

T.M.Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur
Proposed Regulation for
Three Years Law Degree Course 2010-11
For
The Award of LL.B.Degree

This proposed regulation for Three Years Law Degree Course has been framed in the light of the direction issued by the Bar Council of India for implementation of Semester System after revising the Part-IV of the Bar Council of India rules on standards of Legal Education and Recognition of Degree's in Law for the purpose of enrolment as an advocate under the Advocates Act 1961. The Courses of Study has been prepared on the basis of the C.D.C. report of the U.G.C. and the Courses of some leading Universities.

I. An admitted student is required to undergo a Regular Course of Study and to attend required number of classes in each Semester in order to be eligible to appear in the University Examination to be conducted by the University for all the three Parts divided into Six Semesters which will be as follows.:-

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. LL.B.Part-I | { Semester One
Semester Two |
| 2 LL.B.Part-II | { Semester Three
Semester Four |
| 3 LL.B.Part-III | { Semester Five
Semester Six |

The Academic Session shall begin from the 1st of July every Year and

end on 30th of June of the next Calendar Year. The First, third and Fifth Semesters shall ordinarily extend from the beginning of the Session to the last week of December whereas the Second, Fourth and Sixth Semesters shall ordinarily extend from the 2nd of January to the last working day of the concerned Academic Year/ Commencement of Summer Vacation as the case may be.

II A Student has to take **twenty-eight papers** (Subjects) in all which include eighteen Compulsory Papers, four Clinical Papers and six Optional Papers from among the list of Optional papers and also any additional papers as prescribed by the University from time to time. In addition to it, a student will have to study two more papers i.e. General English and Legal Language.

III. For Honours Course, a student has to take **thirty six papers** in all, which shall include eighteen Compulsory Papers, four Clinical Papers, Six Optional Papers and Eight Papers from any of the Groups made for Honours course. In order to secure Honours a student has to pass those additional eight papers. The distribution of those eight papers among the Semesters are in the following manner :

1st Semester- One paper, 2nd Semester- One Paper, 3rd Semester- One paper, 4th semester- one Paper, 5th Semester- two papers & 6th Semester- two papers.

However, if eight papers are taken from multiple groups, Honours can be given in General Law without mentioning any specialization.

Example : “A” has taken eight Honours Papers selected as follows : two from Constitutional Law, three from Business Law, One from International Law and two from International Trade Law, his Honours shall be in Law- “B” takes eight papers from Constitutional Law group, his Honours shall be mentioned in constitutional Law.

IV. The Three Years Course leading to Degree in Law shall be Conducted in Semester system in not less than 15 weeks for each semester with not less than 30 class hours per week including Tutorials, Moot Court, Room exercise, Written test presentation of Project works and Seminars provided there shall be at least 24 Lecture hours per week. Provided further that in case of Honours Law Courses there shall be not less than 36 class hours per week including Tutorials, Moot Court, Room exercise, Written test, presentation of Project works , Seminars and 30 minimum Lectures per week.

V. MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

English shall be the medium of instruction in the Three Years Law Degree Courses. However, if any University and its any CLE allows in full or in part instruction in any language other than English or allows the students to answer the test papers in the periodical and final Semester tests in any regional language other than English, the students have to take English as a compulsory paper.

VI Duration of the Course and Number of Sanctioned Seats

The duration of the Course shall be of three Years which will be divided into three classes i.e. LL.B.Part-I, LL.B.Part-II and LL.B.Part-III. Each class will be constituted of two Semesters of Six month each. The Practical Training shall be completed by the students in the LL.B.PartII and LL.B.Part-III classes. The total number of seats in a class will be 300 and in a Section ordinarily 60 only. In any case the total strength in the 3 Years Law Degree Course shall not exceed 900 as per direction of the Bar council of India.

VII Eligibility for Admission to the Course.

Any registered student of the University may be admitted to the LL.B.Part-I class in semester One of the 3 Years Law Degree Course if he/she has passed the Bachelors Degree in Arts, Science , commerce, Engineering, Medical, Agriculture and in any other faculty which is recognised by the T.M.Bhagalpur University and the Bar Council of India as an equivalent degree for the purpose of admission with atleast 45% marks in the Bachelor Honours examination or 55% Marks in Pass Course Examination in case of general category students. A relaxation of 5% marks will be given to the applicants belonging to the SC/ST Category. Honours Degree holders shall be preferred to the Pass Course Degree holders.

Admission to the aforesaid course shall be made strictly on the basis of Merit List prepared by the Institution based on the Aggregate Marks of Honours

Examination or Pass Course examination as the case may be or on the basis of a written test organised by the College with the approval of the Vice-Chancellor. The criteria may be changed as per direction of the Bar council of India from time to time. The reservation policy in admission to LL.B.Part-I class will be observed as per the general admission rule of the T.M.Bhagalpur University.

Age of admission.: The maximum age for seeking admission to LL.B.Part-I Class will be Thirty Years for General candidates and thirty five years for SC/ST and O.B.C. Candidates.

Admission to LL.B.Part-II (Semester-III)

No student shall be admitted to LL.B.Part-II class i.e. IIIrd Semester of the Course unless the candidate has completed the required number of attendance at lectures during the course and has been declared sent-up for the IIInd Semester Examination of the T.M.Bhagalpur University.

Admission to LL.B.Part-III (Semester-V)

Any student who has been declared sent-up for the LL.B.Fourth Semester Examination of the T.M.Bhagalpur University after having completed required number of attendance at lectures in LL.B. third and Fourth Semester shall be eligible for admission to Semester V provided he has already passed LL.B. First and Second Semester Examination of the T.M.Bhagalpur University.

VIII Course Design.

LL.B.Part-I (First Semester.)

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Compulsory Paper.</u>	<u>Paper</u>	<u>Full Marks</u>
1.	Jurisprudence.	I	80
2.	Constitutional Law- I	II	80
3.	Law of Contract.	III	80

4. Optional Paper

Any one of the following subjects is to be opted as 4th Paper.

(i)	Human Rights Law and Practice.	IV	80
(ii)	Right to information.		
(iii)	Maritime Law		
5.	General English.	V	80

LL.B.Part-I (Second Semester)

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Compulsory Papers.</u>	<u>Paper</u>	<u>Full Marks</u>
I	Law of Crimes (Indian Penal Code)	I	80
I.	Constitutional Law-I I	II	80
II.	Family Law-I.(Hindu Law)	III	80

4. Optional Papers

Any one of the following subjects is to be opted as 4th Paper.

(i)	Women and Ciminal Law.	IV	80
(ii)	Offences against Child and Juvenile.		
(iii)	International Economic Law.		
5.	Legal Language	V	80

LL.B.Part-II (Third Semester)

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Compulsory Papers.</u>	<u>Paper.</u>	<u>Full Marks</u>
1	Family Law.-II (Muslim Law).	I	80
2	Property Law.	II	80
3	Law of Torts including MV Accident and Consumer Protection Laws.	III	80

4. Optional Papers

Any one of the following subjects is to be opted as 4th Paper.

(i)	Banking Law.	IV	80
(ii)	Equity and Trust.		

Clinical Paper

5.	Professional Ethics & Professional Accountancy System.	V	80
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LL.B.Part-II (Fourth Semester)

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Compulsory Paper.</u>	<u>Paper.</u>	<u>Full Marks</u>
1.	Criminal Procedure Code, Juvenile (Care and Protection) Justice Act and Probation of Offenders Acts.	I	80
2.	Public International Law.	II	80
3.	Company Law.	III	80

4. Optional Paper

Any one of the following subjects is to be opted as 4th Paper.

(i)	Humanitarian & Refugee Law.	IV	80
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- (ii) Information Technology Law.

Clinical Paper.

5.Moot Court Exercise and Internship. V 80

LL.B.Part-III (Fifth Semester.)

<u>Sl.No</u>	<u>.Compulsory Papers.</u>	<u>Paper.</u>	<u>Full Marks</u>
1.	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act.	I	80
2.	Law of Evidence.	II	80
3.	Administrative Law .	III	80

4. Optional Paper

Any one of the following subjects is to be opted as 4th Paper.

- (i) Patent Law. IV 80
(ii) Intellectual Property Rights Law & I.P.R. Litigation.

Clinical Paper

5.Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance. V 80

LL.B.Part-III (Sixth Semester.)

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Compulsory Papers.</u>	<u>Paper.</u>	<u>Full Marks</u>
1.	Principles of Taxation.	I	80
2.	Environmental Law.	II	80
3.	Labour Law.	III	80

4. Optional Papers

Any one of the following subjects is to be opted as 4th Paper.

- (i) Insurance Law . IV 80
- (ii) Competition Law.
- (iii) Land Tenure

Clinical Paper

- 5. Alternate Dispute Resolutions. V 80

HONOURS GROUPS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW GROUP

- 1. INDIAN FEDERALISM
- 2. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AND DISCRIMINATIVE JUSTICE
- 3. COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTION.
- 4. GENDER JUSTICE AND FEMINIST JURISPRUDENCE
- 5. LAW ON EDUCATION
- 6. CIVIL SOCIETY AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCE
- 7. LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT INCLUDING PANCHAYAT ADMINISTRATION.
- 8. HEALTH LAW
- 9. CITIZENSHIP AND EMIGRATION LAW.
- 10. LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING
- 11. JUDICIAL REVIEW.

