

ESTD: 1990

Tel : 08554 - 240024

SRI VIJAYANAGAR **COLLEGE OF LAW & PG COURSES**

Affiliated to S.K. University, Ananthapuramu.
Recognised by the Bar Council of India & U.G.C.

**Housing Board Colony,
ANANTHAPURAMU - 515001. A.P.**



**Prospectus & Syllabus for
B.A. LL.B. 5 Years Course**

***For Admission & Course Details
Contact :***

A. RAMI REDDY, B.A., LL.B.,
Founder Secretary
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Correspondent
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Dr. H. RAGHAVENDRACHAR, B.Sc., LL.M., Ph.D.,
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Vice Principal
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COURSES OFFERED

S.No.	Name of the Course	Semesters
1	3 Years LL.B	6
2	3 Years LL.B (Hon)	6
3	5 Years BA LL.B	10
4	5 Years BBA LL.B	10
5	5 Years B.COM LL.B	10
6	2 Years LL.M / ML	
	1) Corporate & Security Laws	4
	2) Criminal Law	4

ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION:

1) 3 Years LL.B & 3 Years LL.B (Hon) (Six Semesters):

- * Any Graduate Degree (10+2+3 Pattern) of a Recognized University with 45% aggregate marks. (5% of marks relaxation for SC / ST Candidates) or
- * Any other examination recognized as equivalent by the University concern.
- * Certificates required : T.C., Study, SSC Pass Certificate, Inter Pass Certificate / +2 Certificate & Degree Marks Memos with Provisional Certificate, Migration Certificate, 6 Passport size photos, Community Certificate belonging to SC / ST / BC Adhaar Card (Xerox)

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years

2) 5 Years LL.B Courses / B.A.,LL.B. / BBA LL.B. / B.Com LL.B (Ten Semesters):

- * 10+2 / Intermediate with 45% of aggregate marks. (5% of marks relaxation for SC/ST Candidates)

OR

- * Any other examination recognized as equivalent by the University or Board of Intermediate Education concern.

3) Two Year LL.M / ML Course (Four Semesters):

(1) Corporate & Security Law. 2) Criminal Law]

- * 50% aggregate marks in LL.B/BL.
- * Certificates required: T.C., Study, SSC Pass Certificate, Inter Pass Certificate & Degree Marks Memos with Provisional Certificate, LL.B / BL Marks Certificate, Migration and Community Certificate.

PROCEDURE FOR ADMISSION:

- * May apply under Convener seats 80% in sanctioned strength on the basis of Rank obtained in AP LAW CET.
- * Management quota seats 20% in sanctioned strength on the basis of merit in qualifying examination.
- * Other than A.P Students AP LAW CET is not applicable.

FEE STRUCTURE FOR 3 YEARS / 5 YEARS LL.B / LL.M COURSES:

- * Fee fixed by A.P. Fee Revision Committee for Convener Quota & Management Quota.
- * Students promoted to next Semester must pay College Fee within 15 working days from the date of opening of college, as per circulars on College Notice Board, in default with penal fee/late fee as per rules in force.

EXAMINATION

For November / January:

- * I, III, V Semester for 3 Years LL.B.
- * I, III, V, VII, IX of 5 Years LL.B.
- * I, III of LL.M.

For April / May:

- * II, IV, VI Semester for 3 Years LL.B.
- * II, IV, VI, VIII, X of 5 Years LL.B.
- * II, IV of LL.M.
- * Every student should pass all the papers within 2 years after completion of total course period.
- * After successful completion of 5 Years course eligible for LL.B Degree.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- * Read the prospectus and application carefully before filling in the application form.
- * The candidate has to fill up the columns in his/her own handwriting.
- * The columns course applied for 3 Years / 5 Years LL.B / LL.M Course have to be specifically filled in.
- * Admissions will be made in 3 Years / 5 Years / LL.B Courses on the basis of merit list prepared on the basis of marks obtained in qualifying examination and as per reservation, rules as per Norms of the Government.
- * Management quota seats in 3 Years / 5 Years LL.B / LL.B Courses will be filled as per Norms of the Government.

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years

- * Applicant should enclose all the attested copies of marks statements and provisional certificate of qualifying examination and should submit all originals at the time of admission.
- * Submit any Proof of I.D.Card like Aadhaar, Driving Licence.

