



Dr. B. R. AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY, SRIKAKULAM
MJP College of Law
General Regulations relating to
Post Graduate and Professional Courses
Syllabus under Credit Based Semester System
(with effect from 2009-2010)

Programme : LL.B – 3 years

Swot Analysis for LL.B Programme

(Strength, weakness, opportunity, threat)

In order to survive and grow in this competitive environment, it is essential for every educational organization to undertake SWOT analysis. The process by which the organization monitors their relevant environment to identify their strength, weakness, opportunities and threats affecting their survival is known as SWOT analysis. In other words analyzing the surrounding environment before framing policies and taking policy decisions is called as SWOT analysis. Any organization before they begin the work of strategy formulations must scan the external environment to identify possible opportunities and threats and its internal environment for strengths and weaknesses.

Strengths and weaknesses are derived from internal environment. Strength is something a department is good at doing or a characteristic that gives it an important capability. Strength is an inherent capacity which an organization can use to gain strategic advantage over its competitors. Possible strengths are: Name recognition, Technology, Cost advantages, skilled employees, loyal students etc.

A Weakness is something a department lacks or does poorly (in comparison to others) or a condition that places it at a disadvantage. A weakness is an inherent limitation, which creates a strategic disadvantage for the department. Possible weaknesses are: Poor market image, obsolete facilities, internal operating problems, Poor technology skills etc.

Opportunities and threats arise from external environment. SWOT analysis helps the department to know its positive points as well as negative points. An opportunity is a favourable condition in the organization's environment which enables it to strengthen its position.

Strengths:

1. Affordable
2. Unity and Small in size

3. There is a strong bond and a high level of Interaction between faculty and students.
4. Expertise in teaching non-traditional students
5. Comprehensiveness, quality, and growth of online education
6. Accessibility – day, night and case laws discussion
7. Experiential education at professional graduate levels
8. Students involved in rural community engagement programs

Weaknesses:

1. Thin on cultural diversity
2. Lack of financial support for faculty Scholarship
3. Declining enrolment from the Professional Courses.
4. Lack of infrastructure – including physical, financial, and human resources
5. Underdeveloped campus life and facilities

Opportunities:

1. Graduate with the skills to pursue a career in roles such as Judicial officer and Advocate
2. Gain a competitive edge by increasing your knowledge of law
3. Improve your career and employability options in a globalised job market
4. This course will prepare you for employment in courts or academia
5. In addition to academic and research expertise, the teaching team also includes experienced legal practitioners

Threats:

1. Reduced public funding of higher education in universities
2. Risk of losing prominent faculty and staff for genuinely better opportunities at other universities or locally
3. Growing competition from nearby private universities

Role And Importance Of Swot Analysis:

1. **Identify strengths** – The analysis of the internal environment help to identify the strengths of the department. The internal environment refers to plans and policies of the firm, its resources-physical, financial and human resources.
2. **Identify weaknesses** – A department may be strong in certain areas, whereas it may be weak in some other areas. The organization should identify such weaknesses through SWOT analysis so as to correct them as early as possible.
3. **Identify Opportunities**-An analysis of the external environment helps the department to identify the opportunities in the market. The department should make every possible effort to grab the opportunities, as and when they come.
4. **Identify threats** – Department may be subject to threats from competitors and others. Identification of threats at an earlier date is always beneficial to the department as it helps to defuse the same. For instance, a competitor may come up with innovative courses. This is not only affects the department but also endanger its survival, so department should take necessary steps to counter the strategy of the competitors.

5. **Effective Planning** – A proper study of environment helps a department to plan its activities properly. Before planning, it is very much necessary to analysis the internal as well as external environment. After SWOT analysis, the department can list out well-defined and time-bound objectives, which in turn help to frame proper plans.
6. **Facilitates Organizing Resources** – Environment analysis not only helps in organizing the resources of right type and quantity. A proper analysis of environment enables a department to know the demand potential in the market. Accordingly, the department can plan and organize the right amount of resources to handle the activities of the organization.
7. **Flexibility in Operations** – The environmental factors are uncontrollable and a department finds it difficult to influence the surrounding of its choice. A study of environment will enable a firm to adjust its operations depending upon the changing environmental situation

Bachelor of Law (LL.B 3 Years):

Rationale for the programme:

One of the oldest academic fields in the world, a law degree is a highly regarded qualification and promises great career opportunities. For some, to study law is to uphold justice, a noble call that is most commendable (and the world needs more of them); nevertheless, law is not just for lawyers or in the court room as it affects all aspects of society: from the protection of life and liberty to corporate or international relations, law graduates are capable in taking many important roles in various professions. The knowledge and skills gained from studying law facilitate students to analyse both sides of complex situations or problems and to devise the best solution based on strong reasoning and critical thinking. Many law graduates are successful in various industries and more became world leaders who are highly respected. The job is not easy but those who uphold justice are most deserving of respect. Studying law is an empowering experience. Law students often work in groups and actively participate in debates or discussions, such environments nurture good self-esteem and confidence. Law students develop the ability to argue from a basis of evidence in a way which can be hard for others to do; this actively cultivates advanced communication skills, keen problem-solving abilities and the capacity for independent thinking. As a result, law graduates adapt very well in various situations or career transitions.

The Department of Law has started its journey in the year 1989. The vision of the Department of Law is to create a global legal institution which will compete with the best within and outside India and to prepare lawyers for a legal career that introduces them to wide range of opportunities in legal profession across the globe. Since its inception the Department of Law produced more than 2000 Law Graduates and a number of Post Graduates in law many of the students are practicing as advocates at various Courts throughout the Nation. Some of them were selected as Judges, Magistrates, Public Prosecutors in Government Services and Law Officers in reputed Multinationals Companies and Banks. The legal profession not only about knowledge of the law and oratory skills but also about ethics, Justice and humanity, Institutions are not market places and education is not a commodity traded on demand and supply Institutions are knowledge spaces and education is a value in itself to distinguish between fair and unfair, just and unjust, it has to inculcate values like sacrifice, sensitivity to sufferings, Courage to fight for justice and fairness to stand up for the dispossessed and marginalized, determination to stand against the odds for the sake of justice. Prospective lawyers have to be exposed and sensitized to all these issues in order to ensure that they serve the profession with commitment, integrity and excellence.

Vision:

1. To be a centre of excellence in legal education and research
2. To create a global legal institution which will compete with the best within and outside India and to prepare Lawyers for a legal career that introduces them to wide range of opportunities in legal profession across the globe.

Mission:

To impart quality higher education and to undertake research and extension with emphasis on application and innovation that cater to the emerging societal needs through all-round development of students of all sections enabling them to be globally competitive and socially responsible citizens with intrinsic value.

Programme Objectives:

1. Offer a curriculum in which students demonstrate a broad understanding of substantive law and procedural law application of the practical aspects of a career as a paralegal, and analysis of laws.
2. Produce legal professionals who demonstrate proficiency in the knowledge, skills, and dispositions critical to the profession established by national paralegal associations.
3. Maintain an academically challenging, yet flexible program dedicated to the quality education and occupational competency of those students currently working in the legal field and to those students new to the profession.
4. Strengthen links between the academic study of law and the practice of law in order to ease transition from one to another.
5. Continuously review and revise the legal studies curriculum in response to the demands of the employing legal community.

Programme Outcomes:

Programme Outcomes of all the Programmes are identified at the National Level by the Bar Council of India. The Programme outcomes and Programme specific outcomes are achieved through a curriculum that offers a number of courses. The prospectus of the college states the syllabus of every subject under each course offered at the college and the objectives of the course. It provides a general idea about the expectations of the college and about the outcome on the successful completion of the course.

1. Develop a deepened understanding of substantive and procedural law and critically engage with the role of law in managerial practice.
2. Display the ability to deal with different types of legal issues and apply critical and contextual approaches across a wide variety of subject matter.
3. Interpret and analyse the legal and social problems and work towards finding solutions to the problems by application of laws and regulations.
4. Inculcate values of Rights and Duties, and transfer these values to real-life through legal and judicial process for promoting community welfare.
5. Apply ethical principles and commit to legal professional ethics, responsibilities and norms of the established legal practices.

6. To equip with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurship, and corporate entities through internship programmes.
7. Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinic, workshops, seminars and internship programmes.

Programme Educational Objectives:

This course familiarizes students intimately with the teaching methodologies and legal research of both national and international characters keeping in view the different types of legal systems, especially in Common Law traditions as well as Civil Law system as practiced in India. It enables students capable of analysing and examining the economic, cultural and political impact of enacted laws. The course fosters study and research into legal theory and values; examines the relationship between theory and practice; and enhance opportunities for scholarly research, writing, and publication.

1. To provide the best education, training and knowledge resources for the preparation of the legal minds and professionals of tomorrow.
2. Develop talented individuals with fully developed theoretical and practical knowledge of the law as well as excellent leadership capabilities to provide quality service to all, in all spheres of endeavour and in all circumstances.
3. To develop fundamental in-depth knowledge and understanding of the principles, concepts, values, substantive rules and development of the Indian legal system
4. To provide our graduates with self-confidence, knowledge, understanding and skills that will provide added benefit to them as individuals, to the legal profession and to society as a whole.
5. Promote ethical practice of law by sensitizing students to issues of professional responsibility and develop the art of lawyering, including such skills as research, writing, legal analysis, client counselling, negotiation and advocacy
6. Explore and understand specific issues relating to workplace such as time management, discipline, and work place culture, teamwork, giving and receiving feedback, and achieving balance in one's life in a multidisciplinary environment.
7. To inculcate all the required skills such as Good oral and written communication skills, Analytical and Reasoning Skills, Initiative, Personal Impact, Resilience, Teamwork, Legal Awareness, Planning and organizing, through its innovative course matrix.

Bachelor of Law (LL.B)

Scheme of Instruction

First Semester - 1st Year

Course No	Title of the Paper	Compulsory / Elective	No. of Periods of Instruction per Week
101	Law of Contract	Compulsory	7 hours
102	Constitutional Law -I	Compulsory	7 hours
103	Law of Torts	Compulsory	7 hours
104	Law of Crimes-I (IPC)	Compulsory	7 hours
105	Family Law-I	Compulsory	7 hours
	Extension Work	Compulsory	7 hours

Second Semester – 1st Year

Course No	Title of the Paper	Compulsory / Elective	No. of Periods of Instruction per Week
201	Special Contracts	Compulsory	7 hours
202	Constitutional Law -II	Compulsory	7 hours
203	Environmental Law	Compulsory	7 hours
204	Jurisprudence	Compulsory	7 hours
205	Family Law -II	Compulsory	7 hours
	Extension Work	Compulsory	7 hours

Third Semester - 2nd Year

Course No	Title of the Paper	Compulsory / Elective	No. of Periods of Instruction per Week
301	Property Law	Compulsory	7 hours
302	Labour and Industrial Law-I	Compulsory	7 hours
303	Company Law	Compulsory	7 hours
304	Administrative Law	Compulsory	7 hours
305	Interpretation of Statutes & Principles of Legislation	Compulsory	7 hours
	Extension Work	Compulsory	7 hours

Fourth Semester – 2nd Year

Course No	Title of the Paper	Compulsory / Elective	No. of Periods of Instruction per Week
401	Labour and Industrial Law-II	Compulsory	7 hours
402	Public International Law	Compulsory	7 hours
403	Principles of Taxation Law	Compulsory	7 hours
404	Intellectual Property Rights Litigation	Compulsory	7 hours
Electives (Choose only one)			
405a	Land Law	Elective	7 hours
405b	Investment law	Elective	7 hours
405c	Corporate Law	Elective	7 hours

405d	Investment and Security Law	Elective	7 hours
	Extension Work	Compulsory	7 hours

Fifth Semester – 3rd Year

Course No	Title of the Paper	Compulsory / Elective	No.of Periods of Instruction per Week
501	Civil Procedure Code And Limitation Act	Compulsory	7 hours
502	Law of Crimes- II	Compulsory	7 hours
503	Law of Evidence	Compulsory	7 hours
Electives – I (Choose only one)			
504a	Banking Law Negotiable Instruments	Elective	7 hours
504b	Insurance Law	Elective	7 hours
504c	Cyber Law	Elective	7 hours
504d	Law and Medicine	Elective	7 hours
Electives– II (Choose only one)			
505a	Media Law & Right to Information Act - 2005	Elective	7 hours
505b	International Human Rights	Elective	7 hours
505c	Indirect Taxation	Elective	7 hours
505d	Air and Space Law	Elective	7 hours
	Extension Work	Compulsory	7 hours

Sixth Semester – 3rd Year

Course No	Title of the Paper	Compulsory / Elective	No.of Periods of Instruction per Week
601	P.T – I(Practical Training – I) Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance	Compulsory	7 hours
602	P.T. II(Practical Training – II) Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System	Compulsory	7 hours
603	P.T – III(Practical Training – III) Alternate Dispute Resolution	Compulsory	7 hours
604	P.T – IV(Practical Training – IV) Moot Court Exercise and Internship	Compulsory	7 hours
Electives (Choose only one)			
605a	Criminology Penology and Victimology	Elective	7 hours
605b	Women and Criminal Law	Elective	7 hours
605c	Human Rights and Law of Disability	Elective	7 hours
605d	Penology: Treatment of Offenders	Elective	7 hours
	Extension Work	Compulsory	7 hours

During all the six semesters the Course No Work and Examination is in English only.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION AS PER CREDIT SYSTEM

First Semester:					
Course code	Title of the course	Credit Points	Max. Marks	Single Valuation (Internal)	Internal/ External assessment
101	Law of Contract	4	100	80	20
102	Constitutional Law -I	4	100	80	20
103	Law of Torts	4	100	80	20
104	Law of Crimes-I (IPC)	4	100	80	20
105	Family Law-I	4	100	80	20
	Extension work (Practical only)	1	25	-	--
Total =		21	525	400	100
Second Semester:					
Course code	Title of the course	Credit Points	Max. Marks	Single Valuation (Internal)	Internal/ External assessment
201	Special Contracts	4	100	80	20
202	Constitutional Law -II	4	100	80	20
203	Environmental Law	4	100	80	20
204	Jurisprudence	4	100	80	20
205	Family Law -II	4	100	80	20
	Extension work (Practical only)	1	25	-	--
Total =		21	525	400	100
Third Semester:					
Course code	Title of the course	Credit Points	Max. Marks	Single Valuation (Internal)	Internal/ External assessment
301	Property Law	4	100	80	20
302	Labour and Industrial Law-I	4	100	80	20
303	Company Law	4	100	80	20
304	Administrative Law	4	100	80	20
305	Interpretation of Statutes & Principles of	4	100	80	20

	Legislation				
	Extension work (Practical only)	1	25	-	--
Total =		21	525	400	100
Fourth Semester:					
Course code	Title of the course	Credit Points	Max. Marks	Single Valuation (Internal)	Internal/ External assessment
401	Labour and Industrial Law-II	4	100	80	20
402	Public International Law	4	100	80	20
403	Principles of Taxation Law	4	100	80	20
404	Intellectual Property Rights Litigation	4	100	80	20
Electives (Choose only one)					
405a	Land Law	4	100	80	20
405b	Investment law	4	100	80	20
405c	Corporate Law	4	100	80	20
405d	Investment and Security Law	4	100	80	20
	Extension work (Practical only)	1	25	-	
Total =		33	825	800	160

Fifth Semester:					
Course code	Title of the course	Credit Points	Max. Marks	Single Valuation (Internal)	Internal/ External assessment
501	Civil Procedure Code And Limitation Act	4	100	80	20
502	Law of Crimes- II	4	100	80	20
503	Law of Evidence	4	100	80	20
Electives (Choose only one)					
504a	Banking Law Negotiable Instruments(or)	4	100	80	20
504b	Insurance Law	4	100	80	20
504c	Cyber Law	4	100	80	20
504d	Law and Medicine	4	100	80	20
Electives (Choose only one)					
505a	Media Law & Right to Information Act -2005	4	100	80	20
505b	International Human Rights	4	100	80	20
505c	Indirect Taxation	4	100	80	20

505d	Air and Space Law	4	100	80	20
	Extension work (Practical only)	1	25	-	--
Total =		45	1125	880	220
Sixth Semester:					
Course code	Title of the course	Credit Points	Max. Marks	Single Valuation (Internal)	Internal/ External assessment
601	P.T – I(Practical Training – I) Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance	4	100	90	10
602	P.T. II(Practical Training –II) Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System	4	100	80	20
603	P.T – III(Practical Training – III) Alternate Dispute Resolution	4	100	60	40
604	P.T – IV(Practical Training – IV) Moot Court Exercise and Internship	4	100	90	10
Electives (Choose only one)					
605a	Criminology Penology and Victimology (or)	4	100	80	20
605b	Women and Criminal Law	4	100	80	20
605c	Human Rights and Law of Disability	4	100	80	20
605d	Penology: Treatment of Offenders	4	100	80	20
	Extension work (Practical only)	1	25	-	--
Total =		33	825	640	160

Total Marks: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th semesters put together:

525+525+525+825+1125+825 = 4,350

Total Credits: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th semesters put together:

21+21+21+33+45+33 = 174

Programme Title: LL.B
1st Semester

Course Title : Law of Contract
Course Code : 101
Credit Points : 4
Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. The aim of the course is to impart knowledge in contract Laws.
2. Introduce learners to basic conceptual and operational parameters of various general principles of contractual relations.
3. Inculcate learners the kinds of contracts that can be specifically enforced and the methods of enforcement.
4. Enable learners to understand various modes of Discharge of a contract.
5. Improve learners' ability in understanding the provisions of Specific Relief Act.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Understand the basic principles of the contracts under statutory laws.
2. Identify the legal requirements of valid contract.
3. Apply various remedies available for breach of contracts.
4. Analyse the various damages available under the law of contract.
5. Acquaint with the remedies available under the Specific Relief Act.

Unit-1: History and nature of contractual obligations - writs of debt, covenant and account actions on the case and on assumption of consideration - moral basis for contractual obligations subjective and objective theories sanctity of contracts; Agreement and contract definitions, elements and different kinds. Proposal and acceptance – their various forms, essential elements, communication and revocation-proposal and invitations for proposal-floating offers-tenders-dumping of goods.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the meaning of contract and contractual obligations.
2. Identify the main objectives of contracts.
3. Analyse the specific elements of the contract.

Unit-2: Consideration-nudum pactum-its need, meaning, kinds, essential elements privity of contract and of consideration-its exceptions-adequacy of consideration-present, past and adequate consideration-unlawful consideration and its effects-views of law commission of India on consideration-evaluation of the doctrine of consideration. Capacity to contract-meaning-incapacity arising out of status and mental defect-minor's agreements-definition of minor - accessories supplied to a minor-agreements beneficial and detrimental to a minor affirmation-restitution in cases of minor's agreements-fraud by a minor-ratification in cases by a person of an agreement made by him while he was a

minor-agreements and estopped-evaluation of the law relating to minor's agreements
other illustrations of incapacity to contract.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Understand the meaning of consideration
2. Identify the minor agreements and related cases.
3. Analyse the capacity to contract.

Unit-3: Free consent-its need and definition-factors vitiating free consent, Coercion definition- essential elements-duress and coercion-various illustrations of coercion doctrine of economic duress-effect of coercion-evaluation of Sec. 15., Undue Influence definition- essential elements-between which parties can it exist? Who is to prove it? Illustrations of the undue influence-independent advice-pardahanash in women unconscionable bargains effect of undue influence, Misrepresentation-definition misrepresentation of law and of fact-their effects and illustration, Fraud-definition essential elements-suggestions falsi suppressio veri-When does silence amounts to fraud? Active concealment of truth-importance of intention. Legality of Object: Void agreement-lawful and unlawful considerations, objects-void, void able, illegal and unlawful agreements their effects. Unlawful consideration and objects: Forbidden by law, Defeating the provision of any law, Fraudulent, Injurious to person or property, Immoral, against public policy, Void Agreements, Agreements without consideration, Agreements in restraint of marriage. Agreements in restraint of trade-its exceptions-sale of goodwill, Sec. II restriction, under the Partnership Act, trade combinations exclusive dealing agreements, restraints on employees under agreement of service. Agreements in restraint of legal proceedings-its exceptions, uncertain agreements, wagering agreements its exceptions.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Acquaint with the meaning of Free-consent.
2. Understand the Void agreements.
3. Interpret the basic principle of wagering contract.

Unit-4: Discharge of a contract and its various modes:, By performance-conditions of valid tender of performance-how? By Whom? Where? When/in what manner? Performance of reciprocal promises-time essence of contract, By breach-anticipatory breach and present breach, Impossibility of performance-specific grounds of frustration - effect of frustration-frustration and restitution., By period of limitation, by agreement rescission and alteration-their effect-remission and waiver of performance extension of time-accord and satisfaction. Quasi-contracts or certain relations resembling those created by contract. Remedies in Contractual Relations: Damages-kinds-remoteness of damages-ascertainment of damages, Injunction-When granted and when refused? Why? Refund and restitution, Specific performance-When? Why?

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Analyse the discharge of contract and modes of discharge.
2. Acquaint with the Quasi-contracts, Injunctions and Specific performance.
3. Identify the remedies available to the aggrieved of the contract.

Unit-5: Specific Relief: Specific Relief Act, 1969: Definition, Recovering possession of property, Specific performance of contracts, Rectification of instruments, Rescission of contracts, Cancellation of Instruments, Declaratory decrees, Preventive relief.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Identify the remedies available under the Specific Relief Act, 1969
2. Understand the preventive reliefs under the Specific Relief Act.
3. Acquaint with the Specific performance relief.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding Law of contract in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture Method; class presentation by group of students, self-study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of contract laws.

Books Recommended:

1. Anson: Law of Contract, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1998
2. Cheshire and Fifoot: Law of Contract
3. G.C.V. Subba Rao : Law of Contract, S. Gogia & Co., Hyderabad 1995
4. T.S. Venkatesan Iyer: Law of Contract revised by Dr. Krishnamachary, S. Gogia & Co., Hyderabad, 1995
5. Avatar Singh: Law of Contract and specific Relief Act- Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 1998.

Student Evaluation Process

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Dr.T.Bala Krishna	tankalabalakrishna@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9966433331

Programme Title : LL.B
1st Semester

Course Title : Constitutional Law-I

Course Code : 102

Credit Points : 4

Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. To develop a critical understanding of the constitutional history, and constitutional making process
2. To present a comprehensive understanding of the salient features of the Indian constitution
3. To present an insight into the constitutional philosophy, preamble declaration and the constitutional rides
4. To develop an analytical and critical understanding of fundamental rights, directive principles of state policy and fundamental duties
5. To become familiar with the basic structure theory, judicial review, constitutional supremacy and the concepts of limited responsible and accountable government

Course Outcomes:

1. The outcome of the course is to equip the student with both legal, constitutional and Human rights perspectives for the understanding and application of principles of constitution including the constitutional philosophy.
2. This course is created to train student in fundamental rights, directive principles and fundamental duties.
3. The purpose of the course is also appraise the students with the new emerging tools developed by the supreme court of India like various doctrines to understand fundamental rights, public interest litigation and compensatory jurisprudence for gross violation of fundamental rights.
4. Acquaint the directive principles and fundamental duties.

Unit-1: Historical Perspective: Constitutional Developments since 1858 to 1947 Morle Minto Reforms - Dyarchy-Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. Indian National Congress 1885, Various Trends of opinion-social Reform Vs Political Independence., Protest against British Repression. Jalianwalabaag. Rowlatt Act-Sedition Trials of Tilak. Making of India's Constitution - concept of constitution and Constitutionalism-Salient features - Constituent Assembly – Sovereignty, Preamble-Status and its goals. Concept of state and law (Articles 12 & 13)

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the unit 1, students will be able to know

1. The constitutional developments since 1858 to 1947
2. The role of various national freedom fighters in independence movement and protest against British repression.

3. The salient features of Indian Constitution, Preamble, Citizenship and State & Law.(Art. 12 & Art.13)

Unit-2: Equality and Social Justice: Equality before the law and Equal protection of Laws-meaning-Constitutional provisions - Total conspectus - Articles 14, 15, 16, 17, 29 (2), 325, Classification for Differential Treatment, Gender Justice. Arts. 15 (1), (2), (3), 16, 29 (2), Administrative discretion and Equality, Compensatory Discrimination for Backward Class/SC & ST. Freedoms and Social Control: Freedom of speech and expression, Freedom of the press. Freedom of Speech and contempt of court, Freedom of Assembly, Freedom of Association, Freedom of Movement, Freedom to Reside and Settle, Freedom of profession/business. etc., Property and social control 1950 to 1978, Property and social control - After 1978.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the unit 2, students will be able to know

1. The concept of equality and social justice, reservations, freedom of speech and expression and other freedoms.
2. The gender justice, protective discrimination and reasonable restrictions on freedoms under Art. 19.
3. The status of property and social control from 1950 to 1978 and after 1978.

Unit-3: Personal Liberty: Rights to an accused - Double Jeopardy, Right against self incrimination, Right against Retroactive Punishment, Right to life and Personal Liberty Meaning of - Art. 21. Gopalan, Personal Liberty-Meaning of-Maneka Gandhi, Sunil Batra, etc. Procedure established by law-Gopalan, Kharak Singh. Procedure established by law - Due process - Maneka Gandhi and after.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the unit 3, students will be able to know

1. The value of human rights and fundamental rights particularly rights of an accused which are guaranteed under Art. 20 & Art. 21.
2. The status of personal liberty which is restricted in Gopalan and which is expanded in Maneka along with post Maneka scenario.
3. The value of personal liberty which is inclusive of human development and life with human dignity, law with just, fair and reasonable is interpreted through procedure established by law which is nothing but due process.

Unit-4: Preventive Detention-Constitutional Policy Art. 22, Preventive Detention Safeguard under the constitution and Art. 23 Secularism: Concept of Secularism-Indian Constitutional provisions, Historical Perspective of India Secularism, Religion and State in India-State control and non-interference with Religion. Concept of Secularism; American Model - Separation of State-Church-Is it Relevant to India? Traditions in India Equal Respect for All Religions? Minority Rights Why? Scope-Meaning of Minority, Minority Rights to Educational Institutions, Constitutional Remedies: Supreme Court & High Courts.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the unit 4, students will be able to know

1. The Preventive detention laws, Right to against exploitation under Art. 23 & 24, Secularism and the value of religious freedom through non interference with religion by the state.
2. The fundamental rights guaranteed to minorities and minorities right to establish and administer educational and cultural institutions.
3. The Constitutional remedies and writs under Art. 32. The writ jurisdiction of Supreme Court of India under Art. 32 and The writ jurisdiction of various High Courts under Art. 226 can also be understood by the students.