B. INTERNATIONAL LAW GROUP

- 1. INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION
- 2. INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS.
- 3. PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW
- 4. INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
- 5. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION AND LABOUR LAWS
- 6. INTERNATIONAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION BODIES
- 7. LAW OF SEA AND INTERNATIONAL RIVER.
- 8. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW AND INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT.

9. IMF AND WORLD BANK
10. REGIONAL AGREEMENT & REGIONALIZATION
11. UNCITRAL MODEL CODES.
12. MIRITIME LAW

C. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP

1. COPY RIGHT
2. TRADEE MARK AND DESIGN
3. TRADE SECRET AND TECHNOLOGY TANSFER
4. IPR LITIGATION
5. LIFE PATENT.
6. BIO DIVERSITY PROTECTION
7. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
8. IPR IN PHARMA INDUSTRY
9. PATENT DRAFTING AND SPECIFICATION WRITING
10. FARMERS AND BREEDERS RIGHT
11. IPR IN SMEs

D. BUSINESS LAW GROUP

1. LAW AND ECONOMICS
2. INVESTMENT LAW
3. FINANCIAL MARKET REGUALTION
4. FOREIGN TRADE
5. LAW OF CARRIAGE
6. TRANSPORTATION LAW
7. BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY
8. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
9. MERGER AND ACQUISITION
10. DIRECT TAXATION
11. INDIRECT TAXATION
12. LAW ON CORPORATE FINANCE
13. LAW ON INFRACTURE DEVELOPMENT
14. SPECIAL CONTRACT.

E. INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

1. INTERNATIONAL TRADE ECONOMICS
2. GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFF & TRADE
3. DUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTY
4. TRADE IN SERVICE & EMIGRATION LAW
5. CROSS BORDER INVESTMENT
6. AGRICULTURE
7. DISPUTE RESOLUTION
8. INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND
9. INTERNATIONAL BANKING & FINANCE

F. CRIME & CRIMINOLOGY

1. CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY
2. FORENSIC SCIENCE
3. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW
4. PRISON ADMINISTRATION
5. IT OFFENCES
6. PROBATION AND PAROLE
7. CRIMINAL SOCIOLOGY
8. COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
9. FINANCIAL AND SYSTEMIC FRAUD
10. WHITE COLOR CRIME.

IX ATTENDANCE

- (a) Every student shall be required to attend atleast (Minimum) 75% of the total number of lectures delivered in each subject including Moot Courts and Tutorials. However, students having below 75% but upto 60% attendance at lectures may be allowed by the Principal of the College to appear at the University Examination on Medical grounds or any other reasonable grounds

- (b) (i) A total number of atleast 90 Lectures shall be delivered in a subject or group of subjects forming a separate paper.
(ii) Six sittings of Moot Court shall be arranged in each subject except the following :-

- I JURISPRUDENCE
- II LEGAL HISTORY
- III BANKING LAW AND NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT.
- IV LEGAL WRITING AND GENERAL ENGLISH
- V ARBITRATION, CONCILIATION AND ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEMS
- VI INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES.
- VII ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

(iii) Ten tutorial and six Moot Court classes shall be arranged in each paper during the Session. Provided the Principal with the permission of the Vice-Chancellor may reduce the number of Lectures, Moot Court and tutorials in extraordinary circumstances.

(c) No student shall be allowed to appear at the University Examinations unless he passes Two out of Three monthly examinations and the sent-up test conducted by the College on completion of the required number of lectures, moot court and tutorials.

X. MINIMUM PERIOD OF INTERNSHIP

(a) Each registered student shall have to complete minimum of 12 weeks intership for Three Years Course Stream during the entire period of legal studies under NGO, Trial and Appellate Advocates, Judiciary, Legal Regulatory authorities, legislatures and Parliament. Other Legal Functionaries, Market Institutions, Law Firms, Companies, Local Self Government and other such bodies as the University shall stipulate, where law is practiced either in action or in dispute resolution or in management.

Provided that Internship in any year cannot be for a continuous period of more than Four Weeks and all students shall have atleast gone through once in the entire academic period with Trial and Appellate Advocates.

(b) Each student shall keep internship diary in such form as may be stipulated by the University concerned and the same shall be evaluated by the Guide in Internship and also a Core Faculty member of the staff each time. The total mark shall be assessed in the Final semester of the Course in 4th Clinical Course as stipulated under the Rules in Schedule II.

XI University Examination

There shall be an University Examination in specified papers of every semester in Three Years Law Degree Course on conclusion of all the six semesters; Each paper shall carry 100 Marks divided into two parts i.e. 80 Marks on University examination of theory papers and 20 marks on internal assessment.

The internal assessments shall comprise of performance in Tutorials, Moot-Court Exercises , Written test, Project works and Attendance in class rooms as per the requirements in individual paper. The duration of the University Examianition shall be of three hours.

Provided that the examianition in practical training shall be conducted in groups as directed by the Bar Council of India Rules and examination schedule fixed by T.M.Bhagalpur University on the recommendation by the Principal of the College.

Every candidate for admission to any of the Examination mentioned above shall be required to produce a certificate of good conduct from the Principal of the College and completion of attendance at lectures in the class concerned.

Semester I- A student will be allowed to appar at the Semester-I Examianition if he/she has completed the attendance at lectures and produced a certificate of good conduct from the Principal of the College.

Semester II- A student will be allowed to appar at the Semester-II Examianition of the LL.B.Part-I Class if he/she has completed the required number of attendance at lectures and produced a certificate of good conduct from the Principal of the College.

Semester III- A student will be allowed to appear at the Semester-III Examination of the LL.B.Part-II Class if he/she has been declared sent-up after attending required number of attendance at lectures and produced a certificate of good conduct from the Principal of the College.

Semester IV- A student will be allowed to appear at the Semester-IV Examination of the LL.B.Part-II Class if he/she has been declared sent-up after attending required number of attendance at lectures and produced a certificate of good conduct from the Principal of the College. He should have passed Semester-I Examination.

Semester V- A student will be allowed to appear at the Semester-V Examination of the LL.B.Part-III Class only if he/she has completed the required number of attendance at lectures and produced a certificate of good conduct from the Principal of the College. He should have passed Semester I and II Examination.

Semester VI- A student will be allowed to appear at the Semester-VI Examination of the LL.B.Part-III Class only if he/she has been completed the required number of attendance at lectures and produced a certificate of good conduct from the Principal of the College. No student will be allowed to appear at Semester VI Examination unless he/she has passed all the examinations from Semester I to V.

In order to pass and to be placed in 2nd Class an examinee must obtain a minimum of 33% marks in each theory paper excluding internal assessment and atleast 45% in the aggregate of all the papers taken together including the marks obtained in internal assessment.

In order to pass and to be placed in 1st Class an examinee must obtain a minimum of 33% marks in each theory paper excluding internal assessment and atleast 65% in the aggregate of all the papers taken together including the marks obtained in internal assessment.

The degree shall be awarded on the basis of total aggregate marks obtained in all the six semesters in the University Examination i.e. first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth semesters and the marks awarded in Internal assessment taken together.

Provided that an examinee who has failed in only one subject or in the aggregate or in both taken together by shortage of a maximum of five marks may be awarded such marks in that subject or in the aggregate to make him pass and the added marks shall be taken into account for determining his class.

Provided further that an examinee who has passed in the aggregate but has failed in one or more subjects in any of the examinations may be permitted to appear at the immediate two subsequent examinations in the subject or subjects in which the examinee has failed.

XII OPERATION OF THE REGULATION

These regulations for Three Years Law Course (Semester System) shall come into force from the Session 2010-2011 for which students have been admitted to LL.B. Part-I (Semester-I) Class.

However, the existing regulations of the Three years law degree course shall remain in operation for the old students of the Law courses upto two consecutive examinations after the session 2010-2011 examination.

In the event of a gap of more than three Calendar Years after taking admission in regular course, the student shall be required to take fresh admission in the respective Part irrespective of the fact that he/she has been declared sent-up for the University examination.

XIII PROHIBITION TO REGISTER FOR TWO REGULAR COURSES OF STUDIES

No student shall be allowed to register for a law degree program simultaneously with any other graduate or post graduate or certificate course run by the same or any other university or an Institute for academic or professional learning excepting in the integrated degree programme of the same institution.

Provided that any short period part time certificate course as language, computer science or computer application of an institute or any course run by the centre for Distance learning of an University however, shall be exempted.

XIV PUBLICATION OF RESULT

The result of the successful examinees of the Three Years Law Degree Course shall be published by the University within 30 days from the last date of examination. The result shall be published College wise in two categories i.e. First Division and Second Division. The result of First Division students will be published in order of Merit and in case of Second Division in alphabetical order.

XV AWARD OF DEGREE

Each successful candidate of the Three Years Law Degree Course shall be awarded LL.B. degree which will entitle him to be registered as an advocate. A student who opted for Honours Course in Law and has studied eight papers from different groups shall be awarded LL.B. Honours degree in Law whereas one who has opted all the eight papers from one group in a subject will be awarded LL.B. Honours degree in that particular subject of specialisation concerned.

XVI FORMAL DRESS CODE DURING INTERNSHIP

Students placed under internship or in moot court exercise shall have formal dress of legal professional in pupilage as follows.:-

(For all) White/Black trouser, white shirt, black tie, black coat, black shoe and black socks. When students have problems of getting the entire formal dresses for any reason, they have to have a white trouser, full sleeve shirt to be tucked in and covered shoe.

(Optional for Girl students) Black printed sharee with white full sleeve blouse and covered black shoe or Lawyer's Suit with black covered shoe.