SALIENT FEATURES OF OUR COLLEGE:

- * The college is located in the District Head Quarters, which is popular International spiritual centre for the abode of Bhagawan Sri Sathya Sai Baba in Puttaparthi Prasanthi Nilayam about 80 Kms.
- * Spacious class rooms with good infrastructure facilities and eminent faculty.
- * Moot Court Hall and Seminar Hall, e-class room.
- * Legal Aid Clinic.
- * Well equipped Library.
- * Students privileges I.D. Cards, Travel Concessions and Scholarships for the deserving.
- * Website with college information.
- * Guest Lectures / Seminars, Symposiums and Workshops, NSS Programmes.
- * Visits to legal institutions and establishments.
- * Participation in Lok Adalats and Legal Literacy Camps.
- * Under all circumstances, the decision of Principal will be final and students have to abide by the decision of the Principal.

DISCIPLINARY, LEAVE AND ATTENDANCE RULES:

- * Every student shall maintain dignity, decency, calmness and also obey the instructions of the teachers in the class rooms.

- * Every student shall maintain silence in the reading rooms and in the library.
- * Every student (Gent) shall maintain **dress code of white shirt and pant of any colour.**
- * Every student (Ladies) shall maintain **dress code of white Chudidhar with Dhuppata.**
- * Not to engage in any kind of activity that interrupts the corporate or the functioning of the college.
- * Not to adopt any coercive measures.
- * Ragging, smoking, chewing of gutkha, consumption of alcohol, whistling in the college premises and in the library is strictly prohibited.
- * Students shall possess identity card always and produce the same on demand.
- * All types of malpractices in the examination hall are punishable as per University rules.
- * Attendance will be marked every hour and students shall attend the class on all working days. Each student shall put in minimum 75% of attendance, otherwise the attendance certificate will not be sent to the university and disqualify to write examination and students are not eligible for scholarships also.
- * For eligible students Post Metric Scholarships will be sanctioned by the Social Welfare Department concerned and scholarship amount will be deposited in SB Accounts of students directly by the welfare departments.

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years ---

B.A. LL.B. 5 Years SEMESTER SYSTEM SYLLABUS

SEMESTER - I

- Paper I : General English
- Paper II : Political Science – I
- Paper III : Sociology – I
- Paper IV : Law of Contract (General)

SEMESTER - II

- Paper V : English Literature
- Paper VI : Political Science-II
- Paper VII : Sociology-II
- Paper VIII : Constitutional Law (India)

SEMESTER - III

- Paper IX : History of Courts Legislature and Legal Profession India - I
- Paper X : Economics-I
- Paper XI : Political Science – III
- Paper XII : Law of Tort and Consumer Protection Act

SEMESTER - IV

- Paper XIII : History of Courts Legislature and Legal Profession India -II
- Paper XIV : Economics-II
- Paper XV : History
- Paper XVI : Jurisprudence (Legal Method, Indian Legal System and Basic theory of Law)

SEMESTER - V

- Paper XVII : Banking and N.I. Act
- Paper XVIII : Special Contract
- Paper XIX : Law of Crime (Indian Penal Code)
- Paper XX : Environmental law (Including law for protection of Wild life and other living creatures including animal welfare)

SEMESTER - VI

- Paper XXI : Legal Language including Regional Language
- Paper XXII : Family Law – I
- Paper XXIII : Family Law – II
- Paper XXIV : Property Law including Transfer of property Act and easement Act

SEMESTER - VII

- Paper XXV : Administrative Law
Paper XXVI : Company Law
Paper XXVII : Public International Law
Paper XXVIII : Labour and Industrial Law

SEMESTER - VIII

- Paper XXIX : Principles of Taxation law
Paper XXX : Criminal Procedure Code
Paper XXXI : Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act
Paper XXXII : Law of Evidence

SEMESTER - IX

- Paper XXXIII : Optional Papers : Interpretation of statutes and Principles of Legislation
Paper XXXIV : Dispute Resolution (Arbitration, Conciliation and Alternative dispute Resolution Systems)
Paper XXXV : Land Laws including Tenure and Tenancy System
Paper XXXVI : Intellectual Property Laws (Rights and Litigation)
Paper XXXVII : International Human Rights