Unit-5: Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles: Directive Principles-Reasons for incorporation, Directive Principles-Directions of Social Change - A new social order, Article 44, Uniform Civil Code, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles - Interrelationship -Judicial balancing, Constitutional amendments - Arts, 31A, 31-B and 31-C to strengthen Directive Principles Judicial policy towards Directive Principles from Champakam to Minerva Mills. Relationship between fundamental rights, directive principles and fundamental duties.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the unit 5, students will be able to know:

1. The relationship between fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy.
2. The importance of directive principles can also be understood through Art.31C
3. The judicial interpretation of fundamental rights, directive principles of state policy and fundamental duties and more particularly the balance between part 3 and Part 4 through Minerva Mills.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding constitutional law in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture Method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of Constitutional law.

Books Recommended:

1. Shukla V.N: Constitution of India, Eastern Books Company, Lucknow.
2. Pandey J.N: Constitutional Law of India, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
3. Austin, Granville: The Indian constitution - Corner Stone of a Nation, Oxford University Press, New Delhi (Indian Reprint 2000)
4. Basu D.D: Constitutional Law of India, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
5. Jain, M.P: Indian Constitutional Law, Wadhwa & Co., Nagpur.
6. Subba Rao: GCV, Indian Constitutional Law, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
7. Tope T.K. : Constitutional Law of India, , Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
8. Shiva Rao B.: The Framing of India's Constitution (in 5 volumes), Indian Institute of Public Admn., New Delhi.

9. Seervai, H.M.: Constitutional Law of India (in 3 volumes), M.M. Tripathi, Bombay.
10. Constituent Assembly Debates (5 books) - Official report, Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.

Student Evaluation Process

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Dr.J.K.L.Sujatha	sujatha.j009@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9666366177

Programme Title : LL.B
1st Semester

Course Title : Law of Torts
Course Code : 103
Credit Points : 4
Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. Introduce learners to the basic elements of Torts.
2. Improve learners' ability in understanding the general defences of torts.
3. Expose learners to the principle of vicarious liability and basic concepts of defamation and negligence.
4. The aim of the course is to impart knowledge in principles of strict liability, absolute liability and legal remedies.
5. This course is designed to understand the consumer laws and compensation provisions of Motor vehicles Act.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Understand the meaning of Tort and the basic principles of tort.
2. Interpret and analyse the General defences of tortious liability.
3. Ability to apply the principles of vicarious liability, defamation and negligence.
4. Analyse the legal issues of the strict liability, absolute liability and Nuisance.
5. Identify the consumer laws and compensation provisions of Motor vehicles Act.

Unit-1: Evolution of Law of Torts: Its development by courts in England, Forms of Action, Emergence of specific remedies from case to case, Reception of Law of Torts in India, Principles of Equity, Justice and good conscience, Un codified character advantages and disadvantages. Definition, Nature, Scope and Objects: A Wrongful act violation of a duty (in rem) imposed by law, duty which is owed to people generally, Legal damage-damnum sine injuria and injuria sine damnum., Tort distinguished from Crime, Breach of Contract etc., The concept of unliquidated damages. Changing scope of Law of Torts: Expanding character of duties owed to people generally due to complexities of modern society-scientific and technological progress, industrialization, urbanization, specialization, occupational hazards. Objects prescribing standards of human conduct, redressal of wrongs by payment of compensation, prescribing unlawful conduct by injunctions. Principles of Liability in Torts: Fault, Wrongful intent, Negligence. Liability without fault. Violation of Ethical codes, Statutory Liability, Fatal Accidents Act, Railway Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Motor Vehicles Act, Carrier Act, Insurance Laws, Place of motive in Torts.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Acquaint with the elements of Tort.
2. Distinguish the Tort from breach of Contract and breach of trust.
3. Analyse the concept of unliquidated damages.

Unit-2: Justification in Torts: Volenti non fit injuria - What is free consent? Informed consent, mere knowledge and knowledge coupled with assumption of risk, . Necessity,

Private and Public, Plaintiff's default, Act of God and Inevitable Accident, Private defence, Statutory authorization, Judicial and Quasi-judicial Acts, Parental and quasi parental authority. Extinguishment of Liability in Certain situations: Death, actiom personalis moritur cum persona Exceptions, Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act. 1934, Waiver and acquiescence, Release, Accord and satisfaction, Limitation. Standing: Who may sue in torts, aggrieved individuals, Class Action, 0 1 R 8, Social Action Groups, Statutes granting standing to certain persons groups. Who may not be sued, Ambassadors, Lunatics, Infants. Doctrine of Sovereign immunity and its Relevance in India: Liability of States-Sovereign and non-sovereign functions, Crown Proceedings Act of U.K., Federal Tort Claims Act of U.S.A. Constitution of India, Arts 299 and 300, Act of State.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this unit, students should:

1. Critically examine the general defences of Tort.
2. Identify the exempted persons of Tortious liability.
3. Analyse the Doctrine of Sovereign immunity.

Unit-3: Vicarious Liability: Basis, scope and justification, Express authorization, Ratification, Abetment, Special Relationship, Master and servant-arising out of and in the course of employment who is master? - Control test who is servant? Borrowed servant Independent Contractor, Principal and Agent, Corporation and Principal Officer. Torts Against Persons and Personal Relations: Assault, Battery, Mayhem, False Imprisonment, Defamation-Libel, slander including law relating to privileges, Marital Relations, domestic Relations, parental Relations Master and Servant relations, Malicious prosecution, Shortened Expectation of life, Nervous shock, . Defences. Wrongs Affecting Property: Trespass to land, Trespass ab initio, Dispossession, Movable Property-Trespass to goods, Detinue, conversion, Torts against Business interests- Injurious falsehood, misstatements, passing off, Defences'. Negligence: Basic concepts, Theories of Negligence,. Standards of care, Duty to take care carelessness inadvertence, Doctrine of contributive negligence, Res ipsa loquitur and its importance in contemporary. Professional liability due to Negligence with special reference to consumer Protection Law.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the vicarious liability of Master and servant, Principal and Agent.
2. Distinguish the libel defamation from Slander defamation.
3. Analyse the basic principles of Negligence.

Unit-4: Absolute/Strict Liability: The Rule in Ryland vs. Fletcher. Principle for application of these rules, Storing of dangerous things., Escape of dangerous things - application of principles in concrete cases of damage arising out of industrial activity. (The Bhopal Disaster, Oleum Gas Escape, Machua Dam Burst, M.C. Mehta Case, Nuclear Installations and their hazards), Defences, . Liability under Motor Vehicle Act, Railway Act etc. Nuisance: Definition, Essentials, Types, Acts which constitute nuisance obstructions of highways, pollution of air, water, noise, interference with light and air. Legal Remedies: Legal Remedies, Award of damages-simple, special, punitive,. Remoteness of Damages-foreseeability and directness tests, Injunction, Specific Restitution of Property, Extra-Legal Remedies-self help, Re-entry in land, Recapture of goods, distress damage feasant abetment to nuisance., Judicial Process in Tort: Dilatoriness, Complicated rules of procedures and evidence, Experts in trial process,

Reports of Testing labs, Court fees, Problems of access.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Identify the No fault liability and its exemptions.
2. Acquaint with the essentials of Nuisance.
3. Understand the Judicial and Extra Judicial remedies.

Unit-5: Tort and Consumer Protection Law: Duty to take care and liability for negligence: Manufacturers and traders and providers of services such as lawyers, doctors and other professional, Caveat emptor and caveat venditor, Deceit and false advertisement, . Liability for hazardous and inherently dangerous industrial activity, Product liability - EEC directives, Right to common property resources-right to pass and trespass on pathways. Consumer Protection Act, 1986. Relevant provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Analyse the Doctrines of Caveat emptor and caveat venditor
2. Understand the provisions of Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
3. Identify the Compensation provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding law of torts in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of tort laws.

Books Recommended:

1. Winfield & Jolowicz: Tort, XII Edition, Sweet and Maxwell, London – 1994
2. Salmond and Heuston: Law of Torts, India reprint Universal Books Traders, New Delhi – 1994
3. Ramaswamy Iyer: The Law Torts
4. Achutan Pillai: The Law of Torts, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow.
5. Durga Das Basu: The Law of Torts X Edition Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi
6. Ratna Lal & Dhiraj Lal: The Law of Torts, Wadhwa & Company, Nagpur, 1992
7. R.K. Bangia: The Law of Torts, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad, 1999
8. J.N. Panday: The Law of Torts, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 1999
9. Vivienne Harpwood: The Law of Torts, Cavandish Publishing Ltd., London, 1993
10. Hepple & Mathews: Tort - cases and materials, Butterworth, London, 1980.
11. D.N. Saraf: Law of Consumer Protection in India, MN Tripathi, Bombay.

Student Evaluation Process

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Y.Rajendra Prasad	rajendraprasady9@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9652144328

Programme Title : LL.B

1st Semester

Course Title : Law of Crimes-I (IPC)

Course Code : 104

Credit Points : 4

Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. This course is designed to acquaint the students with the conceptual and operational parameters of various General Principles of Criminal Law.
2. Introduces students to the substantive Criminal offences and Criminal Defences.
3. The aim of this course is to impart knowledge in Group Liability, Offences against Human Body and types of Punishments
4. Enable learners understand the Offences against Women
5. Improve learners' ability to understand the Offences against Property.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Understand the Concept, Principles, Definition and essential ingredients of Crime.
2. Identify the general exceptions to the Criminal Liability.
3. Able to apply the knowledge of general principles to various kinds of Offences and its Criminal Liability under the Indian Penal Code.
4. Analyse the legal issues of the Law of Crimes and various remedies available to the victims of Crimes.
5. Identify the Offences against Property.

Unit-1: General: Conception of Crime, State's power to determine acts or commissions as crimes, State's responsibility to detect, control and punish crime, Distinction between crime and other wrongs., Pre-colonial notion of crime as reflected in Hindu, Muslim and Tribal Law, The colonial reception-Macaulay's Draft based essentially on British notions, IPC a reflection of different social and moral-values, Applicability of I.P.C., Salient Features of the I.P.C. . Elements of Criminal Liability, Author of crime natural person and a fit subject for punishment, companies and corporations, Mens rea- Evil intention, Importance of mens rea, Recent Trends to fix liability without mens rea in certain socio-economic offences, An act in furtherance of guilty intent, An omission as specifically includes in the code, Injury to another

Learning Outcomes

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Analyse the Concept of Crime
2. Distinguish the Crime from other Civil Wrongs
3. Acquaint with the essential elements of Crime, Criminal Liability and the concept of Mens rea.

Unit-2: Group Liability:, Stringent provision in case of combination of persons attempting to disturb peace, Common intention, . Abetment, Instigation, aiding and conspiracy, Mere act of abetment punishable, Unlawful Assembly, Basis of liability,

Criminal conspiracy, Rioting as a specific offence. Stages of Crime :, Guilty intention - Mere intention not punishable , Preparation, Preparation not punishable, Exception in respect of certain offences of grave nature or of a peculiar kind such as possession, counterfeit coins, false weights and measures, Attempt, Attempt when punishable specific IPC provisions, Tests for determining what constitutes attempt proximity, equivocally and social danger, Impossible attempt. Factors Negating Guilty Intention: Mental incapacity, Minority, Insanity-impairment of cognitive facilities, emotional imbalance, Medical and legal insanity, Intoxication-involuntary, Private Defence-justification and limits, When private defence extends to causing of death to protect body and property, Necessity, Mistake of fact.

learning Outcomes

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the concept of Joint Liability and its provisions.
2. Analyse the concepts of abetment, conspiracy and rioting as a specific offence.
3. Interpret the stages of Crime and Right of Private Defence.

Unit-3: Types of Punishment : , Death, Social relevance of capital punishment, Alternatives to capital punishment, Imprisonment-for life, with hard labour, simple imprisonment, Forfeiture of property, Fine, Discretion in awarding punishment, Minimum punishment in respect of certain offences. Specific Offence Against Human Body :, Causing death of human beings , Culpable homicide, Murder, Distinction between culpable homicide and murder, Specific mental element requirement in respect of murder, Situation justifying treating murder as culpable homicide not amounting to murder, Grave and sudden provocation, Exceeding right to private defence, Public servant exceeding legitimate use of force, Death in sudden fight, Death caused by consent of the deceased-Euthansia, Death caused of person other than the person intended , Miscarriage with or without consent, Rash and negligent act causing death, Hurt-grievous an simple, Assault and criminal force, Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement - kidnapping from lawful guardianship and from outside India, Abduction.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Critically examine the Types of Punishment.
2. Understand the Culpable Homicide and Murder, Distinction between Culpable Homicide and Murder.
3. Interpret the meaning of Hurt, Grievous Hurt, Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement
4. Analyse the Crimes of Kidnapping & Abduction.

Unit-4: Offences Against Women: Insulting the modesty of a woman, Assault or criminal force with intent to outrage the modesty of a women, Causing miscarriage without woman's consent, Causing death by causing miscarriage without woman's consent, Kidnapping or abducting woman to compel her to marry or force her to illicit intercourse, Buying a minor for purposes of prostitution, Rape, Custodial rape, Marital rape, .Cruelty by husband or relatives of the husband, Common law remedies to protect against obscene / indecent depiction of women.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Acquaint with the Crime of Outraging the Modesty of Women.
2. Understand the offences of Cruelty on married women.

3. Interpret the Laws of Rape.

Unit-5: Offences Against Property: Theft, Cheating, Extortion, Robbery and Dacoity, Mischief. Criminal misrepresentation and criminal Breach of Trust, Forgery, Defamation and Trespass and Offences against the State. Prevention of Corruption Act 1988.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Identify the Offences against Property.
2. Analyse the various remedies and punishments of Offences against Property.
3. Acquaint with the concept of Defamation and the provisions of Prevention of Corruption Act.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding law of crimes in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of Law of crimes.

Books Recommended:

1. Ratan Lal and Dhiraj Lal: Indian Penal Code, Wadhwa & Co., Nagapur
2. Achutan Pillai: Criminal Law, Butterworth Co.,
3. Gour K.D.: Criminal Law - Cases and material, Butterworth Co.,
4. Kenny's: Outlines of Criminal Law

Student Evaluation Process

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Dr.K.Krishna Murty	gk.kayala@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9440153163

Programme title : LL.B
1st Semester

Course Title : FAMILY LAW-I
Course Code : 105
Credit Points : 4
Course Level : UG

Course Objectives :

1. The course is designed to analyse the presence of different personal laws of Hindus, Muslims and Christians.
2. Introduce learners to the marriage laws of Hindus, Muslims and Christians
3. Expose learners to the matrimonial remedies under marriage laws of Hindus, Muslims and Christians
4. Explain the concept of Maintenance of divorced wives, neglected wives, minor children and parents
5. Enable learners understand the Dowry and Sati prohibition laws.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Evaluate the nature and extent of the Mitakshara and Dayabhaga Laws.
2. Understand the Marriage laws Hindus, Muslims and Christians.
3. Identify the matrimonial remedies.
4. Analyse the legal issues of the maintenance and adoption laws.
5. Demonstrate an understanding of the core principles of Dowry prohibition Act.

Unit -1: Concept of family, nuclear family and joint family, Joint Hindu Family (Mitakshara and Dayabhaga): Mitakshara joint family Mitakshara coparcenary - formation and incidents, Property under Mitakshara law-separate property and Coparcenary property, Dayabhaga coparcenary - Formation and incidents, Property under Dayabhaga Law, Karta of the joint family-his position, powers, privileges and obligations, Alienation of property-separate and coparcenary, Debts-doctrines of pious obligation and antecedent debt. Partition and Reunion Joint Hindu Family as a social security institution and impact of Hindu Gains of Learning Act and various tax laws on it

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this unit, students should:

1. Distinguish the concepts of Mitakshara and Dayabhaga Schools.
2. Analyse the position of Karta in the joint family.
3. Understand the antecedent debt, partition and reunion.

Unit-2: Marriage And Kinship: Evolution and importance of institutions of marriage and family. Role of Religions, Indian Family Law. Impact of customs on marriage and family. Applicability & Sources of Law: Who is a Hindu, who is a Muslim, who is a Christian, Sources of Hindu Law, Sources of Muslim Law, and Schools of Law. Hindu and Muslim laws. Essential Conditions of Marriage State intervention through various legal measures, Essentials conditions of valid Hindu Marriage Hindu Marriage Act, essential conditions of valid Muslim marriage, concept of dower, essential conditions of marriage for valid Christian Marriage 4/ Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1882, special marriage Act, kinds of marriages under Hindu and Muslim systems, kinds marriage.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the basic concepts of Hindu, Christian and Muslim marriages under various Marriages Acts.
2. Identify the Essentials conditions of valid marriages under Hindu, Christian and Muslim Marriage Acts.
3. Analyse the impact of special marriage Act, kinds of marriages under Hindu and Muslim systems.

Unit-3: Matrimonial Remedies: Annulment, RCR Judicial separation, Divorce Conditions for grant of matrimonial remedies under Hindu Marriage Act, Indian Divorce Act; Matrimonial Remedies for Muslims (Talaq, Ila, Zihar, Tafwiz, khula, Mubara) Muslim wife's grounds of divorce, Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939, Bars to Matrimonial Relief.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this unit, students should:

1. Identify the Divorce Conditions for grant of matrimonial remedies under Hindu Marriage Act.
2. Analyse the Matrimonial Remedies, recent developments in Talaq divorce system in India.
3. Understand the grounds of divorce.

Unit-4: Maintenance: Maintenance of divorced wives, neglected wives, minor children and parents under Hindu Marriage Act & Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act; Maintenance of Muslims wives during and after divorce; Protection of Rights on Divorce Act, 1869 S.125 of Cr.P.C. Child and the family: Legitimacy, Adoption, Custody and Maintenance 4/ Hindu Law (HMA, 1956) & Muslim law Guardianship, guardianship law of Hindu and Muslims.

Learning Outcomes :

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Analyse the concept of Maintenance of divorced wives, neglected wives, minor children and parents.
2. Understand the provisions of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act 1955.
3. Acquaint with the provisions of Rights on Divorce Act, 1869

Unit-5: Costmary practices and the law: Dowry and Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 Child Marriage and Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929. Sati and Prohibition of Sati Act, 1987. Family Courts, Need for UCC: composition, power and functions of Family Courts (Family Courts Act 1984) Article 44 of the Indian Constitution.

Learning outcomes:

By the end of this unit, students should:

1. Identify the evil consequences Dowry.
2. Understand the Dowry Prohibition laws and Child Marriage laws.
3. Acquaint with the Judicial procedure under various family Courts.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding Family laws in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of Family laws.

Books Recommended:

1. Maine's Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage, Bharat Law House, Delhi
2. Muslim Law; the Personal Law of Muslim in India on Pakistan, Faiz Badruddin Tyabji , N.M Tripathi Publications, N. Delhi
3. Paras Divan, Modern Hindu Law, Central Law Agency.
4. Paras Divan, Family Law, Central Law Agency.
5. Mohammedan Law, Dr.Mohammed Nazmi Central Law Agency
6. Vasudha, Towards Uniforms Civil Code, ILI, Delhi
7. Marriage and Family Law Reforms in India, Archana Parasher Sage Publications

Student Evaluation Process

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Dr.G.jayalakshmi	jaya.g009@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9440843202

Programme Title : LL. B
2nd Semester

Course Title : Special Contracts
Course Code : 201
Credit Points : 4
Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. The aim of the course is to impart knowledge in the special contracts such as contract of indemnity, contract of guarantee, contract of bailment and contract of agency.
2. Introduce learners to the basic elements of contract of bailment.
3. Enable learners to understand the contract laws of sale of goods.
4. Improve learners' ability in understand the provisions of partnership Act.
5. This course is designed to analyse concepts of negotiable instruments.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Understand the core concepts in the legal structure of contracts, partnership and sale of Goods etc.
2. Able to apply the main statutory provisions of the Contract, partnership and Sale of Goods Acts.
3. Interpret the legal provisions to the legal issues arising in some of the main day to day dealings of the business.
4. Analyse the provisions of sale of goods Act.
5. Acquaint with the concepts of Negotiable instruments Act.

Unit-1 Indemnity and Guarantee: Indian Contract Act, 1872, Contract of Indemnity and guarantee (Secs. 134, 127). Definition, Rights to Indemnity holder, Liability of the Indemnifier, Contract of Guarantee, Definition of Guarantee, Essential characteristics of contract of Guarantee, Distinction between contract of indemnity and contract of Guarantee, Kinds of guarantee, Rights and liabilities of surety, Discharge of surety, Contract of Bailment (Secs. 148-181 of Indian Contract Act, 1872).

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Analyse the contract of Indemnity and contract of Guarantee.
2. Interpret the contract of guarantee, and the rights & liabilities of surety.
3. Acquaint with the concept of contract of bailment.

Unit-2: Bailment: Definition, Essential requisites of Bailment, Kinds of Bailment, Rights and Duties of Bailor and Bailee, Termination of Bailment, Pledge, Definition, Rights and duties of Pawn or and Pawnee, Pledge by Non Owners. Contract of Agency: (Sec. 182-238 of the Indian Contract Act 1872), Definition of Agent, Creation of Agency, Rights and duties of Agent, Delegation of authority, Personal liability of Agent, Relations of Principal with Third parties, Termination of Agency.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Acquaint with the rights and duties of the Bailor and Bailee.
2. Understand the rights and duties of the Pawnor and the Pawnee.
3. Analyse the relationship of principal and Agent.

Unit-3: Contract of Sale of Goods: (The Indian Sale of Goods Act, 1934), Formation of Contract, Subject-matter of Contract of Sale, Conditions and Warranties, Express and implied conditions and warranties, Caveat Emptor, Property, Possession and risk, Passing of Property, Sale of non-owners, Delivery of goods, Rights and duties of Seller and buyer before and after sale, Rights of unpaid seller.

Learning outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Identify the provisions of Sale of Goods Act.
2. Understand the Rights & Duties of the buyer and seller.
3. Interpret the Rights of Unpaid Seller.

Unit-4: Contracts of Partnership: (The Indian Partnership Act, 1932), Definition and nature of Partnership, Formation of Partnership, Test of Partnership, Partnership and other associations, Registration of Firm, Effect of non registration, Relation of Partners, Rights and duties of Partners, Properties of the Firm, Relation of Partners to third parties, Implied authority of a partner, Kinds of partners, Minor as partner, Reconstitution of a firm, Dissolution of firm.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the Partnership Laws.
2. Analyse the rights and duties of the partners.
3. Acquaint with the Modes of Dissolution of partnership firm

Unit-5: Hire purchase; Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881: Definition of negotiable instrument, essential features of promissory note, bill of exchange and cheque, holder, holder in due course, payment in due course, dishonours of cheques.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Critically examine the provisions of Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
2. Know about the holder in due course.
3. Acquaint with the dishonours of Cheques.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding special contract laws in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of special contract laws.

Books Recommended:

1. Anson's Law of Contract, Oxford University Press, London
2. Venkatesh Iyer: The Law of Contracts and Tenders. Gogia & Co., Hyderabad
3. Cheshire & Fifoot: Law of Contract, Buttersworth, London,
4. Mulla: The Indian Contract Act, N.M. Tripathi (P) Ltd. Bombay

5. G.C.V. Subba Rao: Law of Contract, S. Gogia & Co., Hyderabad
6. K. Krishnan Nair: Law of Contract, S. Gogia & Company, Hyderabad
7. Avtar Singh: Law of Contract, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow,
8. Ramaiah's: Sale of Goods Act, 4th Edition 1998, The Law Book Co. Allahabad
9. Benjamins: Sale of Goods, 1st Edition. 1978, Sweet & Maxwell, London
10. P.S. Atiyah: Sale of Goods Act 1997, Universal Book Traders, Delhi
11. Chales D. Drale: Law of Partnership, Sweet & Maxwell, London

Student Evaluation Process

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Dr.T.Bala Krishna	tankalabalakrishna@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9966433331

Programme Title : LL.B
2nd Semester

Course Title : Constitutional Law- II
Course Code : 202
Credit Points : 4
Course Level : UG

Course Objectives :

1. To develop a critical understanding of Indian polity which is mainly based on parliamentary form of government, cabinet collective responsibility and independence of judiciary
2. To present a comprehensive understanding of Indian federal system through union state relations
3. To present an insight into the constitution and function of parliament including president of India, Lok sabha and Rajya sabha , working of governments at centre and state level and the judicial review of legislative and executive actions
4. To provide a thorough and critical understanding of quasi federal nature of the constitution, union state relations
5. To study Indian constitutional provisions relating to Governor, three types of emergencies and Amendment process.

Course Outcomes:

1. To familiarize the students with the constitutional provisions relating to forming and functioning of government, the role of judiciary analyzing the constitutional provisions relating to union state relations, role of governor, emergencies, Amendment.
2. This course is designed to understand Indian polity, Indian federalism with various emergencies and Amendment process
3. The student is appraising about the judicial interpretation of constitutional issues with special reference to basic structure.
4. To familiarize the student with the working of Indian constitution

Unit-1: Parliamentary Government: Westminster Model - Indian experience before Independence – choice of Parliamentary Government, President of India – Election Qualifications, Impeachment, Salary etc., Council of Ministers – President’s Constitutional Position, Governor and State Government, President’s Constitutional relationship. Legislative Process – Privileges, Freedom of Speech. Practice of Law – making etc., Legislative Privileges Vs Fundamental Rights. In Re. Art. 143 of the Constitution of India, Prime Minister – Cabinet System – Collective Responsibility – Individual Responsibility – President – Prime Minister Relationship. Party System – Anti Defection Laws. Freedom of an MP/MLA to dissent.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the unit 1, students will be able to know:

1. About the President of India, Election Commission, Legislative Process, and Independence of Judiciary.
2. The supremacy of the Indian Constitution, Independence of judiciary and anti-defection laws.