The Organization of Advocate under whom the internee is placed is required to follow suitable dress code.

Courses of Study

LL.B.Part-I (First Semester)

Paper I

1. Jurisprudence.- 80 Marks

Legal Theory and Concepts of Law

1. Definition, Nature, scope and utility of Jurisprudence.
2. Nature of Law- General.
3. Administration of Justice, Necessity, Criminal Justice and its Purpose, Civil Justice and its Purpose, primary and sanctioning Rights.
4. Source of Law – General.
 - (a) Legislation- a source of law, nature, supreme legislation, subordinate legislation, its relation with other sources.
 - (b) Precedent- a source of Law, meaning, theories, doctrine of stare decisis in India, power of the Supreme Court under Art.141 of the Constitution, Circumstances destroying or weakening the binding force of precedent, ratio decidendi and obiter dicta, with relevant Indian case law.
 - (c) Custom- a source of law, definition, characteristics of customs.
5. Natural Law Theory.
6. Positive Theory of Law.
 - (a) Analytical school and imperative theory
 - (b) Pure theory of Law.
 - (c) Law as set of rules – H.L.A. Hart.
7. Schools of Law
8. Persons, the concept of legal personality , legal status of lower animals, dead men, unborn person, corporations and the state.
9. Legal definition- wrongs, duties, rights, characteristics of legal rights, legal rights in wider sense [Hohfeldian analysis of legal rights] kinds of legal rights.
10. Ownership, definition, characteristics of ownership, subject matter, kinds of ownership.

11. Possession, idea, kinds, modes of acquiring possession, possession and ownership, possessory remedies.
12. Property, meaning, kinds, theories, modes of acquiring property.
13. Liability, nature and kinds, theory of remedial liability, theory of penal liability, negligence, theory of strict liability, vicarious liability, measures of civil and criminal liability.

Recommended Books and Reading

1. Dr. B.N.M. Tripathy Jurisprudence.
2. N.V. Paranjpe, Jurisprudence.
3. Fitzgerald P.J., Salmond on Jurisprudence.
4. Dias, Jurisprudence.
5. Mahajan V.D., J Jurisprudence. and legal theory.

Paper II

2. Constitutional Law-I - 80 Marks

The course shall comprise of the following

- (1) Characteristics of the Indian Constitution. Special Emphasis shall be placed on
(A) Federal Structure and (B) Form of the Government.
- (2) The preamble of the Constitution.
- (3) Citizenship (Articles 5 – 11)
- (4) Union Parliament : Organization, Procedure regarding Enactment of Legislation, Parliamentary Privileges.
- (5) Union Executive : The President, his Powers and Position including Ordinance Making Power.
- (6) Prime Minister and the Cabinet. Is the Prime Minister Real Head ?
- (7) Distribution of Legislative Powers between Union and the States. Territorial and Topical Distribution of Powers, power of Parliament to Legislate on State Matters. Doctrine of Territorial Nexus. Doctrine of Pith and Substance, Doctrine of Colourable Legislation.
- (8) Panchayats & Municipalities (Articles 243 – 243 ZG)
- (9) Emergency Provisions with Special References to Proclamation of Emergency and President's Rule.

Books Recommended

1. Constitution by Dr. J.N.Pandey
2. Constitution by V.N.Shukla
3. Shorter Constitution of India by D.D. Basu
4. Constitutional Law of India by T.K.Tope
5. Indian Constitutional Law by M.P.Jain

Paper III

3. Law of Contract - 80 Marks

The course shall comprise of the following

1. Purpose, evaluation and scope of the law of contract.
2. Formation of Contract – Essential conditions:
 - (a) Proposal and acceptance: Meaning and law relating to communication of proposal, acceptance and its revocation.
 - (b) Consideration : Meaning , essential conditions and doctrine of privity of contract.
 - (c) Lawful object and lawful consideration.
 - (d) Consent and free consent : Meaning and essential conditions including standard Form of Contracts.
 - (e) Capacity to contract including nature and effects of minor’s agreement
 - (f) Void agreement : Meaning and agreements declared to be void by the Indian contract Act, 1872 with special emphasis on agreements in restraint of trade and wagering agreements.
3. Discharge of Contract : Meaning and Modes:
 - (a) Discharge by Performance
 - (b) Discharge by breach including anticipatory breach of contract.
 - (c) Discharge by agreement
 - (d) Discharge by impossibility of performance and its relation with English Law Doctrine of Frustration.
4. Law Relating to certain Relations resembling those created by contract with special emphasis on doctrine of unjust enrichment.
5. Remedies available under Indian Contract Act, 1872:
 - (a) Compensation : Meaning and nature
 - (b) Law relating to award of compensation in case of breach of contract.
 - (c) Liquidated damages and penalty.

Books Recommended

1. Indian Contract Act by T.P.Desai
2. Indian Contract Act by S.K.Kapoor
3. Indian Contract Act by Agarwal
4. Marchantile Law by Sen & Mitra

Paper IV

4. Optional Paper

(i). Human Rights Law and Practice

Course shall comprise of the following :

1. Law and Procedure
 - (a) Civil and Political Rights
 - (b) Economical, Social and Cultural Rights
2. Protection of Human Rights Act
 - (a) National Human Rights Commission
 - (b) State Human Rights Commission
 - (c) Human Rights Court
3. Law Relating to Vulnerable Class
 - (a) Dalits
 - (b) Old Age Persons
 - (c) Disable Persons
 - (d) People below poverty line
4. Programmes and Policies
 - (a) Integrated Child Development Scheme
 - (b) School Education and Mid-day meal
 - (c) Rural Health and Empowerment
 - (d) Welfare schemes
5. Promotion and Respect of Human Rights
 - (a) Role of Civil Society and the Media
 - (b) Role of Educational Institutions
 - (c) Obstacles
6. Human Rights and Challenges of Globalization
7. Future of Human Rights.

Books Recommended

1. H.O. Agarwal - Human Rights Law & Practice
2. S.K.Kapoor - Human Rights Law & Practice

3. U.Chandra - Human Rights Law & Practice
4. Mangari Rajendra - Human Rights Law & Practice
5. Rega Surya Rao - Human Rights Law & Practice

OR,

(ii). Right to information

The course shall comprise of the following :

1. Conceptual Background : Right to know, Open Government and Transparency in Governance.
2. Privilege to withhold disclosure of Documents/ Informations.
Comparative analysis of Laws in other Common Law- countries with special reference to (i) England (ii) U.S.A
3. Privilege to withhold documents and the law in India- with special reference to
 - (i) The Indian Evidence Act,1872.
 - (ii) The Indian Telegreaph Act, 1885
 - (iii) The Official Secret Act, 1923
 - (iv) The Atomic Energy Act,1962
4. Right to Information and Legislative Measures in India
 - Efforts/attempts made to legislate right to Information
 - Right to Information Act,2005
5. Right to Information and Judiciary
 - Electoral reforms, transparency in governance, privilege and immunities of journalist involved in legal reporting..
 - Extent of liability for Contempt of Court, Scope of defences under the Contempt of Court Act,1971 and the Right to Information Act,2005.

Books Recommended

1. An Analysis on R.I. Act 2005 by A.Sudhakar Rao
2. Right to Information by Basantilal Bavel

OR,

Paper IV

Optional Paper

(iii). Maritime Law (Law of the Sea)

- I. Introduction : Historical development of the law of the sea, Sources of Maritime Law, Nature and scope of maritime law : Maritime law is a progressive law.
- II. Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zones etc.
 - (a) Introductory
 - (b) Baseline for measurement of the Territorial sea
 - (c) Breadth of the Territorial Sea
 - (d) Delimitation of Coastal States
 - (e) The Present Legal Regime
 - (f) Baselines
 - (g) Legal Regime of the Territorial sea
 - (h) Innocent passage.
- III Changing concept of Maritime frontiers.
 - (a) Rights of States over territorial waters and contiguous zone.
 - (b) Continental Shelf
 - (c) Fishery Zone
 - (d) Exclusive Economic zone
 - (e) Principles under the customary and conventional Law for determination of Maritime frontiers and Maritime Boundaries under the customary and conventional law.
 - (f) Deep sea bed resources :
International Sea bed Authority, its functions and powers.
 - (g) Conservation of living Resources of the High Sea Problems of maritime pollution
 - (h) Land locked states and the law of the sea
 - (i) Sea as common Heritage of mankind. The future of the Law of Sea
 - (j) Submarine Area, Continental Shelf, seabed and ocean floor.
 - (k) The regime of the High Seas
 - (a) The freedom of the High Sea
 - (b) The maintenance of order on the High Sea
 - (c) Jurisdiction over ships on the High Sea
 - (d) Oil Pollution casualties and piracy.
 - (l) International sea-bed Authority and its organs.

Leading Cases

1. Corfu channel Case ICJ Report 1949, P 4
2. Anglo Norwegian Fishries case ICJ Report 1951, P-116-18, ILR, P-86
3. S.S. Lotus case 1927, PCIJ
4. The North sea continental shelf case ICJ Reports 1969 P-3
5. Fishery Jurisdiction Case 1974

Books Recommended

1. Maritime Law by Hill Chrostepher
2. Maritime Law by Salvage
3. Maritime Law by G. Brice
4. Maritime Law by Hudson
5. Maritime & Commercial Law by Lloyd's

Paper V

5. General English

- A.
1. Importance of language of law.
 2. Language of the Supreme Court, High Court, etc.
 3. Problem of Language in drafting Documents.
 4. Golden Rules of Drafting.
- B.
1. Necessity and Background for Study of Legal Language in Syllabus of Law in India.
 1. What is Para phrasing.. Distinction between paraphrasing and precis.
- C.
1. Paronyms.
 2. One Word- Substitution .
 3. Legal Terms – Meanings.
 4. Meaning & uses of Iddiomatic phrases.
- D.
1. Paragraph – Writing
Objective of a paragraph.