SEMESTER - X

- Paper XXXVIII : Optional Papers: White Color crime (Criminological concept of Crime, Schools of Criminology theories and Punishment)
Paper XXXIX : Compulsory Clinical Courses : Practical training – I (Moot Court exercise and Internship)
Paper XL : Practical Training – II, Drafting, Pleading and Convincing (Viva-Voce)
Paper XLI : Practical Training – III
Professional Ethics and Professional accounting system
Paper XLII : Practical Training – IV
Public interest lawyering and legal aid and paralegal services

SEMESTER- I

PAPER – I : GENERAL ENGLISH – I

- A. Grammar and Usage (Communication Skill) -** (a) Simple Sentence (one clause) (their phrase structure), (i) Tense and concord, (ii) Noun modifiers (determiners propositional phrases, clauses)
(i) Passives, (ii) Negatives, (iii) Questions
2. Complex and Compound sentences (use of connectives), Conditionals, Question – tags and short responses, some common errors
- B. (a) Vocabulary (Communication skills) -** Legal terms (relevant to the subject paper of a B.L.student), Use of legal terms and idiomatic expressions
- C. Comprehension skills -** Reading comprehension (Principles and practice), Listening comprehension
- D. Composition skills -** 1. Paragraph writing 2. Formal correspondence
3. Note making, Translation from regional language in to English and vice-versa

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Wren and Martin: English Grammar and Composition
2. Esassy, Precis, Composition and Comprehension by JE Eroform
3. T.E.Beory: The most common mistakes in English
4. Ishitiaque Abid : Law and language

PAPER II - POLITICAL SCIENCE – I

- (A) Political Theory -** (a) Nature of the State, theories of the origin of the State, the State as conceived by different schools of thought, Government – forms of Government & Constitution of Government, (b) Main Currents of Indian Political Thought , Hindu concept of the State, Islamic concept of the State Liberalism in Political Thought,

(c) Main currents of western political thought – concept-natural law – and natural rights Liberalism , Socialism, Marxism and Idealism, (d) Conception of political and legal sovereignty, (e) The totalitarian State

(B) Political Organisation - (a) Organisation of Government, Unitary, Federal, Quasi-Federal, one party democracies, Military Rule, Presidential and parliamentary forms with reference to the constitution of U.S.A., Switzerland, Australia, U.K., France, Canada, India, U.S.S.R, and the United State of America, (b) The legislature, executive and judiciary, the doctrine of separation of powers, Parliamentary sovereignty and independence of the judiciary.

(c) Conceptions of representation, public opinion and participation.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. H.Finer-Theory and practice of Modern Government
2. Dunning- History and Political Thought
3. Appa Dorai – Substance of Politics
4. S.P.Varma – Modern Political Theory
5. H.J.Laski – The state in theory and practice
6. R.C.Gettel – History of political thought
7. K.C. Wheare: Federal Government

PAPER – III - SOCIOLOGY - I

UNIT - 1 Sociology as a Science - (a) Data, Concepts and Theory, (b) The Comparative method-Sociology and law , Sociology and Psychology, Sociology & History and Sociology and other Social Sciences.

UNIT - 2 Basic Concepts in Sociology - (a) Structure and function , (b) Status and role (c) Norms and Values, (d) Institutions

UNIT - 3 Social Institutions - (a) Marriage, Family and Kinship, (b) Economic Institutions (c) Political Institutions, (d) Religious Institutions, (e) Educational Institutions

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years

- UNIT - 4** Social Stratification Caste and Class
- UNIT - 5** Social Control, order and stability
- UNIT - 6** Coercion, conflict and change
- UNIT - 7** Sociology as a discipline
- UNIT - 8** law and Society, Sociology of Law, Sociology of Legal Profession

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. T.B. Bottomore: Sociology, a guide to problems and Literature, London Allen and Unwin, 1962
2. Peter Worsley : Introducing Sociology, Harmondsworth, Penguin Books, 1970
3. M. Harlambos: Sociology, Themes and Perspectives, Delhi, Oxford, University press, 1981
4. N.K.Bose: The structure of Hindu Society, New Delhi, orient Longman, 1975
5. David G. mandelmaum, Society in India, Bombay, Populzar Prakasham, 1972
6. Romesh Thappar(ed) Tribe, caste and Religion in India, New delhi, Macmillian, 1977
7. Andre Betelle, The Backward Classes and the New Social Order, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1981

PAPER IV - LAW OF CONTRACT - I

- UNIT - 1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF LAW OF CONTRACT** - History and nature of contractual obligations - writs of debt, covenant and account actions on the case and on assumptionist 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, 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-for and by a minor-ratification in cases by a person of an agreement made by him while he was a minor-agreements and estoppel-evaluation of the law relating to minor's agreements-other illustrations of incapacity to contract, 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 exists? Who is to prove it? Illustrations of undue influence-independent advice-pardanish 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-suppression-veri-when does silence amounts to fraud? Active concealment of truth-importance of intention.