Unit-2: Federalism: Federalism-principles-Comparative study of other Federations. Why India has a federal Government, Indian Federalism-President of India-Council of State Process of Constitutional amendment. Identification of Federal Features, Legislative Relations between the Centre and the States Administrative relations-Centre-States, Financial Relations-Centre-States, Governor's position from the perspective of Federalism, Centre's Powers over the States-Art. 356, J & K - Special Status, Critical problems of India Federalism Sarkaria Commission-Greater autonomy vs Central Control one party domination. Emergence of Political Federalism. Growth of Regional parties. Governor under the constitution: Powers and functions.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the unit 2, students will be able to know

1. About the federalism, centre state relations & constitutional amendments.
2. The role of Governor and Art. 356

Unit-3: Independency the Judiciary and Judicial process: Judicial process under the Constitution: Judicial Review - Art. 32, 226, 227, Nature of Judicial Review, Court system in India: Backlogs. Arrears, alternatives. Lok Adalats etc. Judges; appointments, Conditions of service, etc. Subordinate Judiciary, Jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Court, Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, Public Interest Litigation.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the unit 3, students will be able to know

1. The independence of judiciary, Courts system in India and Lok adalats.
2. about judges appointments, jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Courts

Unit-4: Freedom of Trade and Commerce: Services under the Constitution: Doctrine of pleasure (Art. 310), Protection against Arbitrary Dismissal, Removal, or Reduction in Rank (Art. 311), Tulasiram Patel case- Exceptions to Art. 311. Election Commission of India: Powers and functions. Emergency Provisions under the constitution: Emergency. Need for such a provision. Types of Emergencies. Experience in other democracies, Proclamation of Emergency-conditions-Art. 352-Effect of Emergency on Centre-State relations, Emergency and suspension of fundamental rights, Arts. 358, 359 - Makhan Singh Tarasikha to A.D.M. Jabalpure, Financial Emergency.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the unit 4, students will be able to know

1. About freedom of state commerce, doctrine of pleasure and services under the constitution
2. The working of election commission, the kinds of emergencies.

Unit-5: Amendment to the Constitution: Constitutional Processes of Adaptation & Alteration: Methods of constitutional Amendment-Written-Unwritten-Rigid-Flexible Constitutions, Provisions which can be amended by ordinary procedure. Special procedure, review of Constitutional Amendments, Limitations upon constitutional amendments Shankari Prasad, Sajjan Singh, Golak Nath vs. Punjab - Why should Fundamental Rights be immune from the process of constitutional Amendment, Basic structure doctrine as a limitation-Kesavananda Bharati. Development of the Basic Structure Doctrine Constituent power of the Supreme Court. Waman Rao, Minerva Mills,

etc., Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain; Judicial consensus on Basic Structure, Legislative and Judicial Attempts to bury the Basic Structure Doctrine; Legitimation of the Basic Structure Doctrine. Special Bench to Reconsider the Basic Structure Issue. Forty-second Constitutional Amendment. Forty-fourth constitutional Amendment. Minerva Mills and subsequent developments of the Basic Structure Doctrine. Responsibility of the court; Activism vs. Restraint.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the unit 5, students will be able to know

1. The amendment process and basic structure doctrine.
2. The judicial activism in Indian constitution.

Pedagogy for course delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding constitutional law in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of Constitutional law.

Books Recommended:

1. Shukla V.N: Constitution of India, Eastern Books Company, Lucknow.
2. Pandey J.N: Constitutional Law of India, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
3. Austin, Granville: The Indian Constitution - Corner Stone of a Nation, 1966, Oxford University, Press, New Delhi.
4. Basu D.D: Constitutional Law of India, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
5. Jain, M.P: Indian Constitutional Law, Wadhwa & Co., Nagpur.
6. Subba Rao, GCV: Indian Constitutional Law, Eastern Books Company, Lucknow.
7. Tope T.K.: Constitutional Law of India, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
8. Shiva Rao B: The Framing of India's Constitution (in 5 volumes), Indian Institute of Public Admn., New Delhi.
9. Seervai, H.M.: Constitutional Law of India (in 3 volumes), M.M. Tripathi, Bombay.
10. Constituent Assembly Debates (5 books) - Official report, Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.

Student Evaluation Process

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Dr.J.K.L.Sujatha	sujatha.j009@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9666366177

Programme Title : LL.B
2nd Semester

Course Title : Environmental Law
Course Code : 203
Credit Points : 4
Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. The aim of this course is to acquaint the students with the environmental issues, pollution and control and the measures taken for its protection along with the norms prevailing at international and national level.
2. Improve learners' ability in understanding the primary protective laws
3. Expose learners to the principles of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA), rules relating to waste management.
4. Help learners to develop the Concept of Sustainable Development and international Environmental protection Laws.
5. Enable learners understand the Judicial Activism and Environment.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Understand the basics of environmental Law.
2. Able to apply constitutional provisions for the protection of environment.
3. Identify the water, air pollution control laws
4. Analyse the international law and environmental protection.
5. Critically examine the Role of Judiciary in the Environmental Protection.

Unit -1: Basic Aspects: Meaning and definition of environment and pollution, kinds of pollution, sources and consequences of pollution: Significance of environmental Law: Ancient Indian Philosophy relating to environment protection. Territory law, Constitution provisions concerning environment Articles 14,15,(2) (b) 19 (e),21,31,32,38,39,42,47, 48-A,49,51,51-A: Constitutional provisions about states powers concerning acquisition, regulation and distribution of natural resources (water, forests, mines, oil) with special emphasis on Arts 14, 15, 19, 31A, 31B, 31C, 39 (b) & (c): Union lists (Entries 6,52,56,57) State list (Entries 17,18,21,23) Concurrent List (Entries17,17-I,17B,18,20) of Ninth Schedule and land reforms abolition of intermediaries and land ceiling.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Analyze the Significance of environmental Law
2. Acquaint with the Constitutional provisions for the protection of environment.
3. Understand the land reforms and land ceiling laws.

Unit-2: Primary Protective Laws: Water Act, 1974, Air Act, 1981, Environment (Protection) Act 1972 and Forest Act, 1927 and Forest Conservation Act, 1980, Biodiversity Act, 2002, NET 1995, NEAA 1997, Schedule Tribe (Forest Rights) Act.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the Primary Protective Laws: Water Act, 1974, Air Act, 1981.
2. Analyse the Forest Conservation Act, 1980, Biodiversity Act, 2002.
3. Acquaint with the provisions of Schedule Tribe (Forest Rights) Act.

Unit-3: Secondary Laws; noise pollution regulations: Environment Impact Assessment (EIA), rules relating to waste management (Solid wastes, hazardous wastes, bio-medical wastes, CRZ Notification). Common Law & Criminal Law Remedies for Environmental Problems: Nuisance, Negligence, strict liability and absolute liability, Provisions of IPC relating to environmental problems (public nuisance u/s 268 and others (Sections 269,270,277,284,285,286,425 to 440) Section 133 Of Cr.P.C.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA), rules relating to waste management (Solid wastes, hazardous wastes, bio-medical wastes
2. Analyse the Provisions of IPC relating to environmental pollution.
3. Know the provisions of Criminal Procedure Code.

Unit-4: International Law and Environmental Protection: Stockholm Conference 1972, Rio summit, 1992, UNEP, WSSD, 2002, Trail Smelter Arbitration. Environment and Development: Meaning and concept of development - Its impact on environment; conflict between environment and development, Concept of Sustainable Development. (Principles of integration, polluter pay principle, precautionary principle, interpenetrated equity), Public Trust Doctrine. People's movements (Chipko, Tehri, Silent valley and NBA) Land Acquisition for development projects – Social and legal problems

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Identify the International Law and Environmental Protection
2. Interpret the Stockholm Conference 1972, Rio summit, 1992, UNEP, WSSD.
3. Acquaint with the Concept of Sustainable Development.

Unit-5: Judicial Activism and Environment: Public interest litigation for environmental protection; landmark Judgments – (Reference cases; Bhopal case, Olum gas leakage case, Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra, Dehradun, (Dehradun case, (1985) Supp SCC 487), A.P Pollution Control Board v. Prof M.V. Nayudu ,(1999) 2 SCC 718), Vellore Citizen Welfare Forum v. Union of India, (1996) 5SCC 647), Ganga Pollution case (1988) I SCC), Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation ((1985) 3 SCC5 45), S. Jagannath v. UOI (1997) SCC867) Samatha case, M.C.Mehta V. Kamalnath((1997) I SCC 388) and other latest landmarks judgments.

Learning Outcomes

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Critically examine the Judiciary role in the environmental protection.
2. Understand the powers and functions of A.P Pollution Control Boards.
3. Interpret the public interest litigation landmark judgements..

Pedagogy for course delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding environmental laws in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture Method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of Environmental laws.

Books Recommended:

1. Armin Rosencranz, Shyam Divan, Martha L. Noble: Environmental Law
2. A. Agarwal (ed.): Legal Control of Environmental Pollution
3. Chetan Singh Mehta: Environmental Protection and Law
4. V.R. Krishna Iyer, Environment Pollution and Law
5. Shah, Environmental Law
6. Leela Krishna, P, The Evolving Environmental Law and Policy in India
7. Leela Krishna, P, Environmental Law
8. Paras Diwan, Environmental Law, Policy, Administration
9. Animal Laws of India, Maneka Gandhi, University Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.
10. S. Shanthkumar, E L, Surya Publications, Delhi.

Student Evaluation Process

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
G.Manmadharao	Manmadharao.guntuku@gmail.com	MJP college of law	9866101705

Programme Title : LL.B
2nd Semester

Course Title : Jurisprudence
Course Code : 204
Credit Points : 4
Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. The aim of the course is to impart knowledge in basic concept of juris prudence.
2. Introduces learners to the various contractarian theories of law
3. Enables the learners to understand kelsen pure theory of law.
4. Expose the learners to the natural law and its' role in the society.
5. Help the learners develop a sense of appreciation for basic structure of the Indian constitution

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Analyse the basic concepts of Jurisprudence.
2. Acquaint with the various Schools definitions of law and Sources of Law.
3. Able to apply knowledge of various Jural Concepts of law.
4. Understand the natural law and natural justice.
5. Interpret the Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution.

Unit-1 Need to study jurisprudence - its relationship with political and power structures and just society. What is a norm, what is a normative system? Kelsen Pure theory. Concept of law, its difference with laws of natural sciences, social sciences, statistics, history, Laws on obligations. H.L.A. HART's Concept of Law. Law as system of Rules. Why are laws obligatory? Define and discuss the following legal concepts liability, obligations, sanction, coercion, compulsion, duty, estoppel, promise, dharma with case material.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the concept of jurisprudence.
2. Analyse the Kelsen Pure theory of law.
3. Critically examine various definitions of Law.

Unit-2: Contractarian Theories - general-will theories and free-will theories and autonomous theories particularly positivist theories and autonomous theories particularly positivist theories connected (development of Austin onwards; Reference to Dworkin, Rawls and Marxian terms of the doctrine of withering away of State, Transcendental Theories, Law as a means of social control, Law as Volksgeist. Personality; people; state-with particular reference to Directive Principles of State policy; locus standi Randhir Singh, Golaknath and other relevant cases. Theories of Authority, Types of authority - legislative, judicial and customary - their binding nature, Bindingness with regard to Precedent, Determination of ratio.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Acquaint with the different Contractarian theories i.e., general-will theories and free-will theories.
2. Know the Directive principles of state policy.
3. Understand the concept of locus standi.

Unit-3: Limits on legislative authority, Positivist view that there are no limits. Discuss with reference to Austin, Kelsen. Refer Indian cases like Golaknath and D.C. Wadhwa's case.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Critically examine the cases of Golaknath and D.C. Wadhwa's
2. Understand the legislative authority powers.
3. Distinguish the definitions of Austin and Kelsen.

Unit-4: Natural Law view that the limits are defined by principles of morality or natural justice - the legislation, from whatever source, must be in accordance with such principles. Discuss with reference to Aquinas, Finns, The Rationalist view that the limits are set by rational principles of justice - Discuss with reference to Kant, Rawls.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Identify the Natural Law and natural justice.
2. Understand the rational principles of Justice.
3. Analyse the Kant and Rawls definitions of law.

Unit-5: The Basic Structure Doctrine - that the limits are set by the basic structure of the constitution or the law itself; any legislation contrary to the basic structure is non-law (Refer Kesavananda and Coelho cases)., Define and discuss the basic legal concept of reasonableness with reference to Indian cases. State of Madras V.G. Row (1952 SC 196), Dwaraka Prasad Laxmi Narayan V. State of U.P. (AIR 1954 SC 224), Krishnachandra V. Commissioner of Police (1961 3 SCR 135) Hardhan Shah V. State of West Bengal (1975 3 SCC 198). AIR India V. Nargis Meerza (AIR 1987 SC 1829). Maneka Gandhi V. Union of India (1978 2SCR 621).Judicial Decisions particularly the decisions of Indian Supreme Court on contemporary socio political, legal and economic issues. The functions of Law, Law as the upholder of the moral order in the society, Concept of dharma and connection between law and morality, Law for bringing efficiency and social stability; the utilitarian views. The differences between the ends of a legal order, a political order and a religious order. Are they inter changeable? Can one replace another? Issue concerning the dialectics of law.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the Basic Structure Doctrine.
2. Critically examine various decisions of Supreme Court relating to basic structure of the Indian Constitution.
3. Distinguish the ends of legal order, political order and religious order.

Pedagogy for course delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding jurisprudence in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of jurisprudence.

Books Recommended:

1. Salmond: Jurisprudence, Universal Publishers.
2. Paton: Jurisprudence
3. Allen: Law in Making, Universal Publishers.
4. Mahajan V.D: Legal Theory and Jurisprudence.
5. Dias: Jurisprudence.
6. Lloyd: Introduction to Jurisprudence
7. S.N. Dyani: Fundamental of Jurisprudence: Indian Approach
8. G.C.V.Subba Rao: Jurisprudence and Legal Theory.

Student Evaluation Process

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

COURSE ASSESSMENT:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Dr.G.jayalakshmi	jaya.q009@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9440843202

Programme Title : LL.B
2nd Semester

Course Title : Family Law – II
Course Code : 205
Credit Points : 4
Course Level : UG

Course Objectives

1. Introduce learners to the basic concept of property and new property concepts.
2. Enable learners understand the provisions of Hindu succession Act, 1956.
3. Improve the learners' ability in understanding the Mitakshara coparcenary property.
4. The aim of this course is to impart knowledge in Hindu male and female dying intestate succession and disqualifications relating to succession.
5. Expose learners to the basic knowledge of Muslim law of inheritance.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Understand the concept of property and new property concepts.
2. Apply the basic principles of Hindu male dying intestate succession
3. Identify the devolution process of Mitakshara coparcenary interest.
4. Explain the Succession to the property of Hindu female dying intestate.
5. Develop Muslim law of succession and the concept of will.

Unit-1: Concept of property: property concept, scope and evolution, New Property concepts, Such As Skill, Job, etc. as new forms of property.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this unit, Students should be able to:

1. Understand the meaning of property and new property concepts.
2. Classify various forms of property.
3. Distinguish the corporeal and incorporeal property.

Unit-2: Inheritance: Hindus, historical perspective of traditional Hindu law as a background to the study of Hindu succession Act, 1956. Succession to property of a Hindu male dying intestate under the provisions of Hindu Succession Act. 1956.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit, students should be able to:

1. Acquaint with the rules of Hindu Succession Act. 1956.
2. Understand the Hindu male dying intestate succession.
3. Analyse the devolution process of Hindu male dying intestate.

Unit-3: Devolution of interest in Mitakshara coparcenary with reference to the provisions of Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this unit, Students should able to:

1. Identify the concept of Mitakshara coparcenary interest.
2. Understand the devolution of interest in mitahakshra coparcenary property.
3. Interpret the rules of Hindu succession Act,1956.

Unit-4: Succession to property of Hindu female dying intestate under the Hindu succession Act, 1956. Disqualifications relating to succession, General Rules of Succession, Hindu Succession amendment Act, 2005. Disqualifications, general principles.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit, students should be able to:

1. Analyse the rules of Hindu female dying intestate succession.
2. Understand the disqualifications to inherit the property of dying intestate.
3. Identify the general rules of succession and Hindu succession amendment Act, 2005.

Unit-5: Muslim Law of Inheritance and Succession, Rules governing Sunni and Shia law of inheritance, Differences between Shia and Sunni Law, Administration of Estates, Wills under Muslim Law. Indian Succession Act: Domicile, Intestate Succession, Will-Codicil, Interpretation- Revocation of Will, Bequests-conditional - contingent or void bequests, Legacies, Probate and letters of administration, Executor-administrators, Succession certificate

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this unit, Students should able to:

1. Enumerate the Muslim Law of Inheritance.
2. Understand the meaning and kinds of will and the procedure for revocation of will.
3. Apply the knowledge of probate and succession certificate.

Pedagogy for course delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding law of succession in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of law of succession.

Books Recommended:

1. Tahir Mahmood: The Muslim Law of India, Law Book Company, Allahabad:
Aquil Ahmed: Text Book of Mohammadan
2. Prof. G.C.V. Subba Rao: Family Law in India, , S. Gogia & Company,
Hyderabad.
3. Asaf A.A. Fyzee: Outlines of Mohammadan Law, , Oxford University Press,
Delhi.
4. Mulla: Principles of Mohammedan Law
5. Paras Divan: Family Law (Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Parsi and others) Allahabad
6. Law Agency, Allahabad.
7. M.A. Qureshi: Text Book on Muslim Law, , Central Law Publications,
Allahabad.
8. Hidayatullah : Mulla Principles of Mohammadan Law, (4th reprint), N.M.
Tripathi Private Limited, Bombay.
9. Tondon M.P.: Muslim law in India, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad.
10. Prasad V: The Indian Succession Act, 1982, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad.

Student Evaluation Process

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Y. Rejendraprasad	rajendraprasady9@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9652144328

Programme Title : LL.B
3rd Semester

Course Title : Property Law
Course Code : 301
Credit Points : 4
Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. The aim of the course is to impart knowledge in basic rules for transfer of property.
2. Introduce learners to the basic essentials of transfer of property under transfer of property Act.
3. Enable learners to understand the Doctrines of Election, Estoppel and Part of performance
4. Analytical and critical understanding of Mortgage and lease laws
5. Improve the learner's ability in understanding the sale and Easement laws.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Acquaint with the different ways of transferring property.
2. Able to apply the knowledge of various doctrines in relation to transfer of property.
3. Determine the substantive law relating to particular transfers such as sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift and actionable claims.
4. Identify the provisions of sale of goods Act.
5. Analyse the laws of easement Act.

Unit-1: Concept and meaning of property - kinds of property - movable and immovable property - tangible and intangible property, private and public property. General Principles of transfer of property transfer of property, what property cannot be transferred? Condition retraining alienation, condition retraining enjoyment, vested and contingent interest, condition precedent and condition subsequent, transfer to unborn person and rule against perpetuity.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Acquaint with the concept and meaning of property.
2. Distinguish the movable and immovable property.
3. Analyse the general principles of transfer of property and unborn person property transfers

Unit- 2: Doctrine of election – covenants- transfer by ostensible owner, doctrine of feeding the grant by estoppel, doctrine of acquiescence, doctrine of lis pendens, fraudulent transfer, doctrine of part- performance

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Identify the d-Doctrine of Election and Estoppel.
2. Understand the concept Lis pendens.
3. Acquaint with the fraudulent transfer and doctrine of part performance.

Unit-3: Mortgages: Kinds of mortgages, - when registration is necessary?, Rights of mortgagor - right to redeem, clog on redemption, partial redemption, rights and of mortgagee, right to foreclose or sale, right to sue for mortgage money, accession to mortgaged property, rights of mortgages in possession, substituted securities, liabilities of a mortgagee in possession, marshalling and contribution, subrogation - legal subrogation and conventional, "redeem up and foreclose down".

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Distinguish the kinds of Mortgages.
2. Know the rights and duties of mortgagor and mortgagee.
3. Identify the Doctrine of Marshalling and contribution.

Unit -4: Sale: Definition, contract for sale, rights and liabilities of seller and buyer. Lease: Definition, right and liabilities of lessor and lessee, kinds of leases. Tenancy-at will, tenancy by- holding-over, tenancy-at-sufferance. Gifts: definition, essentials, onerous gift, conditional gifts, universal donee, donatio mortis causa. Exchange of Properties and Assignment of actionable claims.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the meaning of sale and contract of sale.
2. Identify the Contract of lease, the rights and liabilities of lesser and lessee.
3. Analyse the concept of Gift Contract.

Unit- 5: Easements: Definition, nature and characteristics of easements, acquisition or creation of easements, classification or kinds of easement, termination or determination of easements, difference between easement and license.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the meaning of Easement, and types of easement.
2. Distinguish the easement from license.
3. Interpret the modes of termination of Lease.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding property laws in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of property laws.

Books Recommended:

1. Mulla, Transfer of Property, Butterworth's Publications.
2. Subba Rao, GCV, Commentaries on the Transfer of Property Act.
3. Krishna Menon, Law of Property.
4. Sanjeev Rao, Transfer of Property
5. Grover, Transfer of Property

Student Evaluation Process

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Dr.G.jayalakshmi	jaya.g009@gmail.com	MJP college of law	9440843202

Programme Title : LL.B
3rd Semester

Course Title : Labour and Industrial Law – I
Course Code : 302
Credit Points : 4
Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. The aim of this course is to impart knowledge in Labour and Industrial Laws
2. Introduce learners to the present norms, the emerging areas and possible future techniques of Labour Jurisprudence.
3. Enable learners to understand the concepts of Trade Unionism and Collective Bargaining.
4. Improve learners' ability in understanding basic laws of Industrial Disputes.
5. Expose learners to understand the Discipline and Causes of Indiscipline in Industry.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Able to understand the Law Relating to Labour-Management Relations.
2. Proficient to acquire knowledge relating to various Labour Legislations.
3. Understand the Concepts of Trade Union and Collective Bargaining.
4. Identify the Laws of Industrial Disputes.
5. Analyse the significance of Discipline and Causes of Indiscipline in Industry.

Unit-1 Historical Perspective on Labour: 1.1 Labour through the ages – slave labour – guild system – division on class basis – labour during feudal days; 1.2 Labour – capital conflicts: Profit motive, exploitation of labour, poor working conditions, poor bargaining power, unorganized labour, surplus labour, division of labour and super-specialization, lack of alternative employment; 1.3 From Laissez faire to Welfare State: Transition from exploitation to protection and from contract to status; 1.4 International Labour Standards and their implementation

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Acquaint with the Labour - Capital Conflicts and Labour Exploitation.
2. Understand the Concept of Laissez Faire and the Importance of the Welfare State.
3. Critically examine the differences between the Organised and the Unorganised Labour.

Unit-2: Trade Unionism: Colonial labour law and policy; Labour Movement as a counter measure to exploitation – History of trade union movement in India; Right to trade union as part of human right to freedom of association. Role of trade unions in the changing economic scenario. Legal control and protection of trade unions: Indian Trade Union Act of 1926: registration, rights and liabilities of trade union, Amalgamation and dissolution of trade union; Problems: multiplicity of unions, over politicization, intra-union and inter-union Rivalry, outside leadership, closed shop and union-shop, recognition of unions. Amendments to Trade Union Act and reforms in law.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Know the Constitution of Trade Union and the History of Trade Union Movement in India.
2. Understand the provisions of Indian Trade Union Act of 1926.
3. Interpret the Amendments to the Trade Union Act, 1926.

Unit-3: Collective Bargaining: Concept of collective bargaining – essential characteristics – merits and demerits – conditions for the success for collective bargaining; Bargaining process: Negotiation – Pressurization techniques: Strike and lockout, go-slow, work to rule, gherao; Structure of bargaining: plant, industry and national levels; Recognition of trade union for collective bargaining; Law relating to service conditions: Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 - Scope and object of the Act, Model standing orders, and matters to be incorporated in standing orders (schedule to the Act) Submission of draft standing order, certification and modification of standing orders; Interpretation of standing orders and power of appropriate Government to make rules. Concept of misconduct, disciplinary action and punishment for misconduct.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the concept of the Collective Bargaining and its Essentials and Characteristics.
2. Know various provisions under Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
3. Analyse the Concept of Misconduct and its Consequences.

Unit-4: Law relating to Industrial disputes: Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 - 6.1 Conceptual conundrum: industry, industrial dispute, workmen; (Sec.2'j'k'&'s'); Dispute settlement machinery: Conciliation officers, Board of Conciliation, labour court, Industrial Tribunal and National Tribunal – duties and powers; (Sec3-10); Reference for adjudication and Voluntary Arbitration (Sec.10 & 10A); Award and its binding nature and judicial review of awards. (Secs.18 & 11-A); 6.4 Statutory limitations on strikes and lock-outs; unfair labour practices – prohibition and penalties. (Sec.22-31&25-T, 25U); General and special provisions relating to lay-off, retrenchment & closure (Sections 25A- 25S & 25K-25R); Recommendations of Second Labour Commission on industrial disputes.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Acquaint with the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
2. Understand the main object of The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Statutory Limitations on Strikes and Lock-out
3. Know the Recommendations of Second National Labour Commission on Industrial Disputes.

Unit-5: Discipline in Industry: Meaning of discipline and causes of indiscipline in industry; Doctrine of hire and fire – history of management's prerogative; Restraints on managerial prerogatives: Fairness in disciplinary process, right to know the charge sheet and right of hearing ; Domestic enquiry – notice, evidence, cross-examination, representation, unbiased inquiry officer and reasoned decision Prenatal (permission) and Postnatal (approval) control during pendency of proceedings (Sec.33 of ID Act)

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Interpret the meaning of Industrial Discipline and Causes of Indiscipline in Industry
2. Identify the consequences of the Doctrine of 'Hire and Fire'.
3. Acquaint with the Concept of Domestic Enquiry.

Pedagogy for course delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding labour & industrial law in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of labour & industrial law.

Books Recommended:

1. R.F. Rustomji: The Law of Industrial Disputes in India.
2. J.N. Malik: Trade Union Law.
3. Bagri: Law of Industrial Disputes, Kamal Law House, 2001.
4. Srivastava: Law of Trade Unions. Eastern Book Company, 4th Edition 2002.
5. Dr. V.G.Goswami, Labour and Industrial Law, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
6. S.N. Mishra, Labour and Industrial Law, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
7. Khan and Khan Labour Law, Asia Law House, Hyderabad.