- E.
2. Expansion : Paragraph Writing.
Speech Training.
 1. Reading Newspaper
 2. Consulting use of dictionary of ascertaining of correct pronunciation.
 3. Reading aloud with proper accentuation & pauses.
 4. Practice in guided oral presentation and pauses.
 5. Practice in Spontaneous oral presentation & group discussion.

Recommended Books

Paper I

1. Law of Crimes (Indian Penal Code)

The Course shall comprise of the following :-

1. Definition and nature of crime, General Conditions creating criminal liability, Strict Liability.
2. General Exceptions:
 - (i) Mistake (Sections 76 and 79)
 - (ii) Accident (Section 80)
 - (iii) Necessity (Section 81)
 - (iv) Infancy (Sections 82-83)
 - (v) Unsoundness of mind(Section 84)
 - (vi) Intoxication (Section 85-86)
 - (vii) Right of Private Defence (Sections 96-106)
3. Joint and Constructive Liability(Sections 34 and 149)
4. Preliminary Offences , Attempt, Criminal Conspiracy.
5. Offences against Human Body.:
 - (i) Culpable Homicide
 - (ii) Murder.
 - (iii) Kidnapping and Abduction
6. Offences against Property
 - (i)Theft
 - (ii)Extortion
 - (iii)Robbery and Dacoity
7. Offences against Marriage
 - (i)Bigamy
 - (ii)Adultery
8. Offences against State and Public Tranquility
 - (i)Sedition
 - (ii)Rioting

(iii)Affray

Books Recommended

1. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal - Indian Penal Code
2. Batuklal - Indian Penal Code
3. S.N.Mishra - Indian Penal Code

Paper II

2. Constitutional Law

The Course shall comprise of the following :-

- (1) Fundamental Rights – General : Scheme of Fundamental Rights, Who can claim Fundamental Rights : Against whom Fundamental Rights are Available ? Suspension of Fundamental Rights.
- (2) Fundamental Rights – Specific : Emphasis shall be placed on the following Rights:
 - (a) Right to Equality (Articles 14 to 18)
 - (b) Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression (Article 19 (1) (a))
 - (c) Protection in respect of conviction for offences (Article 20)
 - (d) Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21)
 - (e) Safeguards against Arbitrary Arrest and Detention (Article 22)
 - (f) Right against Exploitation (Article 23)
 - (g) Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25 to 28)
 - (h) Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29-30)
 - (i) Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)
- (3) Directive Principles of State Policy. Its Importance and Relationship with Fundamental Rights.
- (4) Fundamental Duties. (Article 51-A)
- (5) Union Judiciary : The Supreme Court of India. Composition and Jurisdiction
- (6) Relation between the Union and the State. (Articles 245 to 293)
 - (a) Legislative Relations
 - (b) Administrative Relations
 - (c) Financial Relations

- (7) Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse (Articles 301 – 307)
- (8) Protection to Civil Servants. (Article 311)
- (9) Elections (Articles 324 – 329 A)
- (10) Amendment of the Constitution. ‘ Power and Procedure.’ Basic Structure of the Constitution. (Article 368)

Books Recommended

- 1. J.N.Pandey - Constitutional Law of India
- 2. V.N.Shukla - Constitutional Law of India
- 3. M.P.Jain - Indian Constitutional Law
- 4. D.D.Basu - Shorter Constitution of India
- 5. T.K.Tope - Constitutional Law of India

Paper III

3. Family Law-I (Hindu Law)

The Course shall comprise of the following :-

- 1. Sources of Hindu Law.
 - (i) Ancient
 - (ii) Modern.
- 2. Schools of Hindu Law.
- 3. Law relating to marriage, Essential conditions, The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- 4. Matrimonial Remedies.
 - (i) Nullity
 - (ii) Restitution of conjugal rights.
 - (iii) Judicial Separation.
 - (iv) Dissolution of Marriage by Divorce.
- 5. Law of Succession : The Hindu Succession Act, 1956
 - (i) Succession to the interest in coparcenary property..
 - (ii) Succession to the property of Hindu Female

- (iii) Succession to the property of Hindu male
- (iv) Disqualifications of heirs.
- 6. Adoption
- 7. Minority and Guardianship
- 8. Joint Hindu Family and Coparcenary
- 9. Stridhan and Women's estate
- 10. Gift
- 11. Will

Books Recommended

- 1. Hindu Law by D.F. Mulla
- 2. Hindu Law by R.K. Agarwala
- 3. Hindu Law by K.C. Srivastava
- 4. Hindu Law by Paras Diwan
- 5. Hindu Law by U.P.D. Kishri

Paper IV

4. Optional Papers

(i) Women and Criminal Law

- 1. The course aim at to study of specific offences relating to women with analysis of their causes and legal control.
 - 1. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
 - Origin and socio-legal economic causes of dowry
 - The Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act 1984
 - The Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act 1986
 - 2. Cruelty to Married women Sec. 498 A
 - (i) Essential ingredients
 - (ii) Significance as a Criminal Offence
 - (iii) Misuses thereof
 - (iv) Presumption under Indian Evidence Act, Sec. 113 A.

3. Dowry Death, sec.304 B.
 - (i) Essential ingredients
 - (ii) Specific nature as an offence.
 - (iii) Penalty
 - (iv) misuses thereof
 - (v) Presumption of Dowry death Sec.113 B of The Indian Evidence Act.
4. Law relating to Maintenance
5. The Protection Against Domestic violence Act,2005
6. Law Relating to Rape/Sexual Assault.
7. Child Prostitution- The Menace and the legal Control.

Books Recommended

OR,

(ii) Offences against Child and Juvenile

The course shall comprise of the following

1. (a) Historical background of Juvenile delinquency
(b) Meaning of Juvenile delinquency.
(c) Causes of Juvenile delinquency.
2. Theoretical foundations of juvenile delinquency with special reference to –
 - (a) Southerland's Differential/Association theory and
 - (b) Albert K. Cohen's Delinquency subculture theory
3. (a) United Nations efforts on elimination of juvenile delinquency
(c) Cross-cultural perspective on Juvenile delinquency with special reference to laws relating to juvenile delinquency in Common Law countries and civil law countries.
4. Offences against child.
 - (a) Sexual abuse
 - (b) Drug abuse
 - (c) Forced prostitution

- (d) Offences against juvenile under The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act,2000
5. Treatment of Juvenile under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act,2000.

Books Recommended

(iii) International Economic Law

1. A. Nature, development, scope and sources of International Economics Law
- B. International Law – Is it true law ?
Theories of International law, Private and Public International Law.
2. International Institutions, their functions and role in international Economic Law.
New International Economic Order (N.I.E.O.), Charter on Economic Rights and Duties of States (E.R.D.S.)
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (U.N.C.T.A.D.)
United Nations Conference on International Trade Law (U.N.C.I.T.R.A.L.)
World Intellectual Property Organization (W.I.P.O.)
Paris Convention, Bern Convention Trade Marks
International Bank for Reconstruction and development (B.R.D.)
International Finance Corporation (I.F.C.) International Development Association (Indian Devorce Act 1869)
United Nations Development Programme (U.N.D.P.)
International Monetary Fund (I.M.F.)
World Trade Organisation (W.T.O.)
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (O.E.C.D.)
3. Foreign Investment
Types and Role of Foreign Investment
Majors to regulate and control Foreign Investment World Bank Guidelines.
Introduction to International Finance.
4. International Trade
 - I. Unification of the Law of International Sale of Goods.
 - II. Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits and

- the International Chamber of Commerce.
 - III. Conventions for Enforcement of Arbitration Awards.
 - Geneva Protocol and Convention
 - New York Convention 1958
 - UNICITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration
 - IV International Convention governing the Bill of Lading
 - The Business Convention
 - The UNICITRAL Convention
 - V The Hague Draft Convention on the Recognition and enforcement of Foreign Judgements in Civil and Commercial Matters. Recognition and Enforcement.
- 5. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
 - I. The Legal and Institution aspects of GATT
 - Historical Evolution of the GATT
 - Objectives and main principles GATT
 - The Procedure of Negotiation
 - Negotiation Rounds
 - The GATT 1994 – Salient features of the FATT 1994 (Final Act of Uruguay Round)
 - World Trade Organisation (W.T.O.)
 - II. Basic Principles and Core concepts of the GATT/WHO. Most Favoured Nation Treatment (M.F.N.) National Treatment, Tantis and Quotes.
 - GATT 1994 Art-I-V, VII, XIII, XVII, -XXI, XXVII (also GATT 1994, Articles XXII, XXIII)
 - Relevant Cases (list enclosed)
 - Dumping and Subsidies
 - GATT 1994 Articles VI, XVI
 - WTO Agreement Annex 1A.
 - III Exceptions to the GATT/WTO
 - GATT 1994 Articles, XX,XXI,XII, IX, XXV, XXIII, XXIV, XXXV, XXIV, XIX
 - Who on Safeguards of GATT 1994.
 - IV Agreement of GATT 1994
 - Contraversal Agreements of GATT 1994
 - Less Contraversal Agreements of GATT 1994
 - V Implications and Opportunities of GATT 1994 for India with particular reference to Agreement on Agriculture, Agreement on TRIPS. Agreement on Textiles and Clothig GATTs and TRIMs.