UNIT - 2 LEGALITY OF OBJECTS - Void agreements- lawful and unlawful considerations, and objects-void, voidable, illegal and unlawful agreements and their effects, Unlawful considerations 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, Section 11 restrictions, under the partnership Act, trade combinations exclusive dealing agreements, restraints on employees under agreements of service, Agreements in restraint of legal proceedings - its exceptions, Uncertain agreements, Wagering agreements-its exceptions.

UNIT - 3 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-application to leases-theories 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.

UNIT - 4 QUASI-CONTRACTS OR CERTAIN RELATIONS RESEMBLING THOSE CREATED BY CONTRACT.

UNIT - 5 REMEDIES IN CONTRACTUAL RELATIONS - Damages – kinds-remoteness of damage – ascertainment of damages, Injunction- when granted and when refuse – why?, Refund and restitution, Specific performance – when? Why?

UNIT - 6 GOVERNMENT OF CONTRACTING PARTY - Constitutional provisions-government's power to contract-procedural requirements-kinds of government contracts – their usual clauses performance of such contracts-settlement of disputes and remedies.

UNIT - 7 STANDARD FORM CONTRACTS - Nature, advantages, unilateral character, principles of protection against the possibility of exploitation-judicial approach to such contracts-exemption clauses-clash between two standard form contracts-laws commission of India's views-unfair Contract Terms Act, 1977 and supply of Goods (Implied Terms) Act, 1977 and supply of Goods (Implied Terms) Act, 1973 (both English-standard form contracts and consumer protection).

UNIT - 8 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.

REFERENCE BOOKS :

1. Law of Contract 1 & 2 – Dr. G.c.v. Subba Rao
2. Law of Contract – Dr. Avtar Singh
3. Law of Contract Venkateswara Iyer
4. Law of Contract – S.K.Kapoor
5. Law of Contract – N.Krishna Nair
6. Law of Contract – H.S.Pathak

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

SRL-48101

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER, 2015.

FIRST SEMESTER

5 YEARS B.A.LL.B.

(Regular/Supplementary)

Paper – I : GENERAL ENGLISH

(Non-CBCS for Affil. Clg)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

1. Rewrite the following sentences :

(10 × 1 = 10)

- (a) You cannot read well. Can't you.
- (b) I am seeing the text book.
- (c) All the brother-in-laws have share in house.
- (d) There are number of grains.
- (e) The bunch of flowers are beautiful.
- (f) One should do their duty.
- (g) He looks dishonestly.
- (h) The guests have come have they.
- (i) She is looking brightly.
- (j) When does the train to Kolkata leave.

2. Rewrite any TEN of the following sentences making corrections. (10 × 1 = 10)

- (a) I like you. Do you like?
- (b) Jay thinks Harish is boring. He doesn't like he.
- (c) The traffic is not regular, any regulation.
- (d) Your camera is better than he.
- (e) He always get up late.
- (f) He always tired.
- (g) She never ate break fast.

Turn Over

- (h) Their bag are red.
- (i) How elder he is?
- (j) Paul is a doctors.
- (k) I eat dinner.
- (l) He teach small children.
- (m) The class is a big.
- (n) There is no chairs.
- (o) I like food who tastes good.

3. Fill in the blanks with articles and prepositions : (5 × 2 = 10)

My parents live in _____ small house. _____ house has only one garage but they have two cars. _____ Maruti 800 and _____ fiat padmini _____ Maruti 800 is quite new and fiat padmini is older.

4. Explain any TEN of the following : (10 × 2 = 20)

- (a) Judiciary.
- (b) Constitution.
- (c) Plaintiff.
- (d) Plaint.
- (e) Counsel.
- (f) Crime.
- (g) Accused.
- (h) Defacto.
- (i) Writs.
- (j) Tort.
- (k) Offence.
- (l) Contract.
- (m) Minor.
- (n) Sessions court.

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years

- (o) Appeal.
- (p) State.
- (q) Sovereignty.
- (r) Preamble.
- (s) Rights.
- (t) Judgement.