Student Evaluation Process

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Dr.K.Krishna Murty	gk.kayala@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9440153163

Programme Title : LL.B
3rd Semester

Course Title : Company Law
Course Code : 303
Credit Points : 4
Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. The aim of this course is to impart knowledge in Company law.
2. Introduce learners to the essentials of company
3. Enable learners to understand the Shares and debentures.
4. Improve learners' ability in understanding basic laws of dividends, debentures and Borrowing powers.
5. Expose learners to understand the specific knowledge on multinational companies and share capital in such companies.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Understand the core concepts in the legal structure of the formation, operation and fundamental aspects of the company.
2. Apply the main statutory provisions of the company and other relevant enactments of the company.
3. Analyse the legal provisions to the legal issues arising in incorporation, functions and operations of the company.
4. Understand the topics of share and debentures.

Unit-1: Meaning of Company, essential characteristics, corporate personality and lifting the corporate veil; Forms of Corporate and non-Corporate Organizations; Corporations, partnerships and other associations of persons, state corporations, government companies, public sector private sector, their-role, functions and accountability of companies. Incorporation, Memorandum of association - various clauses - alteration therein - doctrine of ultra vires, Articles of association - binding force alteration – its relations with memorandum of association - doctrine of constructive notice and indoor management exceptions, Prospectus - issue - contents - liability for misstatements - statement in lieu of prospectus, Promoters - position - duties and liabilities.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the Company and its essential characteristics.
2. Analyse the concept of Incorporation, Memorandum of association. .
3. Acquaint with the various concepts of prospectus, Promoters. And Articles of association.

Unit-2: Shareholders: Shares - general principles of allotment statutory restrictions - share certificate its objects and effects - transfer of shares - restrictions on transfer - procedure for transfer - refusal of transfer - role of public finance institutions - relationship between transferor and transfers - issue of shares at premium and discount, Shareholder - who can be and who cannot be a shareholder modes of becoming a shareholder calls on shares - forfeiture

and surrender of shares - lien on shares rights and liabilities of shareholder, Share capital - kinds - alteration and reduction of share capital - further issue of capital - conversion of loans and debentures into capital duties of court to protect the interests of creditors and shareholders. Directors - position - appointment - qualifications, vacation of office - removal, resignation - powers and duties of directors -meeting, registers, loans remuneration of directors - role of nominee directors-compensation for loss of office - managing directors and other managerial personnel, Meetings - kinds procedure – voting.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the relationship between transfers of shares.
2. Acquaint with the powers and duties of the directors of the company.
3. Analyse the concept of shareholder and rights of the shareholder.

Unit-3: Dividends, Debentures, Borrowing Powers: Dividends - payment – capitalization of bonus shares, Audit and accounts, Borrowing - powers - effects of unauthorized borrowing - charges and mortgages - loans to other companies investments - contracts by companies, Debentures - meaning- floating charge - kinds of debentures – shareholder and debenture holder - remedies of debenture holders. Majority rule: Protection of minority rights, Prevention of oppression and mis-management, who can apply – when can he apply, powers of the court and of the Central Government.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Interpret the concept of dividends.
2. Analyse the Audits and accounts and the concept of Borrowing.
3. Acquaint with the concept of debentures.

Unit-4: Other Allied Aspects: Private companies - nature advantages conversion into public company foreign companies, government companies, holding and subsidiary companies, Investigations– Powers, Reconstruction and amalgamation, Defunct Companies. National company Law Tribunal powers and functions. Law and Multinational Companies: Collaboration agreements for technology transfer, Control and regulation of foreign companies taxation of foreign companies, share capital in such companies.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Distinguish the Private companies from public companies.
2. Interpret the public company, foreign companies and government companies.
3. Acquaint with the amalgamation of the companies.

Unit-5: Winding Up: Winding up - types - by court - reasons - grounds - who can apply - procedure, powers of liquidator - powers of court consequences of winding up order voluntary winding up by members and creditors winding up subject to supervision of court. Winding up proceedings: appointment of liquidator, powers and duties of official liquidator; Liability of past members - payment of liabilities - preferential payments, unclaimed dividends - winding up of unregistered company.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Analyse the Winding Up of the company.
2. Understand the powers and duties of official liquidator
3. Acquaint with the process of winding up of unregistered company.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding company laws in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of company laws.

Books Recommended:

1. Palmer. Company Law
2. Gover. Company Law
3. Ramaih, A Guide to Companies Act, Wadhwa Publications
4. Avatar Singh: Company Law, Eastern Book company, Lucknow
5. Anantha Raman. Lectures on company Law, Wadhwa and Company
6. Tandon M.P. Company Law, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad
7. Kailash Rai. Company Law , Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad
8. Majumdar. Company Law, Taxman Publications

Student Evaluation Process

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Dr.T.Bala Krishna	tankalabalakrishna@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9966433331

Programme Title : LL.B

3rd Semester

Course Title : Administrative Law

Course Code : 304

Credit Points : 4

Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. The aim of the course is to impart knowledge in the nature and scope of the Administrative law.
2. Introduce learners to the basic Legislative Powers of Administration
3. Enable learners to understand the Principles of Natural Justice
4. Improve learners' ability in understand the Administrative discretion and its judicial control.
5. This course is designed to analyse Right to Information Act, 2005.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Distinguish the constitutional law and administrative law.
2. Understand the Various methods and procedure to be adopted by the administrative authorities while exercising their powers.
3. The jurisdiction of court and the extent of judicial review of administrative action.
4. Identify the Administrative discretion and its judicial control.
5. Analyse the Right to information Act, 2005.

Unit-1: Evolution, Nature and scope of Administrative Law, From a laissez faire to a social welfare state, State as regulator of primary interest State as provider of services Other functions of modern state - relief, welfare., Evolution of administration as the fourth branch of Government Necessity for delegation of powers on administration., Evolution of agencies and procedures for settlement of dispute between individual and administration., Regulatory agencies in the United States, Conseil d' state of France, Tribunalization in England and India., Relationship between Constitutional Law and Administrative Law Public Administration., Separation of Powers - to what extent of relevant in administrative functions, Rule of Law and Administrative Law., Definitions of Administrative Law, Scope of Administrative Law, Emerging trends - positive duties of administration under the modern social welfare legislation and compulsions of planning. Bureaucracy in India: Nature and organization of civil service, Central and State, Its hierarchical character, accountability and responsiveness, powers and functions, Disciplinary proceedings and prosecutions under Prevention of Corruption Act. Maladministration: Disciplinary proceedings under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, Ombudsman, Parliamentary Commissioner, Lok Pal, Lok Ayukta, Vigilance Commission, Congressional and Parliamentary Committees.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand Nature and scope of Administrative Law and the concept of laissez faire to a social welfare state.

2. Acquaint with the Evolution of agencies and procedures for settlement of dispute between individual and administration.
3. Analyse the Ombudsman, Parliamentary Commissioner, Lok Pal, Lok Ayukta, and Vigilance Commission, Congressional and Parliamentary Committees.

Unit-2: Legislative Powers of Administration : Necessity for delegation of legislative power, Constitutionality of delegated legislation-powers of exclusion and inclusion and power to modify statute, Requirements for the validity of delegated legislation, Consultation of affected interests and public participation decision-making., Publication of delegated legislation, Administrative directions, circulars and policy statements, Legislative control of delegated legislation, Laying procedures and their efficacy, Committees on delegated legislation- their constitution function and effectiveness, Hearings before legislative committees, Judicial control of delegated legislation - doctrine ultra vires, sub-delegation of legislative powers. Administrative Adjudicatory Process: Administrative tribunals and other adjudicating authorities their ad-hoc character - Compare administration of Justice in Courts with that of Tribunals (Ref. Robson), Nature of tribunals - constitution, procedure, rules of evidence, etc., with special reference to the following, Central Board of Customs and Excise, MRTP Commission, ESI Courts, Service Tribunals, Jurisdiction of administrative tribunal and other authorities : Distinction between quasi-judicial and administrative functions and relevance of this distinction in the light of recent decisions of the supreme court.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the delegation of legislative power, Constitutionality of delegated legislation-powers.
2. Analyse the Committees on delegated legislation- their constitution function and effectiveness, Hearings before legislative committees.
3. Interpret the doctrine ultra vires, sub-delegation of legislative powers. Administrative Adjudicatory Process and Administrative tribunals.

Unit-3: Principles of Natural Justice: The right to hearing - Essentials of hearing process, Bias (no one can be a judge in his own cause) oral hearing, etc., Requirements regarding reasoned decisions, the right to counsel, institutional decisions. Exception to the rule of natural justice, violation of principles of natural justice, void or voidable. Administrative Appeals, Council of Tribunals and Inquiries in England, U.S. Regulatory Agencies and Administrative procedures Act 1946., Emerging Trends of Tribunalization in India as a relief to congestion in the courts and utilization of administrative expertise. Exceptions to the rules of natural justice, violation of principles of natural justice, void or voidable. Judicial Control of Administrative Action: Preliminary. Courts as the final authority of determine legality of administrative action-problems and perspectives. Exhaustion of administrative remedies, Standing, standing for social action litigation, laches, res judicata, grounds of Judicial Review : Scope of Judicial Review, Jurisdictional error/ultra vires, abuse and non exercise of jurisdiction, Error apparent on the face of the record., violation of principles of natural justice, violation of public policy, primary jurisdiction, Doctrine of legitimate expectation, doctrine of public accountability and doctrine of proportionality, Methods of Judicial Review, statutory appeals, mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, quo-warranto, habeas corpus, declaratory judgments and injunctions, specific performance and civil suits for compensation , Fact-finding commissions.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the concept of Principles of Natural Justice: The right to hearing - Essentials of hearing process.
2. Identify the Administrative tribunals in various countries covered in this unit.
3. Analyse the concept of res judicata, grounds of Judicial Review: Scope of Judicial review, Jurisdictional error/ultra vires in a full-fledged manner.

Unit-4: Administrative discretion and its judicial control and its judicial control, Need for administrative discretion, Administrative discretion and rule of law, Male fide exercise of discretion, Constitutional imperatives and use of discretionary authority Irrelevant considerations, Non-exercise of discretionary power, Discretion to prosecute or to withdraw prosecution, Limiting, confining and structuring discretion-General discretion, technical discretion. Liability for Wrongs (Tortious and contractual), Tortious liability sovereign and non-sovereign functions, Crown Proceedings Act of U.K. and Torts Claims Act of U.S., Statutory immunity, Act or state., Contractual liability of government, Government privilege in legal proceedings-State Secrets, public interest, etc., Right to information and open government, Estoppel and Waiver Corporations and Public Undertakings : , State Monopoly - Remedies against arbitrary action or for acting against public policy, Liability of public and private corporations of Departmental undertakings., Legal Remedies, Accountability - Committee on Public Undertakings, Estimates Committee, etc. Powers of Enquiry and Investigation of the Administration: Powers of the government under the commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, working of the Act.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the concept administrative discretion and rule of law.
2. Analyse the Crown Proceedings Act of U.K. and Torts Claims Act of U.S., Statutory immunity, Act or state. Contractual liability of government .
3. Evaluate the Public Undertakings, Estimates Committee and Powers of the government under the commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, working of the Act.

Unit-5: Right to Information Act, 2005.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the Importance of RTI Act 2005.
2. Acquaint with the Appointment of Central information officer and State information Officer and their powers.
3. Identify the various privileges of public under RTI Act 2005.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding Administrative laws in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of Administrative laws in India.

Books Recommended:

1. Griffith and Street: Principles of Administrative Law.
2. H.W.R. Wade: Administrative Law, Oxford Publications, London.
3. De Smith: Judicial Review of Administrative Action, Sweet and Maxwell.

4. S.P. Sathe: Administrative Law, Butterworth's.
5. I.P. Massey: Administrative Law, Eastern Book Company.
6. Jain and Jain: Principles of Administrative Law, Wadhawa Publication, Naapur.
7. Right to Information Act 2005

Student Evaluation Process

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
G.Manmadharao	Manmadharao.guntuku@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9866101705

Programme Title : LL.B
3rd Semester

Course Title : Interpretation of Statutes and principles of Legislation

Course Code : 305

Credit Points : 4

Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. To develop a critical understanding of the writing of Interpretation of statutes, concept of power of Interpretation.
2. To present a comprehensive understanding of Interpretation of statutes through various interpretations such as liberal, literal and logical interpretations.
3. To present an insight into various approaches to Interpretation including judicial restraint and judicial activism.
4. To develop an analytical and critical understanding of rules of statutory Interpretation and intension of legislature.
5. To study interpretation in general and constitutional Interpretation in particular

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. To familiarise the student about various Interpretations adopted by the course to understand the law and apply the law to specific situation.
2. The course is designed to understand Interpretation statutes and principles of legislation in a comprehensive way.
3. To familiarise the student with Interpretation process.
4. The student is appraise about the importance of Interpretation statutes for logical end.
5. By this course students can understand the Principles of the civil code, principles of the penal code of punishments.

Unit-1: Introduction: Difference Between Construction and Interpretation, Concept and Power of Interpretation, Literal Construction, Other principals of Interpretation, General Principals of interpretation: The Primary rule: Literal construction, the other main Principals of interpretation, Reading words in their context: the external aspect, Reading words in context: the statutory aspect. Beneficial construction and restrictive construction, Consequences to be considered, Presumption against changes in the common Law, mens rea in statutory offences.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the unit 1, students will be able to know about

1. The power of interpretation and general principles of interpretation.
2. The beneficial construction and restrictive construction of interpretation of statutes.
3. The mens rea in statutory offences.

Unit-2: Theoretical or ideological approaches to interpretation, Judicial Restraint, Judicial activism, Juristic Restraint, Juristic activism. Presumptions regarding jurisdiction, Presumptions against ousting established jurisdictions, Presumptions against creating new and enlarging established jurisdictions, How far statutes affect the crown further presumptions regarding jurisdiction, Territorial extent of British legislation, How far statutes conferring rights affect Foreigners, Presumption against violation of International Law

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the unit 2, students will be able to know

1. Judicial restraint, judicial activism and presumptions against creating new and enlarging published jurisdictions.
2. territorial extent of British legislation

Unit-3 : Construction to avoid collision with other provisions, construction most agreeable to justice and reason, Presumption against intending what is inconvenient or unreasonable, Presumption against intending injustice or absurdity, Presumption against impairing obligations, permitting advantage from one's own wrong, Retrospective operation of statutes. Exceptional Construction, Modification of the Language to meet the intention, Equitable construction, Strict Construction of penal Laws, Statues encroaching on rights or imposing burdens, Construction to prevent evasion, Construction to prevent abuse of powers.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the unit 3, students will be able to know

1. Presumptions against intending injustice, impairing obligations.
2. About construction of penal laws, statues encroaching on rights.

Construction to prevent abuse of powers.

Unit-4: Intentions attributed to the legislature when it expresses none, Imperative and directory and enactments, Absolute and qualified duties, Impossibility of compliance, Waiver, Public and private remedies. Rules of statutory interpretation: their judge made character, Legalism and Creativity: Mischief and Golden Rule, Rule of Construction in Fiscal and Criminal Statutes, Technicality: Rules as to necessary and implied repeal: Rule for interpretation of codifying, consolidating and amending statute, Values and Interpretation, contemporaneous expositio, nositur a sociis, ejusdem generis.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the unit 4, students will be able to know

1. About absolute and qualified duties, Impossibility of compliance & Waiver.
2. Public and private remedies
3. Mischief and Golden Rule, Rule of Construction in Fiscal and Criminal Statutes

Unit-5: Constitutional interpretation, differentiation from statutory interpretation Rex Vs Burah as example, Literal interpretations, Harmonious construction, Reference to constituent assembly debates, Pith and substance, Occupied field, Residuary power, Repugnancy, Amending power Directive Principles as source of constitutional interpretation. stare decisis, the doctrine has inherited by us, Techniques of innovation (Subversion) of stare decisis, Supreme Court's authority to overrule its own decisions (Eg: Antulay Case), Advisory jurisdiction and its import on precedent, retrospective overruling in India, Objections to judicial review as anti-majoritarian. Principles of legislation: Principles of the civil code, principles of the penal code of punishments.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the unit 5, students will be able to know about

1. Pith and substance, occupied field, residuary power & Repugnancy.
2. Amending power of Directive Principles as source of constitutional interpretation.

3. Supreme Court's authority to overrule its own decisions.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of Interpretation of statutory laws.

Books Recommended:

1. D.D. Basu. Limited Government and Judicial Review.
2. Jeremy Bentham: Theory of Legislation, Butterworth's Publications.
3. Vepa P. Sarathi: Interpretation of Statutes, Eastern Book Co, Lucknow
4. Maxwell: Interpretation of Statutes, Butterworth's Publications.
5. Crawford: Interpretation of Statutes, Universal Publishers, Delhi
6. Chatterjee: Interpretation of Statutes.
7. G.P. Singh: Principles of Statutory Interpretation, Wadhwa and Company, Nagpur.

Student Evaluation Process

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Dr.J.K.L.Sujatha	sujatha.j009@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9666366177

Programme Title: LL.B
4th Semester

Course Title : Labour and Industrial Law-II
Course Code : 401
Credit Points : 4
Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. The aim of this course is to impart knowledge in the Labour and Industrial Law.
2. Introduce learners to Law relating to Wages and Bonus.
3. Enable learners to understand the Law relating to Retirement Benefits.
4. Improve learners' ability in understanding the Contract Labour and their Problems..
5. Expose learners to understand the Protection of Weaker Sections of Labour and Problems of Bonded Labour.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Understand the law relating to Wages and how the Wage factors are influencing Labour-Management Relations..
2. Acquaint with various Social Security Legislations available in India.
3. Evaluate the basic problems of labour against employers such as Payment of Wages, Minimum Wages and Payment of Compensation in respect of employment injuries and Retirement Benefits etc.
4. Identify the differences between Employees & Employers in respect of Social Security & Remuneration aspects and provide for the resolution of such incongruity.
5. Analyse the Legal Protection for abolition of Bonded Labour System.

Unit-1: Remuneration for Labour and Law relating to wages and bonus: Theories of wages: marginal productivity, subsistence, wage fund, supply and demand, residual claimant, standard of living Concepts of wages (minimum wage, fair wage, living wage, need-based minimum wage); Constitutional provisions; components of wages: Minimum Wages Act, 1948: Objectives and constitutional validity of the Act; procedure for fixation and revision of minimum rates of wages – exemptions and exceptions; Payment of Wages Act, 1936: Regulation of payment of wages; Authorized Deductions, Payment of Bonus Act; Bonus - Its historical background, present position and exemptions ; Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 2007

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the Remuneration for Labour and Law relating to Wages and Bonus.
2. Acquaint the Minimum Wage and distinguish it from Fair Wage, Living Wage and Need-based Minimum Wage.
3. Analyse the Fundamental Objects & its Constitutional Validity of the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Unit-2: Social security against employment injury and other contingencies: Concept and development of social security measures; Employers liability to pay compensation for employment injury; Legal protection: Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 - Concept of

‘accident arising out of’ and ‘in the course of the employment’; Doctrine of notional extension and doctrine of added peril; Total and partial disablement; Quantum and method of distribution of compensation. Employees State Insurance Act, 1948: Benefits provided under the Act; Employees State Insurance Fund and Contributions; Machinery for the implementation of the Act; ESI court and appeal to High Court.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Acquaint with the Social Security against Employment Injury and other Contingencies.
2. Evaluate the Workmen’s Compensation Act, 1923.
3. Understand the Doctrine of Notional Extension and Doctrine of Added Peril in a full-fledged manner.

Unit-3: Law relating to retirement benefits: Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952; Family Pension Scheme 1971 and Employees Pension Scheme 1995; The changing rules regarding Employees Provident Fund and Pension Schemes; Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 – Concept of gratuity; Eligibility for payment of gratuity; Determination of gratuity; Forfeiture of gratuity. Labour Welfare: Philosophy of Labour Welfare; Historical Development of Labour welfare legislation; Health, Safety and welfare measures under Factories Act, 1948; Welfare of women and child labour: Protective provisions under Equal Remuneration Act & Maternity Benefit Act.

Learning Outcomes

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Interpret the Law relating to Retirement Benefits.
2. Analyse the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.
3. Acquaint the Provisions the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 and its need at the time of retirement of an employee

Unit-4: Contract Labour: Problems of contract labour; Process of contractualisation of labour; Legal protection: Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; Controversy regarding Abolition of contract labour and their absorption; Land mark cases: Air India Statutory Corpn. V. United Labour Union, (1997) & SAIL case (2002); 6.2 proposed amendment and its impact on the contract labour. Unorganized Sector: Problem of Definition and Identification; Unionization problems 7.2 Historical backdrop of proposed bills on social security for unorganized sector (2004, 2005 & 2007); 7.3 Unorganized Sector Workers’ Social Security Act, 2008.

Learning Outcomes

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the meaning of Contract Labour and their problems.
2. Know the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and its objects.
3. Interpret the laws relating to Social Security of Unorganized Sector Workers.

Unit-5: Protection of Weaker Sections of Labour: Problems of bonded labour, bidi workers, domestic workers, construction workers inter-state migrant workmen; 8.2 Legal protection: Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976; Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the Legal Protection of Weaker Sections Labour.
2. Acquaint with the Law relating to abolition of Bonded Labour System.

- Analyse the Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding labour & industrial law in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of labour & industrial law.

Books Recommended:

- R.F. Rustomji: The Law of Industrial Disputes in India.
- J.N. Malik: Trade Union Law.
- Bagri: Law of Industrial Disputes, Kamal Law House, Delhi.
- Srivastava: Law of Trade Unions. Eastern Book Company.
- Dr. V.G.Goswami, Labour and Industrial Law, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
- S.N.Mishra, Labour and Industrial Law, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
- Khan and Khan Labour Law, Asia Law House, Hyderabad.

Student Evaluation Process

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Dr.K.Krishna Murty	gk.kayala@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9440153163

Programme Title :LL.B

4th Semester

Course Title : Public International Law

Course Code : 402

Credit Points : 4

Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. To develop a critical understanding of basic aspects of International law, sources of International law, law of peace and law of war.
2. To become familiarise with the relationship between International law and Municipal law, subjects of International law, recognition of states in International law.
3. To present an insight into International law in general and Treaties, UNO, various organs of UNO, WTO, IMF.
4. To develop an analytical and critical understanding of International law in maintaining International peace.
5. To study the importance of public International law in contemporary world.

Course Outcomes:

1. To equip the students with the understanding and the implementation of public International law at present.
2. This course is designed to make the student understand the difference between National law and International law.
3. The purpose of the course to appraise the students about public International law.
4. To familiarise the student about International relations through public International law.
5. This course should provide knowledge on world trade organisation.

Unit-1: Basic Aspects of International Law:: Nature and basis of International Law, definition of International Law, Relationship between Municipal Law and International Law, Sources of International Law (Treaties custom, general principles, recognized by civilized Nation, ICJ decisions). State as subject of international law: essentials of statehood, not fully sovereign states and other entities, right and duties of states, modes of acquisition and loss of state territory, state responsibility.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the unit 1, students will be able to know

1. The basic aspects of international law, nature, scope and sources of international law.
2. About right and duties of states.
3. Modes of acquisition and loss of state territory, state responsibility

Unit-2: Recognition succession: Concept of recognition, theories, kinds and consequences of recognition, recognition. Individual as a subject of International Law: The Basic modification, post charter in the position: Nationality, extradition, UNO & Human Rights, UDHR, Covenant on Civil Political Rights, 1966, Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, 1966.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the unit 1, students will be able to know

1. The basic aspects of international law, nature, scope and sources of international law.
2. know about U.N.O and Human Rights.

Unit-3: Equitable resource utilization and justification: law of sea air space, law of outer space, common heritage of mankind. State jurisdiction: Basis of jurisdiction sovereign immunity, diplomatic privileges and immunities.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the unit 3, students will be able to know about

1. Law of the sea and Law of outer space.
2. common heritage of mankind.
3. State jurisdiction: Basis of jurisdiction sovereign immunity, diplomatic privileges and immunities

Unit-4: Treaties: Making of Treaty, Reservations to treaty, Pacta sunt servanda, modes of termination of treaty etc.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the unit 4, students will be able to know about

1. Treaties and Reservations to treaty.
2. Pacta sunt servanda, modes of termination of treaty etc

Unit-5: UNO, Principles and Purpose of UNO, Security Council (Composition, powers and functions), General Assembly (Composition, powers and functions, ECOSOC (Composition, powers and functions) Trusteeship Council, ICJ (Composition, types of jurisdiction). International Economic Institutions: a) WTO (Organization and functions) b) IMF (Compositions, powers and functions) c) IBRD (Composition, powers & function) and d) UNCTAD.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the unit 5, students will be able to know about

1. Principles and purposes of U.N.O and various organs of U.N.O.
2. The role of International Court of Justice (I.C.J.), International Economic Institutions: WTO (Organization and functions) b) IMF (Compositions, powers and functions) IBRD (Composition, powers & function) and UNCTAD.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding public international law in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of Public international law..

Books Recommended:

1. Oppenheim. International Law
2. Ian Bronnlie. Principles of Public Internal Law Oxford University pres,
3. Malcom N Shaw. International Law, Cambridge Publication.
4. H.O Agarwa. International Law and Human Rights, Central Law Publications Allahabad.
5. S.K.Kapoor, Public International Law, Central Law Agency.
6. J.G.Starke, Introduction to International law, Aditya Books, New Delhi.
7. S.K.Varma, An Introduction to International Law, Printice Hall of India, New Delhi
8. Bowett, International Institutions.
9. International Law; Sir Robert Jennings and sir Arthur Watts (ed) Longman

Student Evaluation Process

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Dr.J.K.L.Sujatha	sujatha.j009@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9666366177

Programme Title: LL.B
4th Semester

Course Title : Principles of Taxation Law

Course Code : 403

Credit Points : 4

Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. The aim of this course is to impart Taxation Laws.
2. Introduce learners to the Constitutional Provisions of taxation.
3. Enable learners to understand the Direct Tax Laws.
4. Improve learners' ability in understanding the Wealth Tax Act
5. Expose learners to understand the Indirect tax laws.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Understand the basic concepts of tax laws
2. Builds good practice of tax matters
3. Acquaint with the formal procedures of tax matters
4. Analyse the VAT, Scope of VAT.
5. Identify the problems and prospects in VAT application

Unit-1: Constitutional Provisions- Arts. 265 to 289 - Scope of Tax Laws: b. Tax and Fee. Capital Receipt and Revenue Receipt distinguished.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Evaluate the Scope of Tax Laws.
2. Understand the Constitutional Provisions- Arts. 265 to 289.
3. Acquaint with the Capital Receipt and Revenue Receipt distinguished.