- VI Trade and Environment
GATT and the Environment with relevant cases.
- 6. Settlement of Disputes in International Economic Law
 - I. WHO/GATT System
Article XXIII GATT, Dispute, Settlement
Understanding
 - II. Internaitonal court of Justice (ICJ)
 - III. World Bank Inspection Panel
Function procedure
 - IV International Centre for Settlement of Investment Dispute (ICSID),
US-train Claims Tribunal Function procedure.

Recommended Books

1. Dr. Rao Myneni Shrinivasa, International Economic Law : Pioneer Books
Delhi
2. John Jackson, The World Training System : The Mit Press, Cambridge.
3. Tandon, Public International Law : Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad
4. P.Narayan, Intellectual Property Law : Eastern Law House Delhi

Paper V

5. Legal Language & Legal Writing

1.Short Essay in Hindi

- (a) Role of law in social reform
- (b) Social justice
- (c) Grampanchayat System
- (d) Freedom of Press
- (e) Secular State
- (f) Human Rights
- (g) Judicial activism

- (h) Welfare State
- (i) Future of Indian democracy
- (j) Family court
- (k) Lok Adalat

2. Legal Terms (To translate in Hindi)

Action, Appellant, Agreement, Accused, Attorney General of India, Bail, Bond, Breach of Trust, Breach of Contract, Complaint, cross Examination, Civil Suit, Deed, Gift, Delegated Legislation, Defendant, Defence, Judicial Magistrate, Intention, Injunction, Investigation, Malice, Abolition, Alleged, Custody, Criminal trial, Confession, Co-accused, Divorce, Examination of Chief, Executive Magistrate, Evidence, Judicial Proceeding, Legal rights, Final disposal, Offence, Investigation, Ownership, Verification, Void, Victim, Warrant, Writ.

3. Legal Expressions and Phrases :-

- (a) Admit to bail
- (b) After adequate consideration
- (c) As a matter of fact
- (d) Action may be taken as proposal
- (e) Judgement delivered
- (f) Matter is under consideration
- (g) May be permitted
- (h) Order Communicated
- (i) Necessary step should be taken
- (j) Till further order
- (k) The contract is void ab initio
- (l) Recent trend in law
- (m) Verification of plaint
- (n) Petition dismissed
- (o) Order passed
- (p) Steps may be taken

4. Petition /Letter Writing

- (a) Write a letter in Hindi to the Mukhiya of your Grampanchayat drawing his attention to a problem of your village.
- (b) Write a petition in Hindi to the relevant authority regarding communal tension between two communities in your area.
- (c) A woman is not being looked after by her husband. Draft a maintenance petition in Hindi.

- (d) Draft a petition in Hindi for the recovery of a loan of Rupees one thousand only in a Munsif Court for 'A' a creditor against 'B' a debtor.

5. Short notes in Hindi

- (a) Rule of law
- (b) Proficiency in regional language/Hindi
- (c) Legal Profession.

LL.B.Part-II (Third Semester)

Paper I

1. Family Law -II (Muslim Law)

The course shall comprise of the following

1. Introduction
 - 1.1. Who is a Muslim
 - 1.2. Conversion
 - 1.3. Apostasy
2. Sources of Muslim Law
3. Schools of Muslim Law
4. Marriage
 - 4.1 Definition
 - 4.2 Nature of marriage
 - 4.3 Capacity of marriage
 - 4.4. Essential of marriage.
 - 4.5 Khyalul-bulag (Option of liberty)
 - 4.6. Iddat
 - 4.7. Classifications/kinds of marriage and legal effects of marriage
- 5.Dower(mahr)
 - 5.1 Meaning
 - 5.2 Nature
 - 5.3 Kinds
 - 5.4 Objects and subject matter
 - 5.5 Wife's rights on non-payment of dower
6. Dissolution of marriage under Muslim Law
 - 6.1 Talaq (Divorce)
 - 6.2 Talaq-tafweez

- 6.3 Mubarat
- 6.4 Khula
- 6.5 Lien
- 6.6 Legal effects of divorce
- 7 The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939
- 8 Maintenance of wives with reference to Section 125 of Cr.P.C.
 - 8.1 Maintenance of wives with special reference to section 125 of Cr.P.C.
 - 8.2 The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986
- 9. Parentage and Legitimacy
 - 9.1 Acknowledgement of legitimacy
 - 9.2 Brief study of section 112 of the Evidence Act.
- 10. Will (Wasiyat)
 - 10.1 Competence of testator and legatee
 - 10.2 Valid subjects of will
 - 10.3 Testamentary limitations
 - 10.4 Formalities of a will and abatement of legacy
- 11. Gift
 - 11.1 Meaning and requisite of gift (Hiba)
 - 11.2 Gift of Musha
 - 11.3 Conditional and future gifts.
 - 11.4 Life estate
 - 11.5 Life interest
 - 11.6 Hibba-bil-Ewaj
 - 11.7 Hiba-ba-shari-ul-ebaj.

Recommended Books :

Mohamdan Law By:-

1. Akil Ahmed
2. Paras Diwan
3. Taheer Mahmood
4. Mulla

Paper II

2. Property Law

1. Concept of Property
2. Important definitions under the Transfer of Property Act,1982
 - (a) Immovable Property,(b) Attestation,
 - (c) Actionable claims,(d) Notice
3. Meaning of Transfer of Property (Section 5)
4. Properties which cannot be transferred (Section 6)
5. Persons competent to transfer, incidents of transfer, Oral Transfer(Section 7,8, and 9 only).
6. Transfer for benefit to an Unborn Person and Rule against Perpetuity.
7. Vested and contingent Interests(Sections 19 and 21)
8. Doctrine of Election (Section 35)
9. Transfer by unauthorized persons (Sections 41 and 43)
10. Doctrine of Lis-Pendens (Section 53)
11. Fraudulent Transfer (Section 53 and doctrine of Post-performance 53 A)
12. Sale of Immovable Property : Definition and mode of sale and exchange (sections 54 and 118)
13. Mortgage: Definitions : Mortgage, Mort gage, Mortgagee,Mort gage Money, Mortgages Deed (Section 58), Charge (section 100)
14. Kinds of Mortgage (section 58) and creation of Mortgage (Section 59)
15. Right to Redeem, Partial Redemption, clog on redemption (Section 60)

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 16. | Marshalling and Contribution
(Sections 81 and 82) |
| 17. | Subrogation (Sections 91 and 92). |
| 18. | Leases of Immovable Property: |
| (a) | Definition of Lease (Section 105) and
License |
| (b) | Leases how Made (Section 107) |
| (c) | Determination of Lease (section 111) |
| (d) | Effect of Holding Over (Section 116) |
| 19 | Gift. |
| (a) | Definition of Gift (Section 122) |
| (b) | Transfer how affected (Section 123) |
| (c) | Onerous Gift (Section 127) |
| (d) | Universal Donee (Section 128) |

Recommended Books

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | Transfer of Property Act by
S.M.Lahiri |
| 2. | Transfer of Property Act by
S.N.Shukla |
| 3. | Transfer of Property Act by Mulla |

Paper III

3. Law of Torts including MV Accident and Consumer Protection Laws

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1. | Nature and definition of tort + 2 Crime
& Contract |
| 2. | Tort distinguished from crime and
contract. |
| 3. | General differences in Tort : Volenti
non fit injuria, Act of God, Inevitable accident, statutory authority.
Necessity, Mistake. |

4. Vicarious liability: Master's liability for act of servant and liability of the Govt. or State.
5. Detamation
6. Remoteness of damage
7. Absolute and Strict liability
8. Tort against person: Assault, Battery, false imprisonment Malicious, Prosecution.
9. Nuisance.
10. Tort of Negligence : Essentials; contributory negligence, rule of Res Ipsa Loquitur and Nervous Shock.
11. The Consumer Protection Act 1986 : Salient features ; Consumer Dispute Redressal Agencies.
12. Salient Features of The Motor Vehicle Act 1988 with Special reference to compulsory Insurance; Insurer's liability for third party risks.

Books Recommended

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|------------------------------------|----|
| 1. | S.P.Singh | Law of torts & consumer Protection | |
| 2. | M.N.Shukla | | “” |
| 3. | N.V. Paranjape | | “” |
| 4. | Bangia | | “” |
| 5. | P.S.A. Pillai | | “” |
| 6. | Ratan Lal | | “” |
| 7. | S.K.Kapoor | | “” |

Paper IV

4. Optional Papers

(i) Banking Law

The course shall comprise of the following

1. Origin and Development of Banking System.
2. Relationship of Banker and Customer and their rights and duties
3. E- Banking System and Legal Aspects.
4. Laws Relating to the Banking Companies in India
 - (I) The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
 - (i) Evolution of Reserve Bank of India
 - (ii) Compositions and functions of Reserve Bank of India
 - (iii) Reserve Bank as a banker's bank and advisor to the Government
 - (II) The Banking Regulation Act, 1949
 - (i) Business of Banking Companies.
 - (ii) Prohibited Banking Function.
 - (iii) Suspension of Business and Winding Up of Banking companies
 - (iv) Application to Co-operative Banks
 - (III) The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999
 - (i) Objectives scope and Commencement of the Act.
 - (ii) Contravention and Penalties.
 - (iii) Adjudication and Appeal
 - (iv) Directorate of Enforcement
5. Meaning and kinds of Negotiable Instruments.
6. Endorsement, Negotiable and Assignability
7. Holder and Holder in due course.
8. Rights and Liabilities of Paying and Collecting Banker.
9. Dishonour of Negotiable Instruments including criminal Liability of drawer and Protection of Collecting Banker.