5. Give synonyms for the following : (5 × 1 = 5)

- (a) Possession.
- (b) Illegal.
- (c) Kidnap.
- (d) Dejure.
- (e) Pronouncement.

6. Give antonyms for the following : (5 × 1 = 5)

- (a) Convicted.
- (b) Prospective.
- (c) Valid.
- (d) Wrong.
- (e) Criminal.

7. Use the following pairs of words in sentences of your own : (5 × 1 = 5)

- (a) Right – write.
- (b) Know – no.
- (c) Two – too.
- (d) Piece – peace.
- (e) Hear – here.

8. Translate the following into regional language : (1 × 10 = 10)

Mr. Joshi is very rich. He goes out every night to a restaurant. He is very fat because he does not like exercise much. The doctor advised him to go to gym. He started going to gym, and became healthy. He believed in 'Health is wealth'.

Turn Over
SRL-48101

9. Write a letter to the Registrar of the university for getting permission to take vehicle for Legal Aid camp in a near by village. (1 × 15 = 15)
10. Read the passage and answer the following questions : (5 × 2 = 10)

The environment protection Act was passed in the year 1986 after the incident of Bhopal gas disaster in 1984. Many people died and many people suffered with incurable diseases. This Act is considered to be comprehensive legislation to protect all the living organisms, fauna and flora. The Machinery which was established under the Act follows different procedures for abateing pollution. As environment includes everything around us this Act is considered as comprehensive.

- (a) Define environment
 - (b) When did Bhopal gas disaster taken place
 - (c) When was environment protection Act passed
 - (d) Is this Act comprehensive. Why?
 - (e) Whether this Act is sufficient to abate pollution
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MODEL QUESTION PAPER
SRL-48102

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER, 2015.

FIRST SEMESTER

5 YEARS B.A. LL.B.

(Regular/Supplementary)

Paper – II : POLITICAL SCIENCE – I

(Non CBCS for Affil. Clg)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART – A

Answer any SIX questions.

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. State.
2. Government.
3. Totalitarian state.
4. Unitary.
5. Participation.
6. U.K.
7. Liberalism.
8. Socialism.
9. Constitution.

PART – B

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Explain the nature of state and state as conceived by different schools of thought.
11. Explain the concept of legal and political sovereignty.
12. Discuss and define Government and forms of government.
13. Explain the doctrine of separation of powers.

Turn Over

PART – C

Answer any TWO questions. (2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. Explain the concept of Socialism and Marxism.
 15. Examine the Indian concept of Independence of Judiciary. Whether Indian Judiciary is independent.
 16. Discuss the concept of people's participation and representation in the state.
 17. Discuss the differences between parliamentary and presidential forms of Government with examples.
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MODEL QUESTION PAPER
SRL-48103

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER, 2015.

FIRST SEMESTER

5 YEARS B.A.L.L.B.

(Regular/Supplementary)

Paper – III : SOCIOLOGY – I
(Non CBCS for Affil. Clg)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART – A

Answer any SIX questions. (6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each carries 4 marks.

1. Status.
2. Values.
3. Institutions.
4. Kinship.
5. Class.
6. Change.
7. Law.
8. Caste.
9. Marriage.

PART – B

Answer any TWO questions. (2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each carries 18 marks.

10. Explain the concept of sociology and the comparison with law and other social sciences.
11. Discuss the various theories of sociology.

Turn Over

12. Explain how the educational institutions can bring a social change as a part of social institutions.
13. Explain caste and class as a means of social stratification.

PART – C

Answer any TWO questions. (2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each carries 20 marks.

14. Explain how family forms the basic unit of society and how family can bring social change as a form of social institution.
15. Explain the ways in which sociology is useful in legal profession.
16. Discuss the basic concepts of sociology.
17. Explain coercion and conflict as a part of society for social change.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
SRL-48104

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER, 2015.

FIRST SEMESTER

5 YEARS B.A. LL.B.

(Regular/Supplementary)

Paper – IV : LAW OF CONTRACT

(Non CBCS for Affil. Clg)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART – A

Answer any SIX questions.

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Minor.
2. Free consent.
3. Duress.
4. Coersion.
5. Public policy.
6. Uncertain agreements.
7. Void agreements.
8. Damages.
9. Alteration.