Unit-2: Direct Tax Laws : Income Tax Law: Historical out line, Definitions-‘Income’ ‘Agriculture Income’ Previous Year’ and Assessee’ Incidence of Tax and Residential Status. Statutory exemptions (Ss 10 to 13A) classification of Income and Heads of Income (Ss 14 to 59): b. Assessment (Ss.109 to158) Collection and Recovery of Tax (ss19A-234) Double Taxation Relief Clubbing of Incomes Ss50-66).

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the direct tax laws.
2. Evaluate the Definitions-‘Income’ ‘Agriculture Income’ Previous Year’ and Assessee.
3. Analyse the classification of Income and Heads of Income.

Unit-3: Income Tax Authorities, Settlement of cases (S.245). Appeals and Revisions (Ss 246-269), Penalties, offences and prosecution (Ss 270-280).

Learning Outcomes

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the powers and functions of the Income Tax Authorities.
2. Interpret the settlement of cases, appeals, revisions.
3. Analyse the provisions of Penalties, offences and prosecution (Ss 270-280).

Unit-4: Wealth Tax Act: Definitions of Asset, Net Wealth. Valuation Date Deemed Assets, Exempted Assets.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Identify the legal provisions of the wealth tax.
2. Analyse the Definitions of Asset, Net Wealth. Valuation Date Deemed Assets,
3. Understand the wealth tax Exempted Assets.

Unit-5: Indirect Tax Laws: a) Central Sales Tax Act. 1956 - Historical outline-Definitions-A detailed study of Ss. 4 to 6A-Registration of Dealers-Liability in special cases (Ss 16 to 18): b) A.P. General Sales Tax Act, 1957 Definitions: Business-Dealer-Casual Dealer-Total turn-over-Registration of dealers (S. 12) Sales Tax Authorities (Ss 3 and 4). VAT, Scope of VAT, problems and prospects in its application

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Analyse the A.P. General Sales Tax Act, 1957
2. Understand the definitions of different dealers.
3. Acquaint with the Scope, prospects and problems of the VAT.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding taxation laws in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of taxation laws.

Books Recommended:

1. Dr. Vinod K. Singhania. Student Guide to Income Tax, Taxman.
2. Dr. Vinod K. Singhania. Direct Taxes Law & Practice, Taxman Allied Service Pvt. Limited.
3. Myneni S.R. Law of Taxation, Allahabad Law Series.
4. Kailash Rai. Taxation Laws, Allahabad Law Agency.
5. V.S. Datey. Law and Practice Central Sales Tax Act, 2003, Taxman Publications.
6. Nani Palkivala. Income Tax, Butterworth's Publications.
7. Dr. GK Pillai. VAT- A Model for Indian Tax Reforms
8. Naidu's Sales Tax Act

Student Evaluation Process

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
G.Manmadharao	manmadharao.guntuku@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9866101705

Programme Title : LL.B
4th Semester

Course Title : Intellectual Property Rights Litigation
Course Code : 404
Credit Points : 4
Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. The aim of the course is to impart knowledge in basic laws of Intellectual property.
2. Introduce learners to the basic elements of patent, copy right and trademark laws.
3. Inculcate the knowledge to identify the different types of intellectual properties.
4. Enable learners to understand the information Technology Act.
5. Improve the learners' ability in understanding various Litigations of Trade Mark, Patent and copy right owners.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Understand the basics elements of Intellectual property laws.
2. Analyse legal provisions to the legal issue arising in copy rights, patent laws, trade mark laws and industrial designs.
3. Acquaint with the formal procedures for obtaining patent, copy right and trademark.
4. Identify the litigations of patent , trademark and copyright law
5. Able to apply the same in the profession

Unit-1: Introductory: The meaning of intellectual Property. The main forms of intellectual property: copy rights, marks, patents, designs. The competing rationales for protection of rights in Copyright Trademarks Patents designs Introduction to the leading international instruments concerning intellectual property rights: the Berne convention, Universal Copyright Convention, the Paris Union, the World Intellectual Property Rights Organization (WIPO) and the UNESCO; TRIPS; WIPO.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the concept of intellectual Property.
2. Distinguish the different forms of intellectual Property.
3. Analyse various international conventions on intellectual property right

Unit-2: Meaning of Copyright in literary, dramatic and musical works ,Copyright in Musical and Works and cinematograph films , Ownership of Copyright, Assignment of Copyright, Author's special rights, Infringement of copyright, Fair use Provisions, Remedies.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Acquaint with the concept of Copyright and infringement of copy right.
2. Understand the copy right works come under the copyright law.
3. Interpret the rights of authors, Fair use Provisions and Remedies.

Unit-3: Intellectual Property in Trademarks: The rationale of protection of trademarks as an aspect of commercial and (b) of consumer rights, definition, conception of Trade Marks, Registration; Distinction Between Trade Mark and Property Mark, Geographical Indicators.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the concept of Trademarks.
2. Distinguish the Trade Mark, Property Mark and Geographical Indicators.
3. Acquaint with the rights of trademark holder.

Unit-4: The law of intellectual property: Patents: Conception of Patent. Historical Overview of the patents Law in India, Patentable inventions with special reference to biotechnology products entailing creation of new forms of life; Process of obtaining a patent. Various grounds for refusing patent grant.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Analyse the patent law and patentable inventions.
2. Interpret the Procedure for obtaining a patent right.
3. Understand the Patentable inventions.

Unit-5: Rights and obligations of a patentee, limitations and patents as chose in action, Duration of Patents Law, Litigation in Copyright Law. Litigation in Trade Mark Law, Litigation in Patents Law.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Acquaint with the Rights and obligations of a patentee.
2. Interpret the Litigation in Trade Mark Law, Litigation in Patents Law.
3. Evaluate the grounds to refuse for the grant of patent right.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding intellectual of property rights in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of intellectual of property rights in India.

Books Recommended:

1. P. Narayanan. Patent Law, Eastern Law House.
2. Roy Chowdhary. S.K. & Other, Law of Trademark, Copyrights, Patents and Designs.
3. Dr. G.B. Reddy, Intellectual Property Rights and the Law, Gogia Law Agency.
4. John Holyoak and Paul Torremans. Intellectual Property Law.
5. B.L. Wadhwa. Intellectual Property Law, Universal Publishers.
6. W.R. Cornish. Intellectual Property Law, Universal Publishers.

Student Evaluation Process

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Y.Rajendra Prasad	rajendraprasady9@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9652144328

Programme Title : LL.B
4th Semester

Course Title : Land Law (Elective)
Course Code : 405a
Credit Points : 4
Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. Introduce learners to the basic elements of Ownership of land. Doctrine of eminent domain and doctrine of Escheat
2. The aim of the course is to impart knowledge in basic laws of Land Ceiling, Urban Land Ceiling and Agrarian Land Ceiling.
3. Enable learners to understand Laws relating alienation, assignment in scheduled areas
4. Improve the learners' ability in understanding various laws of land Grabbing
5. Inculcate the knowledge to identify the Forest Laws

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Understand the procedural law for Land acquisition
2. Interpret the Urban Land Ceiling and Agrarian Land Ceiling
3. Critically examine legal provisions of Land acquisition and land grabbing.
4. Acquaint with the Forest Laws.
5. Analyse the Laws relating alienation, assignment in scheduled areas.

Unit- 1: Ownership of land - Doctrine of eminent domain -doctrine of Escheat. Movement of Law reforms: Pre-Independence position - Zamindari Settlement - Ryotwari Settlement - Mahalwari System - Intermediaries - Absentee Landlordism - Large holdings. Post-dependence Reforms: Abolition of Zamindari Laws relating to abolition of Intermediaries.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Apply the doctrines of eminent domain and Escheat.
2. Understand the Law reforms in Pre-Independence position
3. Analyse the systems of Zamindari Settlement, Ryotwari Settlement and Mahalwari System.

Unit-2: Land Ceiling: Urban Land Ceiling and Agrarian Land Ceiling. Laws relating to acquisition of property and Governmental control and use of land -Land Acquisition Act of 1894. Laws relating to tenancy reforms: Land to the Tiller, Rent control and protection against eviction, AP (Andhra Area) Tenancy Act, 1956.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Interpret the urban and agrarian land ceiling Acts.
2. Analyse the Rent control and protection against eviction, AP (Andhra Area) Tenancy Act, 1956.
3. Identify the Laws relating to tenancy reforms.

Unit-3: Laws relating alienation / assignment in scheduled areas: A.P. Schedule Areas Land Transfer regulation 1959. (Samantha Case), A.P. Assigned Lands (Prohibition of Transfer) Act, 1977.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Analyse A.P. Schedule Areas Land Transfer regulation 1959. (Samantha Case).
2. Interpret the provisions of A.P. Assigned Lands (Prohibition of Transfer) Act.
3. Acquaint with the Laws relating alienation, assignment in scheduled areas.

Unit-4: Laws relating to Grabbing. A.P. Land Encroachment Act, 1905, AP Land Grabbing (Prohibition) act, 1982.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Critically examine the Laws relating to Grabbing.
2. Understand the AP Land Grabbing (Prohibition) act, 1982.
3. Acquaint with the provisions of AP land encroachment Act, 1905.

Unit-5: Forest Laws - Conservation of Forest Act, 1980, A.P. Forest Act, 1967. Tribal Right to Land (Recent Act) and A.P. Land Revenue Code.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the law relating to the Forest Laws.
2. Critically examine the forest laws.
3. Know the rights of the tribals.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding land laws in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of land laws.

Books Recommended:

1. P. Rama Reddi and P. Srinivasa Reddy: Land Reform Laws in A.P., Asia Law House
2. P.S. Narayana: Manual of Revenue Laws in A.P., Gogia Law Agency, 6th Ed. 1999.
3. Land Grabbing Laws in A.P.: Asia Law House, 3rd Ed. 2001, Hyderabad.
4. G.B. Reddy: Land Laws in A.P., Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad, 1st Edition, 2001.

Student Evaluation Process

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Dr.G.jayalakshmi	jaya.g009@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9440843202

Programme Title : LL.B
4th Semester

Course Title : Investment Law (Elective)
Course Code : 405b
Credit Points : 4
Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. The aim of the course is to impart knowledge in basic laws of Investment..
2. Introduce learners to the basic elements Securities and securities issued by banks.
3. Inculcate the knowledge to identify the basic features of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act.
4. Enable learners to understand the establishment of SEBI, sanctions and Powers of SEBI
5. Improve the learners' ability in understanding Foreign Exchange management in India

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Able to understand the basics laws of investment.
2. Analyse the Securities issued by Banks
3. Critically examine the investment Laws (SEBI,UTI)
4. Acquaint with the Concept of foreign exchange management and administration of exchange control.
5. Interpret the Foreign Exchange management in India.

Unit-1: Securities: The concept and kinds: Government Securities, Securities issued by banks, Secured issued by corporations, Securities in mutual fund and Collective investment schemes, Depository receipts. Government Securities: Bonds issued by government and semi government institutions, Role of Central Bank (the RBI in India), Impact of issuance of bonds on economy, Government loan from the general public, External borrowing, World Bank, I.M.F, Asian Development Bank, Direct from foreign government and Treasury deposits, government loan: the constitutional dilemma and limitations, dilution of powers of Central Bank.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Analyse the securities given by the government.
2. Interpret the Bonds issued by government and semi government institutions,.
3. Understand the powers and functions of the Central Bank.

Unit-2: Securities issued by Banks: Bank notes, issue of bank notes, changing functions of banks form direct lending and borrowing to modern system, Bank draft, travellers' cheques, credit cards, smart cards, nature of deposits, current, saving and fixed deposits, interest warrants. Corporate Securities: Shares, Debentures, Company deposits, Control over Corporate securities a. Central Government, b. National Company Law Tribunal, c. SEBI Guidelines on Capital Issues, d. RBI., Protection of Investor a. Administrative Regulation, b) Disclosure regulation, c) Protection by criminal sanction.: Basic features of the Securities Contracts(Regulation) Act, 1956 – recognition of stock exchange, option in securities- listing

of securities, guidelines for listing of shares, Debentures etc.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Identify the securities provided by the bank.
2. Understand the RBI administrative regulations.
3. Analyse the stock exchange, shares & debentures.

Unit-3: Basic features of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 – establishment of SEBI, sanctions and Powers of SEBI, powers of the Central Government under the Act, guidelines for disclosure and investors protection – SEBI Appellate Tribunal and Appeals. Collective Investment: Unit Trust of India, Venture capital, Mutual fund, Control over issue and management of UTI.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Powers and functions the SEBI.
2. Acquaint with the collective investment, capital & mutual funds.
3. Analyse the Unit Trust of India, Venture capital, Mutual fund, Control over issue and management of UTI

Unit-4: Depositories: Denationalized securities, Recognition of securities, Types of depository receipts: IDR, ADR, GDR and Euro receipts, SEBI guidelines on depositories. Investment in non-banking financial institutions: Control by usury laws, control by RBI, Regulation on non-banking financial and Private–financial companies; law Relating to NBFCs – AP Protection of Depositors Act, 1999.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Identify Recognition of securities, and Types of depository receipts.
2. Analyse the Relating to NBFCs – AP Protection of Depositors Act, 1999.
3. Understand various types of depository receipts: IDR, ADR, GDR and Euro receipts

Unit-5: Foreign Exchange management in India: Concept of foreign exchange management and administration of exchange control.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Acquaint with the concept of foreign exchange management.
2. Analyse the laws of foreign exchange management.
3. Interpret the administration of exchange control.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding investment laws in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of investment laws.

Books Recommended:

1. Avatar Singh. Company Law, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
2. Ramaih. A Guide to Companies Act, Wadhwa Publications.
3. Anantha Raman, Lectures on Company Law, Wadhwa and Company
4. Majumdar, Company Law, Taxman Publications.

5. Gupta, S.N. The Banking Law in Theory and Practice, (1999) Universal, New Delhi.
6. Tannan, M.L. Tannan's Banking Law and Practice in India, (2000) India Law House, New Delhi
7. Bhandari, M.C. Guide to Company Law Procedures, (1996) Wadhwa and Co., New Delhi.

Student Evaluation Process

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Dr.T.Bala Krishna	tankalabalakrishna@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9966433331

Programme Title: LL.B
4th Semester

Course Title : Corporate Law (Elective)
Course Code : 405c
Credit Points : 4
Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. Introduce learners to the basic concepts of corporate law.
2. Enable learners to understand the Directors Appointment, Power and duties of directors.
3. Improve the learners' ability in understanding modes of winding up of the companies.
4. The aim of the course is to impart knowledge in Corporate Governance and Social Responsibility
5. This course is designed to understand the Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Understand the Corporate Incorporation and Management.
2. Apply the primary Role and Powers of the Company Law Board.
3. Identify the modes of winding up of the companies.
4. Explain the Corporate Governance and Social Responsibility.
5. Analyse the Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility.

Unit-1: Corporate Incorporation and Management: Certificate of Incorporation, Memorandum and Articles of Association, Doctrine of Ultra Vires, Doctrine of Indoor Management, Directors Appointment, Removal, Position, Powers and Duties of Directors, Audit Committee, Its Role.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this unit, Students should be able to:

1. Understand the Memorandum and Articles of Association
2. Analyse Doctrine of Ultra Vires.
3. Acquaint with the Powers and Duties of Directors.

Unit-2: Oppression & Mismanagement and Investigation :(Sections 397 to 408; Sections 235 to 251): Rule in Foss v. Harbottle, Prevention of Oppression, Prevention of Mismanagement, Role & Powers of the Company Law Board, Role & Powers of Central Government

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit, students should be able to:

1. Acquaint with the Rule in Foss v. Harbottle
2. Understand the Role & Powers of the Company Law Board.
3. Know the Powers of Central Government.

Unit-3: Corporate Liquidation: Winding up of Companies, Mode of winding up of the companies, Compulsory Winding up under the Order of the Tribunal, Voluntary winding up, Contributories, Payment of liabilities

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this unit, Students should be able to:

1. Identify the concept of Winding up of Companies.

2. Understand the Modes of winding up of the companies.
3. Interpret the Compulsory Winding up under the Order of the Tribunal.

Unit-4: Corporate Governance and Social Responsibility: Importance of Corporate Governance, Different system of Corporate Governance, Impact of Legal Traditions and the Rule of Law on Corporate Governance, Legal Reforms of Corporate Governance in India, Reports of the various Committees on Corporate Governance, Emerging Trend based on the recommendation of the Committees in the Companies Act 1956 and the Listing Agreement with Special reference to Clause 49.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit, students should be able to:

1. Distinguish the different systems of Corporate Governance
2. Understand the Legal Reforms of Corporate Governance in India
3. Identify the Reports of the various Committees on Corporate Governance

Unit-5: Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this unit, Students should able to:

1. Enumerate the Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility
2. Understand the role of corporate governance in the environment protection.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding the corporate law in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application corporate law.

Books Recommended:

1. Saleem Sheikh & William Rees, Corporate Governance & Corporate Control, Cavendish Publishing Ltd., 1995
2. Taxmann, Companies Act 2013
3. Taxmann, A Comparative Study of Companies Act 2013 and Companies Act 1956
4. Charles Wild & Stuart Weinstein Smith and Keenan, Company Law, Pearson Longman, 2009
5. Lexis Nexis, Corporate Laws 2013 (Palmtop Edition)
6. C.A. Kamal Garg, Bharat's Corporate and Allied Laws, 2013,
7. Institute of Company Secretaries of India, Companies Act 2013, CCH Wolter Kluwer Business, 2013

Student Evaluation Process

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Dr.G.jayalakshmi	jaya.g009@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9440843202

Programme Title: LL.B
4th Semester

Course Title : Investment and Security Law (Elective)
Course Code : 405d
Credit Points : 4
Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. The aim of the course is to impart knowledge in the Investment and security laws.
2. Introduce learners to the basic elements of. Government Securities.
3. Inculcate the knowledge to identify the Securities Issued by Banks.
4. Enable learners to understand the Collective Investment.
5. Improve the learners' ability in understanding various Investments in non-banking Financial institutions.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Understand the basics of Investment and security laws..
2. Analyse the roles of Central bank (RBI) and World Bank (IMF).
3. Acquaint with the Securities Issued by Banks.
4. Identify the SEBI guidelines on depositories
5. Able to know the concept of foreign exchange regulation

Unit-1: Historical Background of securities and investment laws: Securities: the concept, England: Banking corporate finance and private financial services, India: from usury laws to the modern system. Securities: Kinds, Government Securities, Securities issued by banks, Securities issued by corporations, Securities in mutual fund and collective investment scheme, Depository receipts.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the Historical Background of securities and investment laws.
2. Distinguish the different types of securities..
3. Analyse the Securities in mutual fund and collective investment scheme,

Unit-2: Government Securities: Bonds issued by government and semi government institutions, Role of Central Bank (the RBI in India), Impact of issuance of bonds on economy, Government loan from the general public Law, External borrowing, World Bank I.M.F. Asian Development Bank, Direct from foreign government, Government loan: the constitutional dilemma and limitations, Can a state go for external loans?, Impact on economic sovereignty, Dilution of power of the Central Bank (RBI), Treasury deposits.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Acquaint the Bonds issued by government and semi government institutions.
2. Understand the Impacts of issuance of bonds on economy.
3. Interpret the Dilution of power of the Central Bank (RBI).

Unit-3: Securities Issued by Banks: Bank notes: is it the exclusive privilege of the central bank in the issue, Changing functions of banks from direct lending and borrowing to modern System, Bank draft, travellers' cheques, cheque cards, credit cards, cast cards, Deposits' nature: current, saving and fixed deposits, interest warrants, Corporate Securities, Shares,

Debentures, Company deposits, Control over corporate securities, Central government: Company Law Board, SEBI : guide lines on capital issues, RBI, Protection of investor, Administrative regulation, Disclosure regulation, Protection by criminal sanction

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Acquaint with the Securities Issued by Banks.
2. Understand the Corporate Securities.
3. Interpret the SEBI guide lines on capital issues.

Unit-4: Collective Investment: Unit Trust of India, Venture capital, Mutual fund, Control over issue and management of UTI, venture capital and mutual funds, Plantations and horticulture farms, General control, Control by rating, Regulation on rating, Depositories, Denationalized securities, Recognition of securities, Types of depository receipts: IDR, ADR, GDR and Euro receipts, SEBI guideline on depositories.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the venture capital and mutual funds.
2. Distinguish the depository receipts.
3. Analyse SEBI guideline on depositories

Unit-5: Investment in non-banking financial institutions: Control by usury laws, Control by RBI Regulation on non-banking financial and non-financial companies, Private-financial companies: registration and regulation, Chit funds. Foreign Exchange Control Regime in India: Concept of foreign exchange regulation, Administration of exchange control

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Acquaint with the Investment procedure in non-banking financial institutions
2. Understand the Control by RBI Regulation on non-banking financial and non-financial companies.
3. Interpret the Concept of foreign exchange regulation.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding Investment and security law. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of Investment and security law.

Books Recommended:

1. Farrar, John, H. and Hanniyan, Brenda, Farrar's Company Law, (1998) Butterworths, London
2. Gupta, S.N., The Banking Law in Theory and Practice, (1999) Universal, New Delhi.
3. Tannan, M.L., Tannan's Banking Law and Practice in India, (2000) India Law House, New Delhi
4. Ramaiya, A., Guide to the Companies Act, (1998) Wadhwa and Co., New Delhi.
5. Bhandari, M.C., Guide to Company Law Procedures, (1996) Wadhwa and Co., New Delhi.
6. Ford, Haj A.M., et. al. Ford's Principles of Corporations Law, (1999) Butterworths, London

Student Evaluation Process

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Dr.G.jayalakshmi	jaya.g009@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9440843202

Programme Title: LL.B
5th Semester

Course Title : Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act

Course Code : 501

Credit Points : 4

Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. Introduce learners to the basic Conceptions of Civil Procedure in India
2. The aim of the course is to impart knowledge in basic procedure of civil suits
3. Enable learners to understand the Pleadings
4. Improve the learners' ability in understanding Judgment and decree.
5. Inculcate the knowledge to identify the appeals and commissions.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Able to understand basic procedures of civil litigation.
2. Interpret the special procedures in respect of particular suits.
3. Analyse the pleadings and jurisdictional issues.
4. Acquaint with the appeal procedures and review procedures.
5. Understand the provisions of Limitation Act, 1963

Unit-1: Introduction: Conceptions of Civil Procedure in India before the advent of the British Rule, Evolution of Civil Procedure from 1712 to 1901, Principal features of the Civil Procedure Code. Importance of State Amendments, Types of Procedures – Inquisitorial and Adversary-Importance of observance of procedure. Law Reforms, the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2002. Suits: Concept of Law Suit, Order I, Parties to Suit, Order II, Frame of Suit, Order IV, Institution of suits, Bars & Suit: Doctrines of Sub Judice & Res Judicata, Place of Suing (Section 15, 20) – Territorial Jurisdiction., “Cause of Action” and Jurisdictional Bars, Summons (Sections 27, 28,31, Orders IV,VI,IX), Service of Foreign Summons (Section 29), Power for Order (Section 30 order XI).

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the origin of civil procedure in India.
2. Interpret the Concept of Law Suit and Order.
3. Analyse the territorial jurisdiction of the civil courts.

Unit-2: Pleadings: (Order VI), Material Facts, Forms of Pleading, Condition Precedent, Presumptions of Law, Striking Out/Amendment. Plaint: (Order VII), Particulars (esp., in money suits/suits for immovable Property), Showing of doferosni's interest and liability, Ground of Limitation, Return of Plaint, Rejection of Plaint, Production and listing of Documents, Written Statement, Counter Claim, Set off, Framing of issues; Appearance and Examination:, Appearance, Ex-parte procedure, Default of Portion, Summoning and attendance of witnesses, Examination, Admissions, production, importing, return of documents, hearing, affidavit; Adjournments:, Order XVII, Adjournment, Judicial Discretion& problems Arrears

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Acquaint with the concept of pleadings.
2. Analyse the meaning of plaint, written statement and all the essentials for registration of a plaint.
3. Identify the hearing of affidavit and procedure for court adjournments.

Unit-3: Judgment and decree: Concepts of judgment, Decree, and Interim Orders and stay Injunctions, Appointment of Receivers, Costs. Execution: (Order XXI), Concept of “Execution”, General Principles of Execution, Power for Execution of Decrees (Section 38-46), Procedure for Execution (Section 51-54), Enforcement: Arrest and Detention (section 55-59), Attachment (Section 60-64), Sale (Section 65-67). Suits in Particular Cases: Suits by or against Government (Section 79-82), Suits by Aliens and by or Against Foreign Rulers, Ambassadors and (Section 91-93), Suits relating to public matters, Incident and supplementary proceedings (Section 75-78, 94-95), and Suits against Minors, persons with unsound mind, indigent persons etc., Interpleader suits.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Identify the concepts of Judgment and decree.
2. Understand the Appointment procedure of Receivers and their powers.
3. Analyse various forms of suits and their filing procedure.

Unit-4: Appeals: Appeals from Original Decrees (Section 96-99-A) and Order XLI., Appeals from Appellate Decrees (Sections 100-101), Appeals from Orders (Sections 104-106) (Order XLII), General Provisions Relating to Appeals (Section 107-108), Appeals to the Supreme Court (Section 108)

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the concept of Appeals.
2. Analyse the different forms of appeals
3. Acquaint with the procedure for Appeals to the Supreme Court.

Unit-5: Commissions: The Rationale of Commissions, Order XXVI, Socio-Legal Commissions of Inquiry in “Social Action” or “Public Interest Litigation”. Limitation: Concept of Limitation – Why limitation, General principles of limitation, Extension – sufficient causes – acknowledgment, Legal disability – Condonation – when comes to an end, Limitation Act, 1963 (excluding Schedules).

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the concepts of Social Action or Public Interest Litigation.
2. Acquaint with the provisions of Limitation Act, 1963.
3. Analyse the General principles of limitation, Extension.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding civil procedure laws in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of civil procedure laws.