Books Recommended

- | | |
|----|----------------------------|
| 1. | Banking Law by S.R.Mineni |
| 2. | Banking Law by Anjani Kant |
| 3. | Banking Law by Gupta |

OR,

(ii) Equity and Trust

A. The Indian Trusts Act 1882

1. Preliminary

- (a) Definitions – Trust, author of the trust, trustee, beneficiary, trust property, beneficial interest, instrument of trust, breach of trust, cestui que trust.
- (b) Comparison of trust with other relationships
 - (i) Private trust and public /charitable trust
 - (ii) Trust and debt
 - (iii) Trust and ownership
 - (iv) Trust and bailment
 - (v) Trust and agency
 - (vi) Trust and contract
 - (vii) Trust and conditions
 - (viii) Trust and equitable charge
 - (ix) Trust and mortgage
 - (x) Trust and administration

2. Kinds of trusts

3. Creation of trusts

4. Appointment of trustees

5. Duties and liabilities of trustees

6. Rights and powers of trustees

7. Disabilities of trustees

8. Rights and liabilities of the beneficiary

9. Vacating the office of trustee

10. Extinction of trusts

B. Fiduciary relations-concept and kinds.

C. The Bombay Public Trusts Act 1950

1. Definitions – Public trust, math, person having interest, temple, wakf,

- trustee.
2. Establishments
 3. Charitable purposes and validity of certain public trusts.
 4. Registration of public trust
 5. Budget accounts and audit
 6. Powers duties and restrictions of trustees etc.
 7. Control power, and functions of Charity Commissioner, Deputy and Assistant charity Commissioner.
 8. Dharamada, Cypress.
 9. Special provision as respects religious and charitable institution and endowment.
 10. Public Trusts Administration Fund.
 11. Offences and penalties.
 12. Procedure, jurisdiction and appeals.
- D. Principles of equity and maxims
1. Concept and definition of equity.
 2. Origin and development
 3. Maxims of equity.
 - (a) Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without a remedy.
 - (b) Equity follows the law.
 - (c) Where there is equal equity, the law shall prevail.
 - (d) Where the equities are equal, the first in time shall prevail.
 - (e) He who seeks equity must do equity.
 - (f) He who comes into equity must come with clean hands.
 - (g) Delay defeats equities.
 - (h) Equality is equity
 - (i) Equality looks to the intent rather than to the form.
 - (j) Equality looks on that as done which ought to be done.
 - (k) Equity inputs an intention to fulfill an obligation
 - (l) Equity acts in personam.

Recommended Books

1. Iyer Suryanarayanan - The Indian Trust Act

2. Rangacharya I.V. - The Indian Trust Act
3. Agarwal O.P. - The Indian Trust Act
4. Tandon M.P. - The Indian Trust Act
5. Chaudhari D.H. - The Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950

Paper V

5. Clinical Paper

Professional Ethics & Professional Accountancy System

Outline of the course : Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bar-Bench Relations

The course will be taught in association with practising lawyers on the basis of the following materials.

- (i) Mr. Krishnamurthy Iyer's book on "Advocacy"
- (ii) The Contempt Law and Practice
- (iii) The Bar Council Code of Ethics
- (iv) 50 selected opinions of the Deciplinary Committees of Bar Councils and 10 major judgements of the Supreme court on the subject
- (v) Other reading materials as may be prescribed by the University

Examination rules of the University shall include assessment through case-study, viva, and periodical problem solution besides the written tests.

LL.B. Part-II (Fourth Semester)

Paper I

1. Criminal Procedure Code, Juvenile (Care and Protection) Justice Act and Probation of Offenders Acts.

1. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (as Amended upto date)
 2. The Juvenile Justice Act (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000
 3. The Probation of offenders Act, 1958
- All the above Acts with latest amendments are required to be studied.

Recommended Book

Criminal Procedure Code by:

- 1.Ratanlal
- 2.S.N.Mishra
- 3.Batuklal

Paper II

2. Public International Law

1. Introductory
 - (a) History of International Law .
 - (b) Theories of International Law as to its basis
 - (c) Codification in International Law

- (d) Nature, scope and present day position of International Law.
- 2. Sources of International Law
 - (a) Treaties
 - (b) Customs
 - (c) General principles of International Law
 - (d) United Nations General Assembly resolution as a source of International Law.
 - (e) Non-statute, other sources of International Law.
- 3. Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law
 - (a) Theories
 - (b) State practice with reference to Indian practice.
- 4. Subjects of International Law
 - (a) State including recognition of states and governments and state succession.
 - (b) Individuals.
 - (c) International Organisations and non-state entities.
 - (d) Multinational companies and other private entities.
- 5. Jurisdiction of States
 - (a) Territorial jurisdiction
 - (b) Personal jurisdiction
 - (c) Protective jurisdiction
 - (d) Universal jurisdiction (terrorism, hijacking, narcotics, war-crimes and crimes against peace)
 - (e) Diplomatic immunities and privileges
 - (f) State immunity.
- 6. Law of State Responsibility
 - (a) Responsibility arising out of-
 - (i) Acts of State [Direct responsibility]

- (ii) Act of Individuals [Indirect responsibility]
 - (iii) Acts of co-operation
 - (iv) State responsibility for other subjects of International Law.
 - (b) consequences of State Responsibility
 - (c) Calvo clause- exhaustion of local remedies
7. Settlement of International disputes.
- (a) Peaceful settlement of International disputes
 - (b) Coercive settlement of International disputes[with reference to provisions of the UN Charter]
 - (c) War and UN Charter
8. International Transactions- treaties
- (a) Significance of Vienna Convention on Law of treaties.
 - (b) Creation of treaty- steps involved
 - (c) Termination, suspension and invalidation of treaties.
 - (d) Interpretation of treaties
 - (e) Retrospective effect of treaties
9. International Institutions.
- (a) Basic purpose, principles and membership of United Nations
 - (b) Organs of United Nations- with special reference to General Assembly, Security Council and International Court of Justice.

Book Recommended

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. S.K. Kapoor | - | Public International Law |
| 2. M.P. Tandon | - | Public International Law |
| 3. J.G. Starke | - | Public International Law |
| 4. H.O. Agarwal | - | Public International Law |

Directors : Maximum number, Appointments, Restrictions on their appointments, Position of directors, disqualifications, their duties and liabilities, Board of directors- Meaning and powers.

11. Meetings :
Kinds of Meetings, Notice of Meeting, contents of Notice, conduct of meetings, quorum, minutes, proxies, voting and poll resolutions, kinds of resolutions, Appointment of auditor, powers, rights and liabilities of auditor.
12. Majority Rule and Minority Rights :
Rule in Foss Vs. Harbottle Case.
13. Prevention of Oppression and Management :
Meaning, who can apply to National Company Law Tribunal, Powers of National Company Law Tribunal and Central Government.
14. Reconstruction and Amalgamation-
Compromises and arrangements
15. Winding up :
Meaning, Type of Winding up, Petition for winding up, Commencement of winding up, Liquidator: his rights, duties and liabilities, Contributors, consequences of winding up, Dissolution of company.
The Companies Act, 1956 (as amended upto date)

Books Recommended

1. Dutta on Company Law.
2. Kapoor N.D. on Company Law.
3. Shah S.M.- Lectures on Company Law.
4. Singh Avtar : Company Law.
5. Taxman's – Corporate Law.
6. The companies Act 1956 as amended upto the date.
7. Kailash Rai - Company Law.

Paper IV

4. Optional Paper

(i) Humanitarian & Refugee Law

The course shall comprise of the following :

1. Meaning, origin and development of International Humanitarian Law
2. Fundamental Principles of International Humanitarian Law.
3. Protected persons and protection available to them under international humanitarian Law.
4. Implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian Law.
5. National Perspectives on international humanitarian Law.
6. Meaning and definition of refugees and determination of refugees status under international refugee Law.
7. Solution of refugees problem.
8. Status of refugees in India.

Books Recommended

- 1.

OR,

(ii) Information Technology Law

1. The Information Technology Act, 2000

- | | |
|-----|--|
| (a) | History, object, scope and Commencement of the Act. |
| (b) | Overview of a Computer, Computer Network and the internet. |
| 2. | (a)E-Governance, Attribution, acknowledgement and Despatch of Electronic Records. |
| (c) | Digital Signature and secure Digital signature |
| (d) | Authorities- Controller, Certifying Authorities, Adjudicating Officer and Cyber Appellate Tribunal |
| 3. | Contravention and Offences, power of police officers and jurisdiction. |
| 4. | Cyber Space- Intellectual Property Rights. |
| 5. | Amendments to the various enactments |
| (a) | The Indian Penal Code, 1860 |
| (b) | The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 |
| (c) | The Reserve Bank of India act, 1934 |
| 6. | Liability of Network Service Providers |
| (a) | U.S.A. |
| (b) | U.K. |
| (c) | India. |

Books Recommended

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|
| 1. | Cyber law & E-commerce | A guide to Information Technology
- Sakil Ahmed Syed Ragiv Raheja
Capital Law House Publication |
|----|------------------------|---|

Paper V

Clinical Paper

Moot Court Exercise and Internship

This paper may have three components of 30 marks each and a viva for 10 marks.