PART – B

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Define contract and essentials for a valid contract.
11. Explain the kinds of valid consideration and doctrine of privity of contract.
12. Discuss the remedies available for breach of contracts.
13. Explain specific relief and when specific performance of contract arises.

PART – C

Answer any TWO questions. (2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. A minor enters into a contract to sell his share in the ancestral property. He receives the agreement money also. Advise the buyer about minor's contract.
 15. 'A' a person enters into a contract to give his house to X if he marries his daughter and enters into an agreement in this regard. Later the daughter dies. Then X compels A to sell the house. Discuss.
 16. X who is insane gives the property deeds to Y. Y gets the signature of X in the documents where it is shown that the documents have been transferred in Y's name by X. Is it valid.
 17. A sells the land of B. But B has mortgaged the land deeds to C and gives duplicates to A. As he is indebted to A for an amount of 1 crore. Explain.
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SEMESTER - II

PAPER - V : ENGLISH LITERATURE

(A) VOCABULARY

1. Foreign words and phrases (important Latin and English affixes)
2. Certain set expressions and phrases
3. one-word substitution
4. Words often confused

(B) COMPREHENSION SKILLS

1. Common Logical Fallacies
2. Comprehension of Legal Texts

(C) COMPOSITION SKILLS

1. Use of cohesive devices (Legal drafting)
2. Precis-Writing, Summarising and briefing
3. Brief-Writing and drafting of reports
4. Essay writing on topics of legal interest
5. Varieties of sentence structure and verb patterns
6. Translation (from English to regional languages and from regional languages to English)

(D) SPEECH TRAINING

1. Reading aloud (knowledge of proper pauses)
2. Key sounds their discrimination and accent
3. Consulting a Pronouncing Dictionary
4. Rapid reading and Debating exercises

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Selected materials drawn from renowned Judgements.
2. Materials drawn from legal notices, petitions, appeals, court orders, statutes, Bills, rules etc.
3. Hindi-English Glossary, Vidhi Sahitya Prakasham, Military of Law, new delhi.
4. M.C. Chagla- Roses in December, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan,

PAPER-VI POLITICAL SCIENCE – II

- UNIT - 1** Conceptions of power, authority and legitimization.
- UNIT - 2** How does power become legitimate power or why people ought to obey the State? Examination of classical (Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau) and modern (Max Weber, Marx, Emile Durkheim) approaches to the notion of political obligation.
- UNIT - 3** Utilitarianism (both rule and act utilitarianism) as approaches to political Obligation.
- UNIT - 4** The problem of civil disobedience and political obligation, with particular reference to Gandhian and Neo-Gandhian thought.
- UNIT - 5** The problem of obedience to unjust laws.
- UNIT - 6** Why should we honour promises and contracts? (Foundations of promissory and contractual liability)
- UNIT - 7** The problem of punishment: When is use of force by state against the citizen just and justifiable? (The basis of criminal sanction)
- UNIT - 8** The contemporary crisis of legitimization

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Rajani Kothari – Democratic Policy and Social Change in India: Crisis and Opportunities (Allied Publishers) 1976.
2. Karl Lowenstein: Political Power and the Government process
3. Nisbet R.A: The sociological Tradition, 1967, Heinemann, London Part-II Chapter-4 : Authority for authority and power.
4. Bierstedt Robert: Power and Progress, 1974 (Mc Graw-Hill), New York and Delhi
5. Leiser: (Ch.12-Civil Disobedience) Liberty, Justice and Hope Burton.
6. George Lich Theim : A short History of Socialism (Fontana Collins, 1970)

PAPER – VII SOCIOLOGY – II

- UNIT - 1** The Development of Indian Society
(a) Unity and Diversity (b) Continuity and change
- UNIT - 2** Indian as a plural society: Varieties of (a) Customs and ways of life (b) Lingistic, Religious and other communities
- UNIT - 3** Major institutions of Indian Society (a) Family (b) Caste (c) Village
- UNIT - 4** Tribe and Caste in the traditional order
- UNIT - 5** Caste and Class in contemporary India
- UNIT - 6** The Backward Classes
- UNIT - 7** Trends of change in Indian Society
- UNIT - 8** Indian cultural values and development

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. T.B. Bottmore, Sociology, A guide to problems and Literature, London, Allen & Unwin , 1962
2. Peter Worsley : Introducing Sociology, Hannondsworth, Penguin Books, 1970
3. M.Haralambos: Sociology, Themes and Perspectives, Delhi, Oxford, University Press, 1980
4. N.K.Bose: The structure of Hindu Society, New Delhi, Orient Longman, 1975.
5. David G.Mandelmaum: Society in India, Bombay, Populzar, Prakasam, 1972
6. Romesh Thapper (ed) Tribe Caste and Religion in India, New Delhi, Macmillian, 1972.
7. Andre Betelle: Inequality and Social Change, Delhi, Oxford University, Press, 1972.
8. Andre Betelle: The Backward Classes and the New Social, Delhi, Oxford, University Press, 1981.