Books Recommended:

1. Mulla: Code of Civil Procedure : Tripathi (Abridged Edition), (Student Edition).
2. A.N. Saha: Code of Civil Procedure.
3. C.K. Takwani: Civil Procedure, 4th Edition, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow, 2007.
4. B.B.Mitra: Limitation Act, 17th Edition, Eastern Law House, Calcutta, 1974, Allahabad, 1973.
5. Sanjiva Row: Limitation Act, 7th Edn. (in 2 Vol.s), Law Book Co., Allahabad, 1973.
6. Sanjiva Row: Code of Civil Procedure, 3 rd Edn, (in 4 Vols), Law Book Co., Allahabad.
7. AIR Commentaries on Limitation Act, W.W. Chitaley, AIR Ltd., Nagpur.

Student Evaluation Process

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
G.Manmadharao	Manmadharao.guntuku@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9866101705

Programme Title : LL.B
5th Semester

Course Title : Law of Crimes – II
Course Code : 502
Credit Points : 4
Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. Introduce learners the basic principles of criminal justice system
2. Improve learners' ability in understanding the Investigation proceedings
3. Expose learners about trial proceedings before various criminal courts.
4. Inculcate knowledge on Judgment, Appeals, Reference, Revision and Execution
5. This course is designed to understand the Probation of offenders Act and Parole

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Interpret the basic procedures of criminal litigation.
2. Apply special procedures in respect of sessions case, summons case and warrant case
3. Understand the court procedures and jurisdictional issues.
4. Analyse the appeal procedures and review procedures.
5. Acquaint with the concepts of probation, parole and juvenile offenders.

Unit 1: Criminal justice system: 1.1 Inquisitorial and Adversary\Accusatorial; International norms regarding the basic principles of criminal justice system; Constitutional perspectives - Articles 14, 20, 21 & 22; 1.2 The rationale of criminal procedure; Salient features of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973; The organization of police, prosecution & defence and prison authorities – duties, functions and powers; 1.3 Constitution of criminal courts and the significance of the segregation of magistrates into judicial and executive magistrates categories under the code; 1.4 Important definitions: Investigation, first information, cognizable and non-cognizable offence, bailable and non bailable offences, complaint, inquiry, charge, trial, summons and warrant cases, compoundable and non-compoundable offences, discharge and acquittal, appeal, revision and reference.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the procedure for Constitution of criminal courts.
2. Interpret the powers and duties of the prison authorities.,
3. Distinguish the cognizable and non-cognizable offences.

Unit-2: Investigation proceedings: 2.1 Initiation of investigation proceedings (sec.154-157); Interrogation powers of police officer (Secs.160& 161); evidentiary value of FIR and statements made to police officer (Sec162 of Cr. P. C. and Sec.145 &157 of Evidence Act); 2.2 Arrest with and without a warrant : exercise of power and execution rules (Secs.41-60 & 70-80);Preventive powers of the Police (Sec.149-153);Rights of arrested person (Secs.50,50A,54-57,75,76,303,304 of Cr. P.C & Art.22); 2.3 Search and Seizure (Secs.51,93-103, 165,166 & 166A,166B); Proclamation and attachment (sec.82- 89) 2.4 Recording of confessions and statements (sec.164); Special remand order (Secs.167); Police diary (Secs.172); Police report (Sec.173); Inquest proceedings (Secs.174-176); Jurisdiction of Courts, Inquiry proceedings & Bail provisions: 3.1 General principle of jurisdiction of

criminal courts (Sec.177); Exceptions to the principle (sec.178-188); 3.2 Initiation of Inquiry proceedings (Sec.190-194); Exceptions to the general principle of moving criminal courts (Secs.195-199); 3.3 Complaint to magistrates (Secs.200-203); Inquiry proceedings before magistrates (Secs.204-209); 3.4 Bail provisions (Secs.436-450)

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the powers and functions of the police officers in their investigation.
2. Acquaint with the jurisdiction of criminal courts.
3. Analyse the Complaint to magistrates, Inquiry proceedings and bail provisions.

Unit-3: Security and Maintenance proceedings: 4.1 Security for keeping peace and for good behavior (Secs.106-124); 4.2 Maintenance of Public order and tranquility: Unlawful Assemblies (Secs.129-132); Public Nuisance (Secs.133-144); Disputes as to immovable property (Secs.145-148); 4.3 Maintenance of wives, children and parents: Order of maintenance (Secs.125); The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act,1986; Procedure, alteration and enforcement (Secs.127&128). Trial Proceedings: 5.1 Concept of fair trial: Presumption of innocence, right of silence & right to speedy trial; 5.2 Charge: Content and form (Secs.211-217); General principle to be tried separately for every charge and its exceptions (Secs.218-224); 5.3 Trial before a court of session (Secs.225-237); Trial of warrant cases before magistrates (Sec.238-250); Trial of summons cases (Sec.251-265); Summary trials (Secs.260-265); 5.4 Pleas and limitations to bar trial: Principle of Autrefois acquit and autrefois convict (Secs.300& Art20); Compounding of offences (Sec.320); Withdrawal from prosecution (Secs.321);); Irregular proceedings (Secs.461,462 & 479); Limitations to take cognizance of offences (Secs.467-473); 5.5 Evidence in inquires and trials Secs.272- 283); Tender of pardon (Secs.307-309); Provisions as to Accused persons of unsound mind (Secs.328-339)

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Analyse the right to Maintenance proceedings.
2. Understand all the criminal courts trial proceedings.
3. Interpret the Provisions of unsound mind accused trial procedure.

Unit-4: Judgment, Appeals, Reference, Revision and Execution: 6.1 Judgment: Mode and other provisions (Sec.353-365); Confirmation of death sentence (Secs.366-371); 6.2 Appeals (Secs.372-394); Reference and Revision (Sec.395-405); Transfer of criminal cases (Secs.406-412); 6.3 Execution, suspension, remission and commutation of sentences (Secs.413-435) .Juvenile Justice System: 7.1 Concept of juvenile justice; Historical perspective of juvenile justice system; Provisions relating to juvenile offenders under IPC(Secs.82&83) and Criminal Procedure Code(Secs.27&260); 7.2 Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 – Distinction between juvenile offender and neglected juvenile; Constitution of Child welfare boards and juvenile courts; Observation and juvenile homes; Powers of the State Government to constitute Advisory Boards and release the juvenile from juvenile or special home; 7.3 Juvenile Justice (Amendment) Act, 2000 – major changes made to the JJ Act, 1986

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Acquaint with the concept of capital punishment.
2. Understand the procedure for Transfer of criminal cases.
3. Distinguish the juvenile offender and neglected juvenile.

Unit-5: Probation of offenders and Parole: Concept of probation; Development of probation system in India; Probation of Offenders Act 1958: Salient features; Role of probation officers; Role of Judiciary in the implementation of the Act; Parole system: Concept and distinction with the probation system. Reforms in Criminal Procedure: Major recommendations made in the Mall math Committee, 2002 in relation to Criminal Procedure Code; The Code of Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act, 2005 – important changes; The Code of Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act 2006 –significant changes.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Interpret the provisions of Probation of offenders Act.
2. Understand the Major recommendations of the Malimath Committee.
3. Analyse the Amendments of Criminal procedure code, 2002, 2005,2006 and 2013.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding Criminal procedure laws in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of Criminal procedure laws.

Books Recommended:

1. Ratan Lal and Dhiraj Lal: Indian Penal Code, Wadhwa & Co.
2. Achutan Pillai: Criminal Law, Butterworth Co.
3. Gour K.D.: Criminal Law - Cases and material, Butterworth Co.
4. Kenny's: Outlines of Criminal Law.
5. R.V. Kelker, Lecturers on Criminal Procedure Code
6. S.N. Mishra, Criminal Procedure Code

Student Evaluation Process

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Y. Rajendraprasad	rajendraprasady9@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9652144328

Programme Title : LL.B

5th Semester

Course Title	: Law of Evidence
Course Code	: 503
Credit Points	: 4
Course Level	: UG

Course Objectives:

1. To develop a critical understanding of Principles of Evidence.
2. To present a comprehensive understanding of main features of Indian Evidence Act - 1872
3. To present an insight into the doctrine of Resgestae, relevancy of facts, admissions and confessions.
4. To develop an analytical and critical understanding of nature and scope of Evidence and various kinds of Evidence
5. To study burden of proof, estoppel and law reforms and examination of witnesses.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. To familiarise the student about conducting Evidence in criminal and civil courts
2. The course is designed to understand the value of Evidence of various types including direct and indirect evidences, documentary and oral evidences, dying declaration, expert opinion etc.
3. To familiarise the student with the working of the Indian Evidence Act – 1872.
4. The student is appraising about conduct of evidence to find out the truth with the help of various facts.
5. This course shall provide knowledge on the doctrines of Estoppel and Resjudicata.

Unit-1: Introductory: Conceptions of evidence in classical Hindu and Islamic Jurisprudence, The Introduction of the British “Principles” of evidence, The Main Features of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. Applicability of Evidence Act, Administrative Tribunals, Industrial Tribunals, Commissions of Enquiry, Court-martial. Central Conceptions in Law of Evidence:, Facts: Section 3 definition relevant facts/facts in issue, Evidence: Oral and documentary and real Primary and secondary evidence, Circumstantial Evidence and Direct and indirect Evidence-Hearsay Evidence, “proving” not proved and “disproving”, Witness, Appreciation of Evidence Presumption (Section 4), The Doctrine of res gestae (Sections 6,7,8), Test identification parade(Sec.9), Evidence of Common Intention (Section 10), The problems of relevancy of “Otherwise” Irrelevant Facts (Section 11), Proof of Custom (Section 13), Facts concerning state of body and mind (Sections 14,15 & 16

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the unit 1, students will be able to know about the

1. Features of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
2. Central Conceptions in Law of Evidence, Facts and facts in issue and relevancy of facts.
3. Doctrine of resgestae

Unit-2: Admissions and Confessions:, General Principles concerning Admissions (Sections 17-23), Differences between “Admission” and “Confession”, The problems of non-admissibility of confessions caused by , “any inducement, threat or promises” (Section 24), Inadmissibility of confession made before a police officer, (Section 25), Admissibility of “Custodial” Confessions (Section 26), Admissibility of information” received from an accused person in custody; with special reference to the problem of discovery based on “joint statement” (Section 27), Confession by co-accused (Section 30), The problems with the judicial action based on a “retracted confession”. Statement of persons who cannot be called as witnesses: Dying declarations: The justification for reliance on dying declarations (Section 32), the judicial standards for appreciation of evidentiary value of dying declarations. Other statements by persons who cannot be called as witnesses, Sections 32(2) to (8) and 33:

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the unit 2, students will be able to know about

1. Admissions and confessions.
2. Dying declaration.

Unit-3: Relevance of judgments, general Principles (Sections 40-44), Admissibility of Judgments in Civil and Criminal matters (section 43), “Fraud” and collusion” (Section 44). Expert testimony: General principles (Sections 45-51), Who is on expert? Types of expert evidence, The problems with expert testimony. Evidence of character.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the unit 3, students will be able to know about

1. Admissibility of judgements, fraud and collusion.
2. The expert testimony.

Unit-4: Oral evidence: general principles concerning Oral Evidence (Sections 59-60), Exceptions to hearsay evidence. Documentary evidence: General Principles concerning documentary evidence, primary and secondary evidence,(Ss. 61-66) Public document and private document(Sections 74-78) General Principles Regarding Exclusion of Oral by Documentary Evidence.(Sections 91-92) attested documents (Ss 67-72) Ambiguous documents (Ss93-100) presumptions regarding documents (Ss 79-90)

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the unit 4, students will be able to know the

1. Kinds of evidence, oral and documentary, primary and secondary , public and private document.
2. Presumptions regarding documents.

Unit-5: Of Witnesses: Competency and compellability of witnesses, Examination of witnesses, Competency to testify (Section 118-122),Privileges of communications: matrimonial privileges(Section 122) State Privilege (Section 123), Professional Privilege (Sections 126,127,128), Accomplice (Section 133), General Principles of Examination (Sections 135-166), Leading Questions (Sections 141-143), Lawful Questions in Cross-Examination (section 146), Hostile witness (Section154), Impeaching of the standing the credit of witnesses (Section 155), refreshing the memory (Sec. 164) Burden of proof: The

general conception of burden of proof (Section 101-104), General and Special Exceptions to burden of proof, Presumption as to dowry death (Sections 113-B), The Scope of the doctrine of judicial notice (Sections 56-57) Facts admitted need not be proved (Sec 58). Estoppel: What is Estoppel? Estoppel, res judicata and waiver; and presumption, promissory estoppel, (Secs. 115-117) Improper admission and of witness in civil and criminal cases.(S. 167).Law reform: Amendment to Indian Evidence Act by the IT Act, 2000.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the unit 5, students will be able to know

1. Examination of witnesses. Kinds of examination of witnesses, refreshing memory.
2. Doctrine of judicial notice.
3. Amendment to the Indian Evidence act by IT Act, 2000.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding law of evidence in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of law of evidence.

Books Recommended:

1. Batuk Lal: The Law of Evidence, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
2. M. Monir: Principles and Digest of the Law of Evidence, The Universal Book Agency, Allahabad.
3. Vepa P. Saradhi: Law of Evidence, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow.
4. Avtar Singh: Principles of the Law of Evidence, Central Law Publications.
5. Krishnama Chary: The Law of Evidence, S.Gogia & Company, Hyderabad

Student Evaluation Process

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Dr.J.K.L.Sujatha	sujatha.j009@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9666366177

Programme Title : LL.B
5th Semester

Course Title : **Banking Law including Negotiable Instruments Act (Elective)**
Course Code : **504a**
Credit Points : **4**
Course Level : **UG**

Course objectives:

1. This course is designed to understand the Banking law
2. Introduce learners the general relationship between banker and customer
3. Improve learners' ability in understanding the Rights of banker, Banker's lien, pledge, and guarantee,
4. Expose learners about the provisions of Negotiable instrument Act..
5. Inculcate knowledge on Functions and promotional role of the Reserve Banks of India.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Acquaint with the general relationship of Banker and Customer
2. Interpret the rights of the banker and customer.
3. Analyse the provisions of Negotiable instrument Act
4. Able to understand the Liabilities of the parties to the negotiable instruments
5. Identify the powers and functions of Reserve Bank of India.

Unit-1: Banker and customer: General relationship between banker and customer, essential features of general relationship, special relationship. Business aspects of banking: Opening of new account, kinds of accounts; current account, savings account, deposit account, joint account, accounts of special customers. (Minor, partnership, company, trust, married women etc.)

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Evaluate the meaning of Banker and customer.
2. Analyse the General & special relationship between banker and customer.
3. Distinguish various types of Accounts.

Unit-2: Pass book; over-over; draft-appropriation of payments; right of set-off, combining of several accounts, receipt of valuable for safe custody,. Garnishee orders. Rights of banker over securities for bank advances: Banker's lien, pledge, guarantee, documents of title goods a) bill of lading, dock warrant, warehouse keeper certificate, delivery order, railway receipt, Bankers commercial of letters credits.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the concept of Pass Book.
2. Acquaint with the Rights of banker and customer.
3. Distinguish different documents of title goods.

Unit-3: Definition of Negotiable instrument, essential features of negotiable instruments, difference between negotiability and assign ability, Promissory note-bill of exchange, cheque and other analogous instruments(Bankers draft, travellers cheque, dividend warrant). Cheque: Kinds of cheques, crossing of cheques, endorsements and its kinds, holder and holder in due, payment in due course, marking of cheques.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the essential features of Negotiable instruments.
2. Acquaint with the provisions of Cheque and bill of exchange.
3. Distinguish the holder and holder in due course.

Unit-4: Liabilities of the parties to the negotiable instruments: Dishonour of cheques, statutory protection of paying banker and collecting banker; forgeries. Banking Companies Regulation Act, 1949: General and specific powers of the Reserve Bank of India and central government, restrictions and loans and advances.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Analyse the Liabilities of the parties to the negotiable instruments.
2. Understand the provisions of Banking Companies Regulation Act, 1949.
3. Analyse the Powers of the Reserve Bank of India.

Unit- 5: The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934: Functions and promotional role of the Reserve Banks of India, RBI and commercial banks. Nationalizations of Banks: Effect of nationalization, achievements and drawbacks; globalization and its impact. Innovations in Banking: e-Banking, off-shore banking and RBI guide lines.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Identify the Functions and promotional role of the Reserve Banks of India.
2. Evaluate the Nationalization of Banks.
3. Understand the RBI guide lines.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding banking laws in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of banking laws.

Books Recommended:

1. Paget: Law of Banking
2. Sheldon: Practice and Law of Banking
3. Tannan: Law of Banking
4. Gulati: Banking Companies Act
5. Maheswari: Banking Law and Practice
6. Bashyam and Adiga: Negotiable Instruments Act
7. Parthasarathi: Negotiable Instruments Act.

Student Evaluation Process

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Dr.G.jayalakshmi	java.g009@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9440843202

Programme Title: LL.B
5th Semester

Course Title : Insurance Law (Elective)
Course Code : 504b
Credit Points : 4
Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. The aim of the course is to impart knowledge in Insurance Laws.
2. Introduce learners to basic conceptual and operational parameters of various general Principles of Insurance.
3. Enable learners to understand the classification of marine insurance.
4. Improve learners' ability in understanding the provisions of Insurance liability.
5. Inculcate learners the kinds of Kinds of life insurance, scope and nature of fire Insurance

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Understand the basic principles of the contract of insurance.
2. Identify the Classification of Insurance.
3. Apply various policies of life insurance and fire insurance.
4. Analyse the Nature and scope of Marine Insurance contract.
5. Acquaint with the liability of insurance company and rights of third parties.

Unit-1: Contract of Insurance: Subject matter of the insurance principles applicable - Formation of Contract. Definition and meaning of the term insurance. History of Insurance in England and India in brief butline. Nature of Insurance Contract: Contract uberrima fidei - Contract of Indemnity - Contract of wager and conditional contracts.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Acquaint with the elements applicable for formation of contract.
2. Understand Definition and meaning of the term insurance
3. Analyse the concept Contract of Indemnity and Contract of wager.

Unit-2: Classification of Insurance - construction of Insurances policies. General principle of insurance common to all branches - insurable interest -premium - risk and proximate cause-non-disclosure-representations and Warranties assignment contribution and subrogation-double insurance and over insurance-reinsurance.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this unit, students should:

1. Critically examine the general principles of insurance.
2. Distinguish the insurance Warranties, assignment, contribution and subrogation.
3. Analyse the double insurance, over insurance and reinsurance.

Unit-3: Life Insurance: Nature and scope, definition, Kinds of life insurance, the policy formation of life insurance contract-Life insurance conditions, circumstances affecting the risk, assignment & nomination, amounts recoverable, persons entitled to payment, settlement of claims and payment of money. Fire Insurance: Definition and scope of fire insurance, nature of fire insurance contract, meaning of fire, formation of contract, insurable interest, indemnity, reinstatement, causa proxima, Kinds of policies, conditions in fire policies. The end alteration, notice of abandonment, average conditions. Right after loss, amount recoverable.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the Kinds of life insurance.
2. Identify the formation of fire insurance and nature of fire insurance.
3. Analyse the basic rights of third parties after loss.

Unit-4: Marine Insurance: Nature and scope of Marine Insurance contract, nature of the contract, the Marine Adventure. The step in Marine Insurance, classification of Marine Policies, Deviation and change of voyage. The perils of the sea and Maritime perils, proximate cause, Loss: Partial, General average and particular over age: total loss actual total loss and constructive loss. Notice of Abandonment, inchemeree clause, sue and labour clause, Adoption. Burglary Insurance: Nature and scope, Meaning the term burglary, exceptions in the policy Accident Insurance: Nature and scope meaning, the risk Guarantee insurance: Nature and scope, contract, contracts of guarantee and insurance contracts, fidelity policies, insurance of debts.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Identify the Nature and scope of Marine Insurance contract
2. Acquaint with the nature of burglary insurance.
3. Understand the perils risk guarantee insurance.

Unit-5: Liability Insurance: General, defence by insurer of assured, statutory subrogation, practice, employer's liability insurance. Motor Vehicle Insurance: Relevant Provisions, Rights of Third parties. Clauses restricting cover. Statutory Materials: The Insurance Act 1938: The Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956: The Marine Insurance Act 1963: The General Insurance Act, 1972 . The motor Vehicles Act.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Analyse the general defences of insurer.
2. Understand the provisions of Motor Vehicle Insurance.
3. Identify the provisions of various insurance statutory Acts.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding Insurance laws in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class

presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of Insurance laws.

Books Recommended:

1. Mac Gillivray, Insurance Law
2. Porter, Insurance
3. Brijmohan Singh, Fire Insurance
4. Arnold's Marine, Insurance
5. Houseman, Life Insurance
6. Chambers Marine, Insurance Act, 1906
7. M.N. Srinivasan: Principles of Insurance Law
8. K.S.N. Murthy, Modern Law of Insurance in India
9. Brijmohan Singh, Law of Insurance.
10. Collinvaux, Insurance
11. Johan Bird, Insurance

Student Evaluation Process

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Dr.G.jayalakshmi	jaya.g009@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9440843202

Programme Title: LL.B
5th Semester

Course Title : Cyber Law (Elective)
Course Code : 504c
Credit Points : 4
Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. Introduce learners to the basic concepts of cyber laws.
2. Enable learners to understand the Provisions of Information technology Act, 2000.
3. Improve the learners' ability in understanding Cyber crimes and relevant laws for Prevention of cyber crimes
4. The aim of the course is to impart knowledge in Cyber crimes committed outside India.
5. This course is designed to understand the Freedom of Expression in Cyberspace.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Understand the provisions of information Technology Act, 2000.
2. Acquaint with the cyber crimes of Tampering with Computer Source Documents, Hacking with Computer System
3. Identify the Cyber crimes committed outside India.
4. Explain the International Regime of Cyber Law.
5. Analyse the Network Service Provider liability.

Unit-I: Introduction to Information Technology Act, 2000: Historical Background and Objectives of the Act, Definition under the Act, Digital Signatures, Electronic Records, Authorities under the Act, Cyber Appellate Tribunal.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this unit, Students should able to:

1. Identify the Objectives of the Information Technology Act, 2000.
2. Understand the Digital Signatures, Electronic Records and authorities under the Act.
3. Interpret the provisions of Cyber Appellate Tribunal.

Unit-II: Cyber Crimes: Tempering with Computer Source Documents, Hacking with Computer System, Publishing of Obscene Information in Electronic Form. Breach of Confidentiality and Privacy, Publishing of False Digital Signature Certificate,

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this unit, Students should be able to:

1. Understand the cyber crime of Tempering with Computer Source Documents, Hacking with Computer system
2. Identify the cyber crime of Hacking with Computer
3. Acquaint with the consequences of Publishing Obscene Information in Electronic Form.

Unit-III: Cyber crimes outside India: Offences Committed outside India, Powers of Adjudication and Investigation.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this unit, Students should be able to:

1. Analyse the Cyber crimes outside India.

2. Understand the cyber crimes Committed outside India
3. Identify the Powers of Adjudication and Investigation of cyber crimes outside India.

Unit-IV: International Regime of Cyber Law: Personal Jurisdiction in Cyber Space, International Jurisdiction In Cyber Space, The issues relating to online Defamation.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit, students should be able to:

1. Analyse the International Regime of Cyber Law
2. Understand the International Jurisdiction in Cyber Space
3. Identify the issues relating to online Defamation.

Unit-V: Cyber Law and Related Issues: Freedom of Expression in Cyberspace, Computer Forensic and the Process of Confiscation, Network Service Provider.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit, students should be able to:

1. Analyse the Cyber Law and Related Issues.
2. Understand the Freedom of Expression in Cyberspace.
3. Identify the Network Service Provider rights and liabilities.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding cyber laws in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of cyber laws.

Books Recommended:

1. Information Technology Act, 2000.
2. Information Technology Manual.
3. Diane Rowland : Information Technology Law. Elizabeth MacDonald
4. Nandan Kamath : A Guide to Cyber Laws and the Information Technology Act, 2000 with Rules and Notification.
5. Rodney, D. Ryder : Guide to Cyber Laws.
6. Yogesh Barua & Denzyl : Cyber Crimes
7. Sharma, Vakul : Information Technology Law and Practice
8. Justice Yathindra Singh : Cyber Laws 9. Bakshi, R.M. Cyber & E-Commerce Laws.

Student Evaluation Process

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Y.Rajendra Prasad	rajendraprasady9@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9652144328

Programme Title: LL.B
5th Semester

Course Title : Law and Medicine (Elective)

Course Code : 504d

Credit Points : 4

Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

- 1, The aim of the course is to impart knowledge in law and medicine.
2. Introduce learners the civil and criminal Liability for professional negligence.
3. Inculcate learners the methods of population control and legality of coercive methods.
4. Enable learners to understand the Rights and duties of surrogate mother when genetic Parents refuse to accept the child
5. Improve learners' ability in understanding the Medical termination of pregnancy.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Understand the Interrelationship between law and medicine.
2. Identify the legal Liability of doctors and hospitals under the consumer protection law.
3. Evaluate the procedure of Surrogate Motherhood.
4. Analyse the Rights against degrading treatment
5. Acquaint with the law relating to Organ transplantation.

Unit-1: Introduction: General background, Interrelationship between law and medicine
Issues involved, Need of legal control, Constitutional perspectives, Rights to life :
Fundamental right, Right to health, Right to emergency medical care, Directive principles,
Health of workers, Public assistance in sickness and disability, Raising the level of nutrition
and public health, Power to make law, Regulation of medical and paramedical profession,
Regulatory authorities, Disciplinary controls, Doctors and Para-medical professional,
Controls on institutions, Hospitals, Testing laboratories, Institutions for research and
experiments.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Analyse the Interrelationship between law and medicine
2. Understand the Regulations of medical and paramedical profession
3. Interpret Disciplinary controls of Doctors and Para-medical professional.