- (a) Moot Court (30 Marks). Every student may be required to do at least three moot courts in a year with 10 marks for each. The moot court work will be on assigned problem and it will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submissions and 5 marks for oral advocacy.
- (b) Observance of Trial in two cases, one Civil and one Criminal (30 marks):
Students may be required to attend two trials in the course of the last two or three years of LL.B. studies. They will maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court assignment. This scheme will carry 30 marks.
- (c) Interviewing techniques and Pre-trial preparations and Internship diary (30 marks) :
Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the Lawyer's Office/Legal Aid Office and record the proceedings in a diary, which will carry 15 marks. Each student will further observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit/petition. This will be recorded in the diary, which will carry 15 marks.
- (d) The fourth component of this paper will be Viva Voce examination on all the above three aspects. This will carry 10 marks.

Paper I

1. Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act

The Course shall comprise of the following :

1. Judgement, decree, orders, Mesne profit and Foreign Judgement
2. Suit of Civil Nature, Resjudicata.
3. Cause of action, place of Suing, Framing of Issues.
4. Particular type of suit, Suit by indigent persons and suit by or against minor
5. Attachment : Property liable to attachment and sale in execution of decree.
6. Mode of execution : Decree for payment of money, decree for specific movable Property, decree for specific performance for restitution of conjugal rights or for an Injunction, decree for execution of document or endoresement of negotiable instrument . decree for immovable property.
7. Appeal: First appeal and Second appeal. Reference, review and revision.
8. Limitation : Suits, appeal and applications, Effect of sufficient cause for not preferring an appeal or kaming an application within a period of limitation, legal disabilities and acknowledgement in writing.

Books Recommended

- | | | | |
|----|--------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Mulla | - | The Code of Civil Procedure |
| 2. | Tandan M.P. | - | Civil Procedure code |
| 3. | Tanwani C.K. | - | The C.P.C. |

- | | | | |
|----|--------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 4. | Taxman's | - | The code of civil procedure 1908 |
| 5. | Awasthi S.K. | - | Law of Limitation |

Paper II

2. Law of Evidence

The Indian Evidence Act 1872 (With latest amendments and up-to-date case-law)

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 1. | (Objects, application and definitions) | Preliminary (Secs. 1 to 4) |
| 2. | Evidence of facts in issue and relevant facts only (Sec.4) | Evidence of facts in issue and relevant |
| 3. | What facts are relevant (secs.6 to 16) | What facts are relevant (secs.6 to 16) |
| 4. | Admissions (secs. 17 to 31) | Admissions (secs. 17 to 31) |
| 5. | Statement by persons who cannot be called as witnesses (Secs.32 & 33) | Statement by persons who cannot be |
| 6. | statement made under special circumstances (Secs.34 to 39) | statement made under special |
| 7. | Relevancy of Judgements (Secs.40 to 44) | Relevancy of Judgements (Secs.40 to |
| 8. | Relevancy of opinions of third persons (Secs.45 to51) | Relevancy of opinions of third |
| 9. | Relevancy of Character (Secs.52 to55) | Relevancy of Character (Secs.52 |
| 10. | Facts which need not be proved (Secs.56 to58) | Facts which need not be proved (|
| 11. | Oral Evidence(Secs.59 to60) | Oral Evidence(Secs.59 to60) |
| 12. | Documentary evidence(Secs.61 to73) | Documentary evidence(Secs.61 to7 |

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 13. | Public Document(Secs.74 to 78) |
| 14. | Presumptions as to Documents (Secs.79 to 90-A) |
| 15. | Exclusion of oral by documentary evidence(Secs.91 to100) |
| 16. | Burden of Proof (Secs.101 to114-A) |
| 17. | Estoppel (Secs.115 to117) |
| 18. | Competency of Witnesses (Secs.118 to134) |
| 19. | Examination of Witnesses(Secs.135 to166) |
| 20. | Improper admission and rejection of evidence(Sec.167) |

Recommended Books and Readings

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|----|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Ratanlal and Dhirajlal | - The Law of Evidence. |
| 2. | Batuklal | - The Law of Evidence. |
| 3. | Avtar Singh | - The Law of Evidence. |
| 4. | Dr.Satish Chandra | - Indian Evidence Act. |

Paper III

3. Administrative Law

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|----|--|
| 1. | Nature and scope of Administrative Law, Necessity of Administrative Law in Modern State. |
| 2. | Rule of Law and Separation of Powers |
| 3. | Delegated Legislation: |
| b. | Nature , meaning and Growth. |
| c. | Constitutional Validity |

- d. Judicial control : Doctrine of UTRA VIREES; Legislative control (Parliamentary Control) sub delegation.
4. Principles of Natural Justice : Bias , Audi Alteram Partem or rule of fair Hearing.
5. Administrative Tribubals:
 - a. Nature, growth and need.
 - b. Judicial Control on Administrative Tribunals : Doctrine of ULTRA VIREES; Lack of Jurisdiction.
6. Administrative discretion.
 1. Judicial review of administrative descretion.
 - II Judicial control of exercise of administrative discretion.
7. Commission of Inquiry :
 - a. Nature, scope, need and functions.
 - b. Procedure and legal status
8. Judicial control of administrative action through writs.:
 - a. General conditions for using of writs,
 - b. The writs.
 - c. The scope of review through writs.
9. Suits against the Govt.in torts and contract, court Privileges in Legal Proceeding.
10. The Ombudsman : The necessity of Ombudsman. Judicial Control of Ombudsman in India.- The Lokpal and Lokayukta.
11. The Right to information Act,2005.
12. Public Corporations and undertakings.

Text Books

1. Basu D.D. – Administrative Law.
2. D.D.Basu- Comparative Administrative Law.
3. Kagazi- Administrative Law.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 4. | Takwani K.C.Lecturers on
Administrative Law. |
| 5. | Massey- Administrative Law. |
| 6. | Rai Kailash- Administrative
Law. |
| 7. | Sathe S.P.- Administrative Law. |
| 8. | U.P.D. Keshri - Administrative
Law. |

Paper IV

4. Optional Paper

(i) Patent Law

The Courses shall comprise of the following :

1. Introduction to Patent Law.
 - (a) Paris Convention.
 - (b) Patent Co-operation Treaty
 - (c) WHO – TRIPs.
 - (d) Harmonization of CBD and TRIPs
2. Indian Patent Law.
 - (a) The Patent Act, 1970 with its amendments.
 - (b) Patentable, subject matter, Patentability Criteria
 - (c) Procedure for Filing Patent Applications and Patent Granting Procedure
 - (d) Revocation , Patent Infringement and Remedies.
 - (e) Public Interest Provisions for Preventing abuse of Patent rights.
3. Relevant Provisions of the Biological diversity, 2002
4. Access and Benefit sharing Issues.

OR,

(ii) Intellectual Property Rights Law & I.P.R. Litigation

The course shall comprise of the following.:-

1. The Concept of Property vis-a vis intellectual Property.
 - (a) Concept of Property and theories of Property – an Overview.
 - (b) Theories of Intellectual Property Rights
 - (c) Social and Economic Development and Role of Intellectual Property System.
 - (d) Need for Protection Intellectual Property-Policy Consideration National Perspectives and International Demands
2. Kinds of Intellectual Property – organised Development – an Overview.
3. Intellectual Property Rights as Human Rights.
4. Role of International Institutions – WIPO
 - (a) WIPO
 - (b) Function of WIPO
 - (c) Membership of WIPO
 - (d) Agreement between WIPO and WTO
 - (e) Dispute Settlement – New Treaties.
5. International Legal Instruments Relating to IPR-Paris Conention, Berne Convention, PCT etc.
6. IPR Litigation vis-à-vis general litigation
7. Nature and Complexities of IPR Litigation, I.P.R. Litigation and National Interet.

Books for Reference

1. Dr. B.L.Wadehra
2. Shiv Sahai Singh
3. N.K.Acharya
4. J.P.Mishra
5. Dr. S.P.Mynehi

5. Clinical Paper

Drafting, Pleading and Conveyacening

Outline of the course : (a) Drafting: - General principles of drafting and relevant substantive rules shall be taught

(b) Pleading:-

- (i) Civil: Complaint, Written Statement, Interlocutory Application, Original Petirion, Affidavit, Execution Petition, Memorandum of Appeal and

Revision, Petition under Articles 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India.

- (ii) Criminal : Complaint, Criminal Miscellaneous petition, Bail Application, Memorandum of Appeal and Revision.
- (iii) Conveyance : Sale Deed, Mortgage Deed, Lease Deed, Gift Deed, Promissory Note, Power of Attorney, Will, Trust Deed
- (iv) Drafting of writ petition and PIL petition.

The course will be taught class instructions and simulation exercises, preferably with assistance of practising lawyers/retired judges.

Apart from teaching the relevant provisions of law, the course may include not less than 15 practical exercise in drafting carrying a total of 45 marks (3 marks for each) and 15 exercises in conveyanceing carrying another 45 marks (3 marks n each exercise) remaining 10 marks will be given for viva-voce.

LL.B.Part-III (Sixth Semester)

Paper I

1. Principles of Taxation

For this paper the following Acts are prescribed.