PAPER – VIII : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

- UNIT - 1 HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE** - Constitutional Developments since 1858 to 1947 Morle Minto Reform-Dyarchy-Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. Indian National Congress 1885-Various Trends of opinion-Social Reform Vs. Political Independence. Protest against British Repression. Jalianwala Baag, Rowlatt Act – Sedition Trials of Tilak, Making of India's Constitution – Concept of Constitution and Constitutionalism-Salient features-Constituent Assemble-Sovereignty, Preamble-status and its goals.
- UNIT - 2 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-Constitutional relationship, Legislative Process-Privileges, freedom of speech, practice of law-making, etc., Legislative Process-Privileges, freedom of speech, practice of law-making, etc., Prime Minister – Cabinet system – Collective responsibility-Individual responsibility, President- P.M.Relationship, Party System-Anti-defection Law, Freedom of a M.P. / M.L.A. to dissent.
- UNIT - 3 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 Indian Federalism, Sarkaria commission-Greater autonomy Vs. Central Control One party domination. Emergence of Political Federalism, Growth of Regional Parties.

- UNIT - 4 CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESSES OF ADAPTATION AND 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 – Kesavanand Bharati, Development of the Basic structure Doctrine, Constituent power of the Supreme Court, 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 Amendments. Minerva Mills and subsequent developments of the Basic Structure Doctrine, Responsibility of the Court: Activism vs. Restraint.
- UNIT - 5 SECULARISM** - Concept of Secularism – Indian Constitutional Provisions, Historical Perspective of Indian 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? Tradition in India-Equal Respect for All Religions? Minority Rights-Why? Scope-Meaning of Minority, Minority Rights to Educational Institutions
- UNIT - 6 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 Classes/ SC & ST.
- UNIT - 7 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.

- UNIT - 8 PERSONAL LIBERTY** - Rights of an accused – Double Jeopardy, Right against self-incrimination, Right against Retroactive Punishment, Right to life and Personal liberty-Meaning of Art.21. Gopalan, Right to life and Personal liberty-Meaning of Art.21. Gopalan, Personal Liberty”-Meaning – Meneka Gandhi, Sunil Batra, etc., Procedure established by law-Gopalan, Khark Singh, Procedure established by law-Due Process-Maneka Gandhi and after, Preventive Detention-Constitutional Policy Art.22, Preventive detention-Safeguards under the constitution.
- UNIT - 9 FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES** - Directive Principles – Reasons for incorporation, Directive Principles – Directions of social change a new social order, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles – Inter relationship-judicial balancing, Constitutional amendments-Arts.31A ,31B and 31C to strengthen Directive Principles, Judicial Policy towards Directive Principles from Champakam to Minerva Mills, What is “State”?-Art.12, Naresh Vs. Maharashtra – Is Judiciary “state”?
- UNIT - 10 EMERGENCY** - 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. Jabulpore, Financial Emergency.
- UNIT - 11 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.
- UNIT - 12 SERVICES UNDER THE CONSTITUTION** - Doctrine of Pleasure (Art.310), Protection against Arbitrary Dismissal, Removal, or Reduction in Rank (Art.311), Rulsiram Patel-Exceptions to Art.311.

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Constitutional Law of India – J.N.Pandey
2. Constitutional Law – Majumdar Kataria
3. Constitutional law – D.D.Basu
4. Constitutional Law – T.K.Tope
5. Constitutional Law – P.M.Bakshi

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
SRL-565201

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATION – APRIL, 2015.

SECOND SEMESTER

5 YEAR B.B.A.L.L.B./B.A.L.L.B.

(Regular/Supplementary)

Paper – V : ENGLISH LITERATURE

(Common paper for 5 YEAR B.B.A.L.L.B./B.A.L.L.B.)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART – A

Answer any SIX questions. (6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Wrong.
2. Mutual