Unit-2: Regulation on manufacture, storage and sale of medicines, Production, transport
and storage, Sale, Advertisement, Liability for professional negligence, Tort, Standard of
care, problems of evidence, Contractual liability, Criminal liability, Liability of doctors and
hospitals under the consumer protection law, Science and Technology, Transplantations of
organs, Test tube basics, Artificial insemination, Genetic engineering.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Identify the Liability for professional negligence
2. Understand the Liability of doctors and hospitals under the consumer protection law..
3. Acquaint with the legal procedure of Transplantations of organs

Unit-3: Population control, Law, practice and society, Family planning: legality of coercive methods, Sterilisation of unfit. Social Response, Medical wastes, Controls on handling and disposal of bio- medical wastes, Experiments on human beings the concept, Kinds, Subjects of experimentation, Controls, Surrogate Motherhood

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Acquaint with the methods of Population control.
2. Understand the disposal procedure of bio- medical wastes.
3. Interpret the basic concept of surrogate Motherhood.

Unit-4: Historical background, The contractual aspect and enforceability, Parent-hood - who is the legal parent?, Problems of consent in caesarean surgery, Rights of husband against the right of the wife for surrogate motherhood, Rights and duties of surrogate mother when genetic parents refuse to accept the child. Aids Law, Nature and scope, Regulation of blood and blood products, Regulation of sexual activity, Rights and freedom, Privacy and liability to report, Liberty and security, Movement, Marriage and setting up of a family, Work, Education, Social security, Right against degrading treatment, Equality before law.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the Rights of husband against the right of the wife for surrogate motherhood.
2. Analyse the Aids Law.
3. Interpret the Right against degrading treatment.

Unit-5: The unborn: Has the unborn constitutional or other legal rights?, Causing miscarriage and injuries to the unborn – liability, Amniocentesis, Medical termination of pregnancy, International norms, Council of Europe Convention on Human rights and Bio medicine 1997, Health care, Professional standards, Consent, Privacy and right to information, Non-discrimination, Genetic texts, Organ transplantation, . Scientific research.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Identify the unborn constitutional or other legal rights
2. Understand the laws of Medical termination of pregnancy.
3. Acquaint the recommendations of Council of Europe Convention on Human rights and Bio medicine 1997,

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding Law and medicine. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture Method; class presentation by group of students, self-study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of law and medicine.

Books Recommended:

1. Digumarti Bhaskara Rao (ed.) HIV/AIDS and Ethics and Human Rights (2000) Discovery Publishing House, New Delhi
2. Austen Garwood - Gowers, Living Donor Organ Transplantation : Key Legal and Ethical Issues(1999) Dart Month Publishing Company, England
3. S.V.Jogarao, Current Issues in Criminal Justice and Medical law (1999) eastern, CalcuttaJonathan Montgomery, Health Care Law, (1997), Oxford.

4. Eileen. McDonagh, Breaking the Abortion Dead lock (1996), Oxford
5. Malcolm Khan and Michelle Robson, Medical Negligence (1997) Cavendish Publishing Limited,
6. William H. Roache, (Jr.) et. al. Medical Records and the Law (1998), Aspen Publishers, Maryland
7. Edward P.Richards, and Katharine C.Rathbun, Medical Care Law (1999) Aspen Publishers,
8. R.K.Bag, Law of Medical Negligence and Compensation (1996) Eastern Law House, Calcutta
9. Mason and Mc Call Smith, Law and Medical Ethics (1991) Butterworths, London.
10. Anoop K. Kaushal, Medical Negligence and Legal Remedies with Special reference to ConsumerProtection Act, (1999), Universal.

Student Evaluation Process

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Dr.G.Jayalakshmi	jaya.g009@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9440843202

Programme Title : LL.B
5th Semester

Course Title : Media Law & Right to Information Act, 2005
(Elective)

Course Code : 505a

Credit Points : 4

Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. Introduce learners the basic code and ethics of mass communication and mass media
2. This course is designed to understand the Code of Journalistic Ethics
3. Improve learners' ability in understanding the Press Council Act, Official Secret Act, Right to Information, Copyrights, Intellectual Property Right
4. Expose learners about the Press Commission of India
5. Inculcate knowledge on Right to Information Act

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Learn the fundamental rights of freedom of speech and expression
2. Acquaint with the rights of persons to know the information from public offices
3. Able to apply right to information as a tool to have good governance.
4. Analyse the powers and functions of the state and central information commissioners.
5. Understand the powers and functions of the RTI commissioners.

Unit - 1: Mass media - Types of – Press Films, Radio Television: Ownership patterns – Press – Private – Public, Ownership patterns – Films – Private, Ownership patterns – Radio & Television, Public, Difference between visual and non-visual media – impact on people's minds.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Evaluate the meaning of media Law.
2. Understand various types of Media.
3. Analyse the media impact on people's minds.

Unit-2: Press – Freedom of speech and Expression – Articles 129 (1) (a): Includes Freedom of the press, Laws of defamation, obscenity, blasphemy and sedition, Law relating to employees wages and service conditions, Price and page Schedule Regulation, Newsprint and Control Order, Advertisement – is it included with in freedom of speech and expression? Press and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act Films - How far included in freedom of speech and expression: Censorship of films – Constitutionally, The Abbas Case, Difference between films and press – Why Pre-censorship valid for films but not for the press? Censorship under the cinematography Act.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the Articles 129 (1) (a) of constitution
2. Interpret the concept of press and media.

3. Critically examine the Censorship under the cinematography Act.

Unit-3: Radio and Television - Government Monopoly: Why Government department? Should there be an autonomous corporation? Effect of television on people, Report of the Chanda Committee, Government Policy, Commercial advertisement, internal security of serials, etc, Judicial Review of Doordarshan decisions: Freedom to telecast.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Analyse the Radio and Television Government Monopoly.
2. Understand the Report of the Chanda Committee.
3. Know the importance of freedom of press and media.

Unit-4: Constitutional Restrictions: Radio and television subject to law of defamation and obscenity, Power to legislate – Article 246 read with the seventh schedule, Power to impose tax – licensing and license fee.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the Constitutional Restrictions of press and Media.
2. Acquaint with the Article 246 read with the seventh schedule.
3. Analyse the state Power to impose tax – licensing and license fee.

Unit-5: Right to Information: Development of RTI in India, Right to Information Act, 2005: Its implementation, Right to Information Decisions: Decisions of Judiciary, RTI and Decisions of Chief Central Information commissions and State Information Commission under the RTI Act, 2005.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Identify the provisions of Right to Information Act.
2. Critically examine various decisions on the Right to Information cases.
3. Understand the decisions of information commissioners.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding Media laws in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of Media laws.

Books Recommended:

1. M.P. Jain, Constitutional Law of India (1994) Wadhwa.
2. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India Vol. 1. (1991) Tripathi, Bombay.
3. Rajeev Dhavan “On the Law of the Press in India” 26 JI.L/288 (1984).
4. Rajeev Dhavan, “Legitimizing Government Rhetoric: Reflections on some Aspects of the Second Press commission” 26 J.L/.391 (1984) .
5. Soli Sorabjee, Law of person Censorship in India (1976).
6. Justice E.S. Venkaramiah, Freedom of Press: Some Recent Trends (1984)
7. D.D.Basu, The Law of Press of India (1980)
8. Right to Information Act, 2005, SP Sathe, 2006
9. Right to Information in India, Solu Nigam

Student Evaluation Process:**Method of Instruction:** Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Y.Rajendra Prasad	rajendrprasady9@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9652144328

Programme Title : LL.B
5th Semester

Course Title : International Human Rights

Course Code : 505b

Credit Points : 4

Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. This course is designed to understand the International Humanitarian law and Human Rights issues
2. Introduce learners the basic structure and functions of international organizations
3. Inculcate learners the basic Human Rights and Regional Arrangements:
4. Improve learners' ability in understanding the Venerable Groups in International Human Rights Law
5. Expose learners about the International Humanitarians Law

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Analyse the principles and institutions of international human rights law.
2. Understand the Human Rights and United Nations Organization
3. Acquaint with the law of Human Rights Protective agencies and mechanism
4. Know the UN Declaration and Charter on Right of Child, Indigenous groups and UNO, Refugees and international law of human rights
5. Evaluate the International Humanitarians Law and protection of human rights Act

Unit-1: Origin and development of concept of Human Rights: Meaning of human rights and jurisprudential dimensions, Evolution of the concept of human rights, first generation, second generation and third generation human rights, sovereignty vs human rights.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the origin and development of the concept of Human Rights
2. Identify the human rights and jurisprudential dimensions
3. Acquaint with the second generation and third generation human rights.

Unit-2: Human Rights and United Nations Organization: Human rights and UN Charter, promotion and protection of human rights, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the human Rights and United Nations Organizat
2. Analyse the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
3. Identify the object of covenant on civil and political rights

Unit-3: Human Rights and Regional Arrangements: Europium Convention on Human Rights, American Convention of Human rights, African Charter of Human Rights, Protective agencies and mechanism, international commissions on human rights, ILO and Human Rights, UNICEF and human rights, Centre for human rights, OHCHR, Amnesty International, Amnesty International, and Red Cross.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Acquaint with the European Convention on Human Rights, American Convention of Human rights.
2. Understand the international commissions on human rights, ILO and Human Rights, UNICEF
3. Analyse the Amnesty international and Red Cross.

Unit-4: Venerable Groups in International Human Rights Law: International human rights law relating to women - CEDAW, international human rights law relating to children - UN Declaration and Charter on Right of Child, Indigenous groups and UNO, Refugees and international law of human rights.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand International human rights law relating to women.
2. Identify the international human rights law relating to children
3. Analyse the position of Refugees and international law of human rights.

Unit-5: International Humanitarian Law (IHL): Basic principles of IHL, Geneva conventions, Rights of POW, Rights of civilians, Woman and IHL International Enforcement of Human Rights: International Court of Justice, International Criminal Court, Role of European Court of Justice Indian and International Human Rights Law: Constitutional mechanism for implementation of international human rights law, protection of Human Rights Act.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Interpret the Basic principles of IHL, Geneva conventions, Rights of POW, Rights of civilians, Woman and IHL.
2. Identify the International Enforcement agencies of Human Right
3. Understand the provisions for protection of human rights.

Pedagogy for course delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding the International Human Rights. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of International Human Rights.

Books Recommended:

1. Dr. H.O. Agarwal, international Law on Human Rights, Central Law Agency, Allahabad
2. M.K. Balachandran, Rose Varghese, Introduction to Humanitarian Law, ICRA..
3. Angela Hegarthy, Slobban Leonard, Human Rights – an Agenda for the 21st Century.
4. Wace, Rebecca, International Human Rights, Text and Materials, Landan, Sweet and Maxwell.

Student Evaluation Process:**Method of Instruction:** Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Y.Rajendra Prasad	rajendraprasady9@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9652144328

Programme Title: LL.B
4th Semester

Course Title : Indirect Taxation (Elective)

Course Code : 505c

Credit Points : 4

Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. Introduce learners to the basic laws of indirect taxation.
2. Improve learners' ability in understanding the Goods and services tax in India..
3. Expose learners to the Input Tax Credit under GST & Returns
4. The aim of the course is to impart knowledge in Supply under GST and Valuation of Supply
5. This course is designed to understand the Custom Duty and Indirect Taxation

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Understand the structure of Indirect tax in India.
2. Interpret and analyse the Registration under GST.
3. Ability to apply the types of GST returns.
4. Analyse the legal issues of custom duty and indirect taxation.
5. Identify the taxes under GST, CESS.

Unit-1: Introduction, Overview and Evolution of GST: Indirect tax structure in India, Introduction to goods and service tax (GST)-key concepts, Phases of GST, GST council, Taxes under GST, CESS.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Acquaint with the structure of indirect tax.
2. Understand the key concepts of GST.
3. Analyse the taxes under GST.

Unit-2: Registration under GST: Threshold for registration, Regular tax payer, Composition tax payer, Casual taxable person, Non-Resident taxable person, Unique Identification number, Registration number format.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this unit, students should:

1. Understand the threshold for registration under GST.
2. Identify the Casual Taxable Person.
3. Analyse the Registration Number Format.

Unit-3: Supply under GST and Valuation of supply: Supply, Place of supply, Interstate supply, Export of goods, Export of service, Import of service, Import of goods, Valuation of supply(Numerical on valuation and calculation of tax.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the meaning of supply under GST.
2. Distinguish the interstate Supply, Export of Service and Export of Goods.
3. Analyse the valuation of supply.

Unit-4: Input tax credit under GST& Returns: Input tax credit process, Negative list for input tax credit, Input tax credit tax utilisation and input tax credit reversal, Types of GST

returns and their due dates, late filing and interest.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Identify the Input tax credit process.
2. Acquaint with the input tax credit utilisation and input tax reversal.
3. Understand the types of returns.

Unit-5: Custom duty and indirect taxation: Definitions of certain terms relating to the custom act, Custom tariff act. Levy and Types of custom duties, Indirect taxation applicable to few commodities levied by either central or state government.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Analyse the custom act, custom tariff act,
2. Understand the types of custom duties.
3. Identify the Indirect taxation applicable to few commodities levied by either Central or State Government.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding law of indirect taxation in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of indirect taxation laws.

Books Recommended:

1. Ajith prakashans' Goods and Service Act,2017(GST).
2. Vineet Sodhani' Service Tax Laws: Service tax and Vat.
3. V.S.Detay' Indirect Tax Law and practice
4. Yoginder bangar Vandana Bangar' Indirect Tax Laws (GST, CUSTOMS & FTP)

Student Evaluation Process:

Method of instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Dr.K.Krishna Murty	gk.kayala@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9440153163

Programme Title : LL.B
5th Semester

Course Title : Air and Space Law (Elective)

Course Code : 505d

Credit Points : 4

Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. Introduce learners to the basic concepts of Air and space law.
2. Enable learners to understand the bilateral conventions agreements in international air Transportation and in outer space.
3. Improve the learners' ability in understanding the Safety and Security in civil aviation.
4. The aim of the course is to impart knowledge in settlement of Aviation Related Disputes, General Principles, Role of ICAO and ICJ,
5. This course is designed to understand the space law and use of space technology.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Understand the Definition of Air law, Nature, scope and source, Development of air law..
2. Apply the Air safety provisions, Air traffic management, Legal regime of air space and Outer space
3. Identify the de-regulation and liberalisation in international civil aviation
4. Explain the UN space treaties.
5. Analyse the space law and use of space technology

Unit-1: Introduction: Definition of Air law, Nature, scope and source, Development of air law (Paris Convention 1910, Paris Convention 1919, Madrid, Convention 1926, Havana Convention 1928, Warsaw Convention and Chicago Convention 1944). Regulation: Freedom of the air and sovereignty in the air Membership and organs of ICAO, Legislative, administrative and judicial functions, Economic and technical regulations, Bilateralism and multi-literalism: Concept of bilateralism, Views on multi-literalism, Merits and demerits, Regionalism in civil aviation, India and bilateral agreements.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this unit, Students should be able to:

1. Understand the Definition and development of Air law
2. Analyse the Regulations of freedom of air.
3. Acquaint with the Concept of bilateralism, Views on multi-literalism, Merits and demerits.

Unit-2: Safety and Security in civil aviation: The concept, Aviation terrorism, International norms: conventions, protocols and regulations, Regulations in India, Air safety provisions, Air traffic management, Legal regime of air space and outer space, Problems of application of air, space and telecommunication laws, State obligation to provide air navigation services, Sovereign rights of States. New Development in India: Technology development and problems in civil aviation, Airports: leasing and privatization - legal issues, Liability in international civil aviation, Manufacturers, operators, operators' agents and maintenance contractors, Third party liability for surface damage.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit, students should be able to:

1. Acquaint with the Air safety provisions.
2. Understand the Technology development and problems in civil aviation.
3. Identify the legal issues, Liability in international civil aviation.

Unit-3: Changing Global trends: Globalization, de-regulation and liberalisation in international civil aviation: infrastructural problems of air port, Private involvement in ownership, operation and management of air ports, International regulatory framework, Rights and Privileges of air passengers, Consumer protection in civil aviation, Liability for death, injury and delay, Global trends, Indian law, Air Cargo, International Conventions and Regulations, India: regulations, Aviation related Environmental Problems , Aircraft financing and leasing, Aviation Insurance, Settlement of Aviation Related Disputes, General Principles, Role of ICAO and ICJ, Arbitration, Settlement under municipal law.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this unit, Students should be able to:

Understand the Globalization, de-regulation and liberalisation in international civil Aviation

2. Analyse the Rights and Privileges of air passengers
3. Acquaint the procedure for the Settlement of Aviation Related Disputes

Unit-4: Space Law: Definition, nature, scope and development, Sources, Space technology: establishment of COPUOS, International co-operation for peaceful use, Development by General Assembly resolutions, UN space treaties: strengths and needs, Development of law by treaties, The space treaty 1967, The rescue Agreement 1968, The Liability Convention 1972, The Registration Convention 1975, The Moon Treaty 1979, Partial Test Ban Treaty 1963, Weather Modification Convention 1977 International and Intergovernmental Organizations, Non-governmental Organizations and Space Activities, Bilateral Agreements in Space Activity, Liability Satellite Broadcasting and Telecommunications, Space based Observation, monitoring remote sensing, tracking telemetry and Communications.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit, students should be able to:

1. Analyse the international space law.
2. Understand various space treaties.
3. Identify the Bilateral Agreements in Space Activity, Liability Satellite Broadcasting and Telecommunications,

Unit-5: Use of Space technology: Peaceful and non-peaceful, Remote sensing, Environmental protection, Disaster prediction, warning and mitigation, Management of earth resources, Satellite navigation and location, Space communication, Commercialization of Space Activities, Public and private sector activities, Industry-government partnership, IPR rights, Dispute Settlement , India and Space Law, Contribution to development of

international law, Organisation of Space activities: DOS, ISRO, Space policy, Need for the law in the country.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this unit, Students should be able to:

1. Understand the Satellite navigation and location
2. Analyse the India and Space Law.
3. Acquaint with the Organisation of Space activities: DOS, ISRO.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding Air and space law. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of Air and space law.

Books Recommended:

1. Azbeyratne, RIR., Legal and Regulatory Issues in International Aviation (1996),
2. Bhatt S., The New Aviation Policy of India: Liberalization and Deregulation, (1997).
3. Bhatt S. et. al. (ed.), Air Law and Policy in India (1994), Lancers Books, N.Delhi
4. Blacklock, Mark. (ed.), International Civil Aviation Organization: 50 Years Global Celebrations 1944-1994. (1995), International Systems and Communications Ltd., London
5. Blackshaw, Carole, Aviation Law and Regulation-A Framework for Civil Aviation Industry (1992), Pitman Publishing, London
6. Button, Kennath, (ed.), Airline Deregulation: International Experience (1991), Fulton Publishers, London
7. Groenewege, A.D., Compendium of International Civil Aviation (1996), International Civil Aviation Corprn., Montreal
8. Mani V.S., et.al., (eds.), Recent Trends in International Space and Policy,(1997), Lancers Books, N.Delhi.
9. Wassenbergh, H.A., Principles and Practices in Air Transport Regulations (1993), ITA Press, Paris
10. Jerome Morenoff, Wold Peace through Space Law (1967), The Michie Co., Virginia.

Student Evaluation Process:**Method of Instruction:** Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Dr.J.K.L.Sujatha	sujatha.j009@gmail.com	MJP collage of law	9666366177

Programme Title : LL.B
6th Semester

Course Title : Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing
(Practical Training - I)

Course Code : 601

Credit Points : 4

Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

This course is designed to understand the basics of pleadings and conveyancing

1. Inculcate learners the General principles of drafting and relevant substantive rules
2. Introduce learners the basics of Civil Pleadings procedure.
3. Improve learners' ability in understanding the Criminal complaints procedure.
4. Expose learners about the Conveyancing deeds.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Understand the drafting principles in preparation of documents necessary for submission to courts.
2. Acquaint with the procedure for the drafting of various pleadings for court procedures.
3. Analyse the drafting of conveyance of documents.
4. Understand the practice of legal profession through documentation.

This course is designed to provide skill to the learners for making documentation.

Class room instructions and simulation exercises on the following items shall be extended:

a	Drafting	General principles of drafting and relevant substantive rules shall teach	
b	Pleadings	Civil	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Complaint ii. Written Statement iii. Interlocutory Application iv. Original Petition v. Affidavit vi. Execution Petition, vii. Memorandum of Appeal and Revision and viii. Petition under Article 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India.
		Criminal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Complaints ii. Criminal Miscellaneous Petition iii. Bail Application and iv. Memorandum of Appeal and Revision.
c	Conveyancing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Sale Deed ii. Mortgage Deeds iii. Lease Deed iv. Gift Deed v. Promissory Note vi. Power of Attorney and vii. Will etc of 15 exercises. 	

Paper Evaluation:

- i. Drafting and pleadings will include 15 exercises and carries 45 marks. Conveyancing will include 15 exercises and carries 45 marks.
- ii. These 30 exercises shall be recorded. Each student shall be served with different problems for the purpose of exercise.

These exercises shall be evaluated by a Board of Examiners consisting of one Teacher of the University College concerned, Principal/Head and Teacher concerned.

The same board will also conduct Viva Voce on the above concepts. It carries 10 marks. The proceedings of the Viva Voce shall be recorded.

The candidate shall get a minimum 1/3 of marks allocated for each component and E grade in order to qualify and pass in the above paper.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course for giving practical training to the students with the understanding. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture and record writing practice method, self study sessions, and Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing suits complaints will be discussed to understand the filing procedure of the civil and criminal cases.

Books Recommended:

1. R.N. Chaturvedi: Pleadings and Conveyancing, Central Law Publications.
2. De Souza: Conveyancing, Eastern Law House.
3. Tiwari : Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing, Central Law Agency.
4. Mogha: Indian Conveyance, Eastern Law House.
5. Mogha: Law of Pleadings in India, Eastern Law House.
6. Shiv Gopal : Eastern Book Company.
7. Narayana P.S. Justice: Civil Pleadings and Practice, Asia Law House.
8. Narayana P.S. Justice: Criminal Pleadings and Practice, Asia Law House.
9. Noshirvan H.Jhabvala: Drafting, Pleadings, Conveyancing & Professional Ethics.

Student Evaluation Process:

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment(Drafting & Pleading)	45 Marks
Written Assessment(Conveyancing	45 Marks
Viva –voce	10 Marks
Total Practical training -1 marks	100 Marks

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Y.Rajendra Prasad	rajendraprasady9@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9652144328

Programme Title: LL.B
6th Semester

Course Title : Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System (Practical Training - ii)

Course Code : 602

Credit Points : 4

Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. Introduce the learners with the legal provisions, guidelines, and judicial decisions on the subject of professional conduct for lawyers
2. Enable the learners to understand the opinions of the Bar Council of India on professional misconduct
3. Inculcate learners the skills of client interviewing and counselling
4. Expose learners about the basics of professional accountancy.
5. Improve learners' ability in understanding the Bar Bench relations

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Learn the concepts of professional ethics.
2. Acquaint with the Seven lamps of advocacy
3. Analyse the Disciplinary proceedings, Professional misconduct
4. Identify the Advocates duties towards Public, Clients, Court
5. Understand the Bar Bench relations and Functions of Bar Council of India

Unit-1: Law and Legal profession - Development of Legal profession in India, Right to practice a right or privilege? - Constitutional guarantee under Article 19(g) and its scope.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Know the Development of Legal profession in India.
2. Understand the Right to practice is a right or privilege.
3. Identify the Constitutional guarantee under Article 19(g) and its scope.

Unit- 2: Regulation governing enrolment and practice - Practice of Law -Whether a business? Solicitors firm - Whether an industry, Elements of Advocacy.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the Regulation governing enrolment and practice.
2. Know the concept of Practice of Law.
3. Analyse the elements of advocacy.

Unit-3: Ethics, Seven lamps of advocacy, Advocates duties towards Public, Clients, Court, towards other advocates and Legal Aid, Bar Council of Ethics.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the Ethics, Seven lamps of advocacy.
2. Identify the Advocates duties towards Public, Clients, Court, towards other advocates

and Legal Aid,

3. Acquaint with the Ethics of Bar Council.

Unit- 4: Disciplinary proceedings, Professional misconduct -disqualifications, Functions of Bar Council of India/State Bar Council in dealing with the Disciplinary proceedings, Disciplinary Committee Disqualifications and removal from rolls.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand Disciplinary proceedings, Professional misconduct -disqualifications.
2. Analyse the Functions of Bar Council of India/State Bar Council.
3. Identify the Disciplinary Committee Disqualifications and removal from rolls.

Unit- 5: Bar-Bench relations. Accountancy of Lawyers: Nature and functions of accounting, important branches of accounting. Accounting and Law, Use of knowledge of accountancy in Legal Disputes especially arising out of Law of Contracts, Tax Law, etc., Accountancy in Lawyers office/firm. Basic financial statements, -Income & Loss account, -Balance sheet- Interpretation thereof, -Feature of Balance sheet Standard Costing.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the Nature and functions of accounting, important branches of accounting
2. Know the concept of Accountancy in Lawyers office/firm.
3. Analyse the Basic financial statements, income & Loss account, -Balance sheet, interpretation thereof and Feature of Balance sheet Standard Costing.

Paper Evaluation:

There shall be a University written examination on this paper for 80 marks and viva voce examination carrying 20 marks. The candidate shall get a minimum 1/3rd of marks allocated for each component and E grade.

* 50 selected opinions of the Disciplinary Committees of Bar Councils and 10 major judgments of the Supreme Court on the subject to be covered.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of laws.

Books Recommended:

1. Myneni S.R.: Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bench-Bar Relation.
2. Gupta S.P.: Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bench-Bar Relation.
3. Kailash Rai: Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bench-Bar Relation.
4. Sihoh: Professional Ethics, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
5. Ramachandra Jha: Selected Judgments on Professional Ethics published by Bar Council of India Trust.
6. Dr. G.B. Reddy: Practical Advocacy of Law, Gogia Law Agency, H
7. The Contempt of Law and Practice
8. The Bar Council Code of Ethics

50 Selected Opinions of the Disciplinary Committees of Bar Councils and 10 Major Judgments of the Supreme Court on the subject

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

Student Evaluation Process:

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Viva-voce	20 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
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Programme Title: LL.B
6th Semester

**Course Title : Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)
(Practical Training - III)**

Course Code : 603

Credit Points : 4

Course Level : UG

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) paper is by written examination for 60 marks and for 30 marks, a student is required to participate and learn a) Negotiation skills b) Conciliation skills c) Arbitrational practice including international arbitrational and arbitration rules by simulation programmes and case studies to be conducted by either by a legal practitioner or a senior teacher. c) The third component of this paper will be Viva Voce examination on all the above two aspects. This will carry 10 marks.