- 1. The Income Tax Act 1961 (Upto date)
- 2. The Wealth Tax Act 1958 (Upto date)
- 3. The Central Excise Tax Act 1944
(Upto date)

Books Recommended

- 1. V.K.Singhania – Students guide to
Income Tax
- 2. Taxman’s Income Tax Act
- 3. Singhania Vinod – Tax direct Tax law
and practice

Paper II

2. Environmental Law

The course shall comprise of the following :

1. Constitutional Aspects
 - (a) Distribution of Legislative Power
 - (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
 - (c) Fundamental Duties
 - (d) Fundamental Rights
2. The water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act,1974
 - (a) Salient Features of the Act.
 - (b) Definitions
 - (c) Authorities – Composition, Power and function.
 - (d) Mechanism to Control the Pollution.
 - (e) Sanctions.
3. The Air (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act,1981
 - (a) Salient Features of the Act..
 - (b) Definitions
 - (c) Authorities- Composition, Power and function.
 - (d) Mechanism to control the Pollution.
 - (e) Sanctions
4. Control of Noise Pollution
 - (a) The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control Rules),2000
 - (b) Judicial Control.
5. The Wildlife (Protection), Act,1972.
 - (a) Salient Features of the Act.
 - (b) Authorities, Powers and Functions.

Books Recommend

- 1.

Paper III

3. Labour Law

(With latest amendments and case – law)

1. The Industrial Dispute Act 1947
2. The Factories Act 1948
3. The Trade Union Act, 1926
4. The Workmen’s Compensation Act
1923

Books Recommend

1. Labour law by S.N.Mishra
2. Labour law by S.K.Mishra
3. Labour law by V.G.Goswami
4. Labour law by Taxman

Paper IV

4. Optional Paper

(i). Insurance Law

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Origin , History and Development of Insurance Law
2. Definition, Meaning, Nature and Importance of Contract of Insurance
 - (1) Meaning, Defination and Importance
 - (2) Formation of Insurance contract
 - (3) Nature of Contract of Insurance
 - (a) Insurable Interest
 - (b) Doctrine of Utmost good faith
 - (c) Doctrine of Causa-Proxima
 - (d) Doctrine of Indemnity
 - (e) Doctrine of Subrogation, Contribution & Reinstatement

3. Life Insurance

- (i) Definition, Essentials, Nature and Scope
- (ii) Even Insured
- (iii) Circumstances affecting the Risk including suicide
- (iv) Categories of Life Insurance Policies

4. Fire Insurance

- (i) Definition, Nature and Scope
- (ii) Meaning of the term “Fire” and Loss by Fire”
- (v) Categories of Fire Insurance Policies

5. Marine Insurance

- (i) Definition, Nature and Scope
- (ii) Categories of Marine Insurance Policies
- (iii) Insured Perils
- (iv) Loss and Abandonment
- (v) Partial Losses and General Average

OR,

(ii) Competition Law

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Aims and objects of competitino Act, 2002 and its relationship with the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.
 - (i) Acquisition
 - (ii) Agreement
 - (iii) Consumer
 - (iv) Enterprise
 - (v) Person
 - (vi) Service
2. Definition and meaning of following words :
3. Law relating to Prohibition of certain agreements, Abuse of dominant position and Regulation of Combinations.

4. Competition Commission of India : Establishment Composition, Powers, duties and Functions.
5. Benches of Competition Commission Composition, Distribution of business amongst commission and Benches, Jurisdiction of Benches and Procedure for adjudication of matters before it.
6. Penalties for offences under Competition Act, 2002.

OR,

(iii) Land Tenure

1. The B.T. Act, 1885
 - (i) SS-1-3Pretimery
 - (ii) SS-4-5 Classes of tenants and occupancy rights
 - (iii) SS-25 Ejectment of Tenants S-44-46
 - (iv) 86-87 Surrender and adondment
 - (v) 100-103 Rights of records
 - (vi) Protected Tenant Chapter VII A S-49, A-G
 - (vii) Use of Lands and trees S-23
2. Rent S-3(5)
 - (i) Enhancement of Rent S-29-30
 - (ii) Rent is the first charge S-65
 - (iii) Commutation of Rent S-40
 - (iv) When rent can be deposited in court S-61
3. The Bihar Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Ss- 01-07)
4. The Bihar Land Reforms 1962 (Fixation of Ceiling Area and Acquisition of Ceiling Area and Acquisition of Surplus Land) Act 1962 (Act 12 of 1962)

Leading Cases

1. Mahadeo Mandal and Others Vs. Lillo Mandal and Others, A.I.R., 1967 Pat 279 (F.B.)
2. Dr. Sudhir Kumar Mukherjee and Other Vs Nirsi Dhobi and Others A.I.R., 1961, Pat (F.B.)
3. Most Dukho Debi and Others Vs Juhitlal Mandal and others, A.I.R., 1967 Pat 434

4. Shah Mohammad Habi Sajjada Nasim Vs. Mouivimanjoor Ali and other, A.I.R., 1966 Pat 45
5. Bhagwati Sharma Vs. Baidnath Sharma, A.I.R., 1954 Pat 308 (F.B.)
6. Suraj Ahir and Othrs Vs. Prithwinath Singh 1069 B L.J.R.I.

Books for Reference

1. Land Tenure by A.Fazal Advocate
2. Ray and Sharma BLR Act 1950
3. Singh and Singh BLR Act 1950
4. Ajit Gopal Roy B.T.Act 1885
5. P.C. Arora B.T.Act 1885
6. A.G.Roy B.T.Act 1885
7. S.P.Srivastava B.T.Act 1885

Paper V

5. Clinical Paper

Alternate Dispute Resolutions

Outline of the course :

- (i) Negotiation skills to be learned with simulated program
- (ii) Conciliation skills
- (iii) Arbitration Law and Practice including International arbitration and Arbitration rules.

The course is required to be conducted by senior legal practitioners through simulation and case studies. Evaluation may also be conducted in practical exercises at least for a significant part of evaluation.

Sri Ram Jee Singh

Drafting/Pleading

1. Civil

1.
 - (i) Specific performance of a contract.
 - (ii) Recovery of money on the basis of a Promissory note.
 - (iii) Recovery of money for price of goods sold or work done.
 - (iv) Partition of Joint Hindu Family Property.
 - (v) Suit for dissolution of partnership and accounts.
 - (vi) Permanent injunction (Public nuisance)
 - (vii) Damages for Defamation
 - (viii) Suit for possession against a trespasser.
 - (ix) Mesne profits.
 - (x) Suit for cancellation of sale deed.
 - (xi) Suit for possession by landlord against tenant lender under the Maharashtra Rent control Act,1999
 - (xii) Written statement of the above suits.
1. (a) Affidavit
2. Execution petition i.e. Darkhast on the basis of civil Court.
3. Matrimonial :
(Original Petition)
Petition under the Hindu Marriage Act,1955 and the Special Marriage Act,1954.
 - (a) Restitution of conjugal rights
 - (b) Judicial separation
 - (c) Divorce
 - (d) Divorce by mutual consent
4. Petition for –
 - (a) Succession Certificate..
 - (b) Probate on the basis of will
5. Petition under Articles 32 and 226 of Constitution of India.

- (a) Habeas Corpus
- (b) Mandamus
- (c) Prohibition
- (d) Certiorari
- (e) Quo warranto
- 6. Application for compensation before the Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal under the Motor vehicles Act, 1988.
- 7. Complaint under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
- 8. Interlocutory application (Interim Relief)
- 9. Memorandum of appeal, revision and review.
- 10. Application under the code of Civil procedure 1908.
 - (i) Taking adjournment
 - (ii) substituted Service
 - (iii) Amendment of the plaint or written statement
 - (iv) Granting leave to deliver Interrogatories order
 - (v) Bringing legal heirs and representative on record.
 - (vi) Setting aside and abatement of the suits
 - (vii) Appointment of a commission
 - (viii) Attachment of the property of the defedant before judgement.
 - (ix) Appointment of receiver.
 - (x) Permission to sue as Indigent person.
 - (xi) Caveat application

(II) Criminal (1) A Private Criminal complaint in court relating to :

- (a) Criminal Trespass , hurt, abuse and threatening.
- (b) Cheating.
- (c) Defamation
- (d) Bigamous marriage
- (e) Under Section 498 A
- (f) Complaint under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instrument Act.
- 2.(a) Application for maintenance or written statement to the same
- (b) Application for execution of maintenance order already for enhancement of maintenance.
- (c) Application for enhancement of maintenance.
- 3. Memorandum of Appeal and revision.

- (a) Bail before a magistrate
- (b) Bail before a session court
- (c) Anticipatory Bail
- (d) Bail before the court convicting as accused who intends to present an appeal.

(e) Application for cancellation of bail.

(f) Cancellation of warrant issued against the accused.

(g) Calling and recalling of witness.

(h) Disposal of property under Sections 451,452 of Cr.P.C.

III. Conveyancing

- i Sale Deed
- ii Mortgage Deed
- iii Lease Deed
- iv Gift Deed
- v Promissory Note
- vi Power of Attorney
- vii Will Deed
- viii Legal Notices
- ix Assignments, Deed of Exchange
- x Adoption Deed
- xi Deed of Dissolution of Partnership
- xii Deed of Public Trust
- xiii Partition Deed
- xiv Partnership Deed
- xv Leave and Licence

Alternate Dispute Resolutions

1. Models of Dispute Settlement, Litigation versus Arbitration, Model of Alternative Dispute Resolutions, Negotiation, Conciliation, Mediation, Mini-Trial, Fast Track Arbitration, Nature, Scope, limitations and necessity of alternative models of disputes resolution.
2. Administrative tribunals – Articles 323 A and B
3. Family Court under the Family Court Act, 1984
4. Consumer council and forums under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

5. Settlement of Dispute through Lok Adalat and Lok Nyayalaya Grassroots Justice and Panchayat System for Resolution of Dispute.