and Human Trafficking

1. Forced Labour:
   1.1 ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930
   1.2 Bonded Labour in India and Judicial Response
2. Human Trafficking
   2.1 Trafficking: Causes and Implications; Trafficking as Violation of Human Rights.
   2.2 The Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons.

Unit-III Women and Law

1. Sexual Harassment of Women
   1.1 Sexual harassment of Women at Workplace: Role of Judiciary.
   1.2 The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act,2013: An Overview
2. Women and Socio-Legal Issues
   2.1 Female Infanticide and Foeticide
   2.2 Dowry and related Crimes

Unit-IV Child and Law

1. Child and Socio-Legal Issues

a. Child Labour and Child Marriage

2. Child Protection

a. Constitutional Protection to Children
b. Role of Judiciary in Protection of Child Rights in India

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 Perspective.
7. Paras Diwan, Dowry and Protection to Married Women, Deep and Deep Publications.

BASICS OF MEDIA STUDIES

(Optional)
4 Credits

Paper VII [Code–BALLB261007OP] **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 Studies in India. It will help students to understand role of media and its Legal aspects. 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 8 questions, two questions from each unit carrying 2 marks each. Section B (Short Answer Type Questions in about 200-250 words) shall have 4 questions, one question from each unit carrying 8 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 4 questions, one from each unit carrying 16 marks each. Any two questions out of 4 have to be answered from this section.

Learning Objectives:

- To develop in students an understanding of media and enable them to appreciate potential and limitation of various media forms.
- To encourage students to participate in contemporary society as active citizens, through their awareness of the political, social, economic, historical and technological implications of the media.
- To develop skills to encourage the production of creative media messages.
- To introduce students to various career opportunities in mass media.

Learning Outcome: After the completion of this course, the student will be able to deal with the nuances of media and press in India and application of law in resolution of disputes of journalist, media houses and like.

Teaching Methodology: The course will adopt a student-centred and analytical methodology through lectures, statutory interpretation, case-law analysis, classroom discussions, debates, presentations, and problem-based learning. Emphasis will be placed on constitutional freedoms, media regulation, freedom of speech and expression, defamation, privacy, broadcasting, digital media, and emerging legal challenges through landmark judgments, practical examples, and contemporary media issues.

Unit I Introduction

A. Media and Society

1. Media and Society; Role of media (Social, economic and Political).
2. Growth and Development of print and electronic media.
3. Freedom of press
4. Freedom of media and International scenario.
5. Accountability and independence of media.

Unit II: Constitutional Framework

1. Freedom of Speech and Expression
2. Freedom of press and its different aspects
3. Freedom of press and constitutional restrictions
4. Freedom of press and Right to information
5. Media and parliamentary privileges

Unit III Statutory Laws

1. The India Telegraph Act, 1885
2. The press and registration of books Act, 1867
3. The working journalists and other newspaper employees (conditions of service)
4. and miscellaneous provisions Act 1955.
5. The Prasar Bharat (Broadcasting Organization of India) Act, 1990
6. The cable television networks regulation Act, 1995

Unit-IV Media Law Emerging Ethical Issues

1. Code of Ethics
2. Privacy vis-à-vis media
3. Trial by media
4. Hate Speech
5. Fake news and post truth
6. Media Bias
7. Social media and emerging issues.

Suggested Readings:

1. Law of the Press, Durga Das Basu
2. The Press in India: An Overview, G.S. Bhargava
3. M.P Jain Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa
4. V.N. Shukla, Constitution of India, Universal Law publishers
5. Eric Barendt, Freedom of speech, Oxford University press
6. Madabhushi Sridhar, Madabhushi Sridhar Acharyulu's Right to Information, Lexus Nexus
7. P.K Saini and R.K Gupta, Right to information Act b 2005; implementation and challenges, Deep and Deep publications
8. Madhavi Divan, Facets of Media, Eastern Book Company, Luckhnow
9. Dr. Umar Sama, Law of Electronic Media, Deep and Deep Publications pvt. Ltd.
10. Vikram Raghavan, Communications Law in India (Legal aspects of Telcom, Broadcasting and Cable Services) Lexis Nexis
11. Robertson and Nicol, Media Law, Sweet and Maxwell
12. Soli. J. S Orabjee, The Law of Press Censorship in India, N.M Tripathi Pvt Ltd.
13. V. Nelson, The Law of Entertainment and Broadcasting, Sweet and Maxwell.