Course Objectives:

The study of ADR is highly significant in moulding the students of law to act as soldiers of justice in the ever-changing socio-economic scenario.

1. The course aims to give the students an insight into the processes of arbitration, conciliation and mediation in areas where the traditional judicial system had its sway in the past and in the new areas of conflicts that demand resolution by alternative methods.
2. No doubt, the course has to be taught with comparative and international perspectives with a view to bringing out the essential awareness of the national and international systems emerging at the present context.

Course Outcomes:

Understand the nature of Alternative Dispute Resolution

1. Able to dispose of the legal matters in the Lok Adalat quickly.
2. Able to give advice the parties to go for legal aid.
3. Apply the Alternative Dispute Resolution for settlement of disputes in legal process.

Unit-1: Judicial dispute resolutions: Characteristics, Operating Principles, Party participation and Control, Short focus on issue, Reasoned Decision, Finality, Adversary Process, What course do and do not do effectively? Advantages and Disadvantageous of such resolution.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this unit 1, the student will be able to know

1. Detailed information on judicial dispute resolutions.
2. The Advantages and Disadvantageous of dispute resolution.

Unit-2: Alternative dispute resolution: Alternative to formal adjudication - Techniques processes, Unilateral - Bilateral - Triadic (Third party) Intervention, Advantages – Limitations, Distinction between arbitration - conciliation and negotiation, Distinction between judicial settlement and alternative dispute resolution.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this unit 2, the student will be able to know

1. The meaning of Alternative dispute resolution.
2. The Alternative to formal adjudication - Techniques processes.
3. The Distinction between judicial settlement and alternative dispute resolution.

Unit-3: Self-help, avoidance and lumping, Negation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration and distinctions in between, Alternate models of dispute resolutions: Role of Panchayat, Role of Grama Sabhas, Lokpal, Lokayukta, Lok Adalats and Family Courts. Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, Background of the Act, Definitions of Arbitration, Arbitrator, Arbitration Agreement and Appointment of Arbitrator.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this unit3, the student will be able to know

1. The negation and mediation and conciliation.
2. The role of Lok Adalath, Lokpal and Lokayukta.

Unit-4: Proceedings in arbitral tribunals and enforcement of awards, Arbitral Award Termination of Proceedings, Setting aside of arbitral award, Finality and Enforcement, Appeals, Enforcement of foreign awards, New York and Geneva Convention Awards. Section 89 and O-10, R-1-AB and C of CPC Conciliation, Meaning and definition conciliation agreement, appointment of conciliator, powers and function of conciliator, techniques of successful conciliation proceedings, enforceability.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this unit 4, the student will be able to know

1. The meaning of Arbitral Award Termination of Proceedings.
2. The Finality and Enforcement, Appeals, Enforcement of foreign awards.
3. The Meaning and definition conciliation agreement, appointment of conciliator, powers and function of conciliator, techniques of successful conciliation proceedings, enforceability.

Unit-5: Other Alternative modals of dispute resolution, Family Courts, Family Courts Act, 1984, family council ling techniques, Tribunals, Motor Accident Tribunals, MV Act, relevant provisions, Administrative Tribunals, Consumer Forums. Legal Services Authority, Role of N.G.Os. in dispute resolutions

Learning outcomes:

By the end of this unit 5, the student will be able to know

1. The Family Courts, Family Courts Act, 1984.
2. The Tribunals, Motor Accident Tribunals, MV Act,
3. The Administrative Tribunals, Consumer Forums. Legal Services Authority, Role of N.G.Os. in dispute resolutions.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding alternative dispute resolution (adr) in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions and Record

assessment with case laws will be discussed to understand the application of alternative dispute resolution (adr) laws.

Books Recommended:

1. O.P. Tiwari : The Arbitration and Conciliation Act (2nd Edition): Allahabad Law Agency.
2. Johar's : Commentary on Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996: Kamal Law House.
3. Acharya N.K.: Asia Law House, Hyderabad.
4. Tripathi S.C.: Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
5. Avatar Singh: Arbitration and Conciliation, Eastern Law Book House, Lucknow.
6. Murthy KKSR: Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad.
7. P.C. Rao: Alternate Dispute Resolution 2001 Ed. Universal Book Traders, New Delhi.
8. D. Sing: Alternate Dispute Resolution 2001 Ed. Universal Book Traders, New Delhi.

Student Evaluation Process:

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	40 Marks
Final examination	60 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a One and half an hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Dr.J.K.L.Sujatha	sujatha.j009@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9666366177

Programme Title: LL.B
6th Semester

Course Title : Moot Court Exercise and Internship
(Practical Training - IV)

Course Code : 604

Credit Points : 4

Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. This paper is aimed at imparting the practical skills of research, case analysis and strategy, witness handling, and presentation of arguments at the trial and appellate stages of a case.
2. Inculcate learners Interviewing Techniques and Pre-trial Preparation.
3. Train the learners through Moot courts, Mock trials, Court Visits and Jail Visit.
4. Improve the learners' ability in understanding the Trial of Civil and Criminal Cases.
5. Introduce learners to the skills of Case Filing and Case Arguments.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Understand and competently utilize the rules of procedure, protocol, and negotiating techniques common to Moot Court competitions,
2. Explain the rationale, format, and instructional methods of the Moot Court simulation.
3. Acquaint with the basic structures and general procedures of the Courts in India.
4. Analyze the rules of procedure, protocol, and negotiating techniques common to Moot Court competitions,
5. Able to advance the arguments relevant for the competition case.

Paper Evaluation:

This paper will have three components of 30 marks each and Viva Voce for 10 marks.

a	<u>Moot Court</u> Requirements: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Three Moot Courts in a year2. Each 10 Marks3. Moot Courts shall be based on assigned problems to be prepared by the faculty concerned4. Evaluation by Principal/Head concerned an advocate and Teacher concerned5. Out of ten marks allotted for each problem. 5 marks are to be allotted for written submissions and five for oral advocacy6. Written submissions shall include brief summary of facts, issues involve provisions of Land agreements, citation, Prayer, etc.,7. Marks for oral advocacy may be awarded for communication skills, presentations, language, provisions of law, authorities quoted court manners, etc.	30 Marks
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b	<p><u>Observance of Trial in Two Cases, one Civil and the Criminal Case</u></p> <p>Requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Student has to attend courts to observe one civil and one criminal case minimum and record his observations step by step of different stages of litigations/proceedings in the 3rd year of 3-year Law Course. 2. This court assignment should be evaluated by an internal Teacher and an advocate and average be taken. Court attendance shall be compulsory and attendance has recorded in a register kept therefore. This may be carried under the supervision of a Teacher of the college. 	30 marks
c	<p><u>Interviewing Techniques and Pre-trial Preparation and Internship Diary</u></p> <p>Requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each student has to maintain a diary to record interactions with clients, preparation of documents and court papers. 2. The student should observe two 'interview sessions' with clients either in the Lawyers office or in the legal aid office. This shall be recorded in the Diary. This carries 10 marks. 3. Each student has to observe the preparation of documents and court papers and record such observance in the diary. This carries 10 marks. 4. Each student shall observe the procedure for filing suit/petition and record the same in the diary. This carries 10 marks. 	30 marks
d	<u>Viva Voce Examination on all the above three aspects</u>	10 marks.
Total		100 Marks

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding Moot Court exercise and internship in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, conducting moot court sessions in the moot court hall, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of moot court exercise and internship.

Books Recommended:

1. Dr. Kailash Rai: Moot Court Pre-Trial Preparation and Participation in Trial Proceedings
2. Amita Danda: Moot Court for Interactive Legal Education, Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad.
3. Blackstone's: Books of Moots, Oxford University Press.
4. Mishra: Moot Court Pre-Trial Preparation and Participation in Trial Proceedings.

Student Evaluation Process:

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Three Moot Courts (each 10 Marks)	30 Marks
Observation Trails -2 (each 15 marks) Civil-1 and Criminal-1	30 Marks
Three Interviewing techniques and pre trail preparation (Each 10)	30 Marks
Vivo-voce	10 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Dr.K.Krishna Murty	gk.kayala@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9440153163

Programme Title : LL.B
6th Semester

**Course Title : Criminology, Penology and
Victimology (Elective)**
Course Code : 605a
Credit Points : 4
Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. Introduce the learners the basics of criminology, penology and victimology.
2. Improve the learners' ability in understanding the crime causation and its prevention.
3. Inculcate learners the Police system and modes of Punishments of Offenders
4. Enable learners to understand the Treatment and correction of Offenders.
5. The aim of this course s to impart knowledge in The Probation of Offenders Act and parole

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Understand the basic principles of criminology and penology and victimology.
2. Able to know the and apply the crime causation and its prevention
3. Acquaint with the the various treatments for correction of the offenders
4. Analyse the sufferings of victims and justify them in dealing with their cases.
5. Identify the correctional measures probation and parole.

Unit-1: Dimensions of Crime in India , Nature and extent of Crime in India, Reporting of Crime statistics and problem of accurate reporting of Crime, Victim Studies, self-reporting, Costs of Crime, Some factors for evaluating the rate of crime in India-Territory: Population: Heterogeneity: Human values, General approaches to crime control, Continental approaches: Social Defence, Socila approaches:Crime prevent control, Crimes of the powerful, organized Crime-Smuggling, Traffic in Narcotics, White Collar Crime: Corruption in Public Life, Socio-Economic Crime, Adulteration of Food and Drugs, Fraudulent Trade Practices, Crimes in the Professions- Medical, Legal, Engineering, State Criminality., Perpetrators of Ordinary Crime, the situation of the Criminal, the Chronic Offender, Criminality of Women, Young Offenders, Criminal gangs, Crimes of marginalized with special reference to Forest Offences and State Offenders,Vagrants & Prostitution

Learning outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the basic knowledge of crime and the causative factors of crime
2. Analyze various Dimensions of Crime in India.
3. Acquaint with the concept of white collar crime.

Unit-2: The Police and to Criminal Justice The Police system, Structural organization of Police at the centre and States, Mode of recruitment and training, Powers and duties of police

under the police acts, Criminal Procedure Code and other laws, Arrest, search and seizure and Constitutional imperatives, Methods of Police Investigation, Third degree methods, Corruption in Police, Relationship between Police and Prosecution, Liability of Police for Custodial Violence, Police Public Relations, Select aspects of National Police Commission Report.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Know the concept of Police system.
2. Analyse the structural organisation of police at centre and state.
3. Understand the relationship between police and prosecution.

Unit-3: Punishment of Offenders Some discarded modes of punishment, Corporal punishment : Whipping and flogging : Mutilation and Branding, Transportation Exile, Public execution, An appraisal of these modes of punishment, Punishments under the Indian criminal Law, Capital Punishment, Imprisonment, Fine, Cancellation or Withdrawal of Licence etc., the Prison system, Administrative Organization of Prisons, Mode of recruitment and training, The Jail Manual, Powers of Prison officials, Prisoners Classification – Male, female: Juvenile and Audit: Under trial, Constitutional imperatives and Prison reforms and Convicted prisoners, Open Prisons, Violation of Prison Code and its consequences, Appraisal of imprisonment as mode of Punishment

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand various modes of Punishment of Offenders.
2. Identify the prison system in India.
3. Analyse the open prison system and violation of the prison code and its consequences.

Unit-4: Treatment and correction of Offenders, The need for reformation and rehabilitation of offenders undergoing punishment imprisonment, Classification of offenders through modern diagnostic techniques, The role of psychiatrists, psychoanalysts and social workers in the prison, Vocational and religious education and apprenticeship programmes for the offenders, Group counselling and resocialisation programmes, Prisoners organizations for self-government., Participation of inmates in community services, An appraisal of reformatory techniques, Suggested forms of treatment of offenders under the IPC (Amendment) Bill, 1972, Efficacy of imprisonment as a measure to combat criminality and the search for substitutes.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Interpret the role of psychiatrists, and psychoanalysts and social workers in the prison.
2. Acquaint with the treatment of offenders under the IPC (Amendment) Bill, 1972.
3. Analyze the efficiency of imprisonment as a measure to combat criminality

Unit-5: Resocialization processes Probation, The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958., The attitude of judges towards probation, Mechanism of probation and probation services,

Problems and prospects of probation, The suspended sentence, Parole, Nature of Parole, Authority for granting parole, Supervision paroles, Parole and conditional release, Release of the offender, Problems of the released offender , Attitudes of the community towards released offender, Prisoner Aid Societies and other voluntary organization, Governmental action, An appraisal. Nature and Development, its expanding dimensions, typology of victims, compensation, compensation by application of Article 21 and 300A, victim and criminal justice, emerging trends and policies

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the concept of The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.
2. Analyse the parole system in India.
3. Identify the victim compensation

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding Criminology, Penology And Victimology in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of Criminology, Penology And Victimology laws.

Books Recommended:

1. Ahmmad s, criminology aand penology, Central law Agency, Alhabadiddiqui Iyer, Prospective in Criminology, Law and Social Change;
2. Ross, H. Lawrence (Ed.), Law and Deviance (1981);
3. Suthcrland, E. and Cressy, Principles of Criminology (1978);
4. Walker, N., Crime and Criminology (1961): A Critical Introduction (1987);
5. J.M. Sethna, Society and to Criminal (1980); A. Siddique, Criminology: Problems and Perspectives, Central Law Agency. Lucknow
6. M. Ponioan, Criminology and Penology, Pioneer Books, Delhi.
7. Sutherland, White Collar Crime (1949);

Student Evaluation Process:

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
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Programme Title : LL.B

6th Semester

**Course Title : Women and Criminal Law
(Law Relating to Violence against Women)**

Course Code : 605b

Credit Points : 4

Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. This course is designed to acquaint learners with Offences against women.
2. Improve the learners' ability in understanding the crime against women, causation and its prevention.
3. This course aims to give knowledge of Domestic violence and the law.
4. Introduce the learners the Role of statutory bodies and society for prevention of crimes against women.
5. Inculcate learners the role of women rights commission.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Understands the Root causes of violence against women
2. Acquaint with the provisions of women protection under various Statutory Acts.
3. Analyse the various Procedure Laws for the Protection of Women
4. Able to know the legal provisions of Sexual Harassment
5. Critically examine the powers and functions of various statutory bodies in relation to protection of women.

Unit-1: Introduction: Root causes of violence against women – Religion, patriarchy, marriage institution and changing cultural values; Perpetuation of violence: Social evils – Prostitution, Sati, child marriages, female feticide and infanticide, witchcraft, incest; International norms relating to protection of women and children against violence: CEDAW, UNIFEM Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, 1993. Protection under IPC: Protective provisions under IPC: Definition of rape (Sec.375); Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1983 – Incorporation of new sections 376(A-D); Landmark cases: Mathura rape case; Bandit Queen case,; Marital offences: Cohabitation by a man with a woman other than his wife (Sec.493); Bigamy (Secs.494 & 495), Mock marriages (Sec.496); Adultery (Sec.497); Enticing a married woman (Sec.498); Offences against minor girls (Secs. 366, 366A, 366B,372,373)

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Analyse various Root causes of violence against women..
2. Understand the International norms relating to protection of women and children against violence
3. Identify the provisions in relation to offences against women.

Unit-2: Procedure Laws and Protection to Women: Indian Evidence Act, Secs. 113A, 113B, 114A and Relevant provisions of Criminal Procedure Code. Protection under special laws: Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929; Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (1986 Amendment) Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971; Commission of Sati (Prevention)

Act, 1987; The Indecent Representation of women (prohibition) Act (1987) ;Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 (PNDT Act) widening its scope through an amendment in 2003.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Understand the Procedural Laws for the Protection of Women
2. Analyse the provisions of treatment Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929; Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.
3. Evaluate the provisions of Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 (PNDT Act).

Unit-3: Domestic violence and the law: Different forms of domestic violence; Amendments made to IPC (304B, 406 and 498A) and Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961(1983 and 1986 Amendments) dealing with domestic violence. Legal protection: Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 - Civil remedy; Definition of domestic violence; Role of Police officers, Protection officers and Service providers.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

Acquaint with the Domestic violence and the law

Understand the Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

Analyse the Role of Police officers, Protection officers and Service providers for protection of women.

Unit-4: Sexual Harassment: Definition and types of Sexual harassment; IPC provisions dealing with Sexual harassment (Sec.294, 354,509); Land mark cases: Visakha Vs. State of Rajasthan; Apparel Export Promotion Council Vs. A.K. Chopra; Guidelines formulated by the SC: Formation of Complaints Committees; Preventive and Remedial measures; Legislative attempts made and reasons for failure to bring a comprehensive legislation; Sexual Harassment of women at work place (Prevention) Bill, 2003 (National Commission for Women); The Protection against sexual harassment of women at the workplace and other establishments Bill, 2005; Reforms in law.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Know the types of Sexual harassment and legal provisions in dealing with Sexual harassment (Sec.294, 354,509) and Land mark cases..
2. Understand the Preventive and Remedial measures of sexual harassment.
3. Analyse the legal Protection against sexual harassment of women at the workplace

Unit-5: Role of Statutory bodies: National Commission for Women and State Commissions for Women; constitution, powers and functions; National Commission for Women Act, 1990, Free legal aid to women

Learning outcomes:

On completion of this unit students should be able to:

1. Analyze the role of National Commission for Women and State Commission for Women

2. Understand the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.
3. Identify free legal aid to women.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding Women and Criminal Law in India. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of Women and Criminal Law in India.

Books Recommended:

1. Women and Law, G.B. Reddy, Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad
2. Law Relating to Domestic Violence Dr. R. Revathi, Asia Law House, Hyderabad
3. Sobha Sexena, Crimes against Women and Protective Laws, Deep and Deep Publication, Delhi
4. Domestic Violence, Indira Jaisingh, Universal Publishing Private Ltd., Delhi
5. Flaria Agnis, Law and Gender Inequality, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
6. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence, PK Das, Universal Publishing Private Ltd., Delhi
7. Indian Penal Code, Ratanlal Dhirajlal, Wadaw and Company, Nagapur
8. Criminal Procedure Code, Ratanlal Dhirajlal, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.

Student Evaluation Process:

Method of Instruction: Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
G.Manmadharao	Manmadharao.guntuku@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9866101705

Programme Title: LL.B
6th Semester

Course Title : Human Rights and Law of Disability (Elective)
Course Code : 605c
Credit Points : 4
Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. Introduce learners to the human rights and law of disability.
2. Enable learners to understand the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
3. Improve the learners' ability in understanding International Humanitarian Law
4. The aim of the course is to impart knowledge in the provisions of 'The persons with Disabilities (Equal opportunities, protection of Rights and full participation) Act, 1955.
5. This course is designed to understand the Protection rights of disabled persons.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Understand the Concept, Nature and Scope of Human Rights
2. Apply the basic principles of Universal Declaration of Human Rights
3. Identify the provisions of 'The disabled person's rights protection Act, 1955.
4. Explain the Affirmative action of the Government for welfare and development of Disable persons
5. Analyse the Protection rights of disabled persons.

Unit-1: Human Rights, Concept, Nature and Scope; Human Rights under the U.N. Charter, Universal Declaration of Human Rights; Human Rights Commission in India, National Human Rights Commission; Constitution, Powers and Functions.

Learning outcomes:

By the end of this unit, Students should be able to:

1. Understand the concept, nature and scope of human rights.
2. Analyse the principles of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
3. Acquaint with the Powers and Duties of National Human Rights Commission.

Unit-2: International Humanitarian Law and Four Geneva Conventions of 1949 relating to: Amelioration of the condition of Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces, Amelioration of the conditions of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked members of armed Forces at Sea, Treatment of Prisoners of War, Protection of Civilian Persons during War.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit, students should be able to:

1. Acquaint with the International Humanitarian Law.
2. Understand the Amelioration of the condition of Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces.
3. Know the Protection rights of Civilian Persons during War.

Unit-3: The persons with disabilities (Equal opportunities, protection of Rights and full participation) Act, 1955; Object and Scope, Definitions (Sec.2), the Central Coordination Committee (Sec. 3 to 12), The State Coordination Committee (Sec. 13 to 24) Prevention and Early Detection of Disabilities (Sec. 25), Education for Children with disabilities (Sec. 26 - 30).

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this unit, Students should able to:

1. Apply the provisions of disabled person's rights protection Act, 1955.
2. Understand the role of various committees in the early detection of disabilities.
3. Analyse the provisions in relation to Education for Children with disabilities

Unit -4: Employment for person with disabilities (Ss. 32 -41) Affirmative action of the Government for welfare and development of disable persons (Ss. 42 to 43) Non-discrimination (Ss. 44 to 47)

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit, students should be able to:

1. Identify the available employment opportunities for person with disabilities
2. Understand the affirmative action of the Government for welfare and development of Disable persons
3. Analyse the Non-discrimination provisions

Unit-5: Recognition of institutions for person with Disabilities (S. 50 - 55) Institutions for person with severe disabilities (S. 56) the Chief Commissioner and Commissioners for person with disabilities (S. 57- 64) Social Security (Ss. 66 - 68) Miscellaneous (Ss. 69 - 73).

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this unit, Students should able to:

1. Identify the institutions for person with Disabilities
2. Understand the role of Chief Commissioner and Commissioners for person with Disabilities

Books Recommended:

1. Awasthi, S.K., Kataria, R.P.: Law Relating to Protection of Human Rights.
2. Verma, S.K. : Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
3. The Persons with disabilities (Equal opportunities, protection of Rights and full participation) Act,1995.
4. Baxi, Upendra : Human rights Accountability and Development, Indian Journal of International Law, 279(1978)
5. Schwarzenberger.G : Manual of Human Rights
6. Kazmi, F. : Human Rights
7. Kapoor, S.K: International Law and Human Rights.
8. Aggarwal, H.O: International Law and Human Rights.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding human rights and law of disability. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of law of disability and human rights.

Student Evaluation Process:**Method of Instruction:** Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
Dr.J.K.L.Sujatha	sujatha.j009@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9666366177

Programme Title: LL.B
6th Semester

Course Title : Penology: Treatment of Offenders (Elective)

Course Code : 605d

Credit Points : 4

Course Level : UG

Course Objectives:

1. Introduce learners to the penology and treatment of offenders.
2. Enable learners to understand the theories of punishment.
3. Improve the learners' ability in understanding alternatives to imprisonment.
4. The aim of the course is to impart knowledge in the state of institutional incarceration in India.
5. This course is designed to understand the Probation and open air jail.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should:

1. Understand the meaning of penology and theories of punishment.
2. Apply the basic problems of capital punishment.
3. Identify the alternatives to imprisonment.
4. Explain the types of sentences in the Penal Code and special laws
5. Analyse the Classification of prisoners, rights of prisoner and duties of custodial staff.

Unit-1: Introductory, Definition of Penology, Theories of Punishment, Retribution, Utilitarian prevention: Deterrence. Utilitarian: Intimidation, Behavioural prevention Incapacitation Behavioural prevention: Rehabilitation – Expiation, Classical Hindu and Islamic approaches to punishment.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this unit, Students should be able to:

1. Understand the concept, nature and scope of penology.
2. Analyse the Theories of Punishment.
3. Acquaint with the Classical Hindu and Islamic approaches to punishment.

Unit-2: The Problematic of Capital Punishment, Constitutionality of Capital Punishment Judicial Attitudes Towards Capital Punishment in India - An inquiry through the statute law and case law, Law Reform Proposals.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit, students should be able to:

1. Acquaint with the Problems of Capital Punishment.
2. Understand the position of Capital Punishment in India.
3. Know the Judicial Attitudes towards Capital Punishment in India

Unit -3: Approaches to Sentencing, Alternatives to Imprisonment, Probation, Corrective labor Fines, Collective fines, Reparation by the offender/by the court.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this unit, students should be able to:

1. Acquaint with the Alternatives to Imprisonment.
2. Understand the concept of Probation.
3. Know the Reparation by the offender or by the court.

Unit-4: Sentencing, Principal types of sentences in the Penal Code and special laws, Sentencing in white collar crime, Pre-sentence hearing, Sentencing for habitual offender, Summary punishment, Plea-bargaining.

Learning outcomes:

By the end of this unit, Students should be able to:

1. Understand the types of sentences in the Penal Code and special laws
2. Analyse the Sentencing in white collar crime.
3. Know the process for Sentencing of habitual offender.

Unit -5: Imprisonment, the state of India's jails today, the disciplinary regime of Indian prisons, Classification of prisoners, rights of prisoner and duties of custodial staff, Deviance by custodial staff, Open prisons, Judicial surveillance - basis - development reforms.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this unit, Students should be able to:

1. Understand the position of India's jails today.
- 2 Distinguish the Classification of prisoners.
3. Acquaint with the system of Open prisons and Judicial surveillance.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

The basic objective of the course is to equip the students with the understanding the penology and treatment of offenders. The course is covered by adopting a combination of lecture method; class presentation by group of students, self study sessions, and case laws will be discussed to understand the application of penology and treatment of offenders.

Books Recommended:

1. S. Chhabbra, The Quantum of Punishment in Criminal Law (1970),
2. H.L.A. Hart, Punishment and Responsibility (1968)
3. Herbert L. Packer, The Limits of Criminal Sanction (1968)
4. Alf Ross, On Guilt, Responsibility and Punishment (1975)
5. A. Siddique, Criminology (1984) Eastern, Lucknow.
6. Law Commission of India, Forty-Second Report Ch. 3 (1971)
7. K.S. Shukla, "Sociology of Deviant Behaviour" in 3 ICSSR Survey of Sociology and Social_Anthropology 1969-179 (1986)
8. Tapas Kumar Banerjee, Background to Indian Criminal Law (1990), R.Campray & Co., Calcutta.

Student Evaluation Process:**Method of Instruction:** Lecture: 5 hour per week

Student should access the course site (on Blackboard) regularly for announcements and other postings.

Course Assessment:

Written Assessment	15 Marks
Online examination	5 Marks
Final examination	80 Marks
Total theory marks	100 Marks

Details of the written assessment will be made available to you in due course. The final examination is a three-hour closed-book examination.

Teacher's Name	E-mail	Address	Contact No.
G. Manmadharao	Manmadharao.guntuku@gmail.com	MJP College of Law	9866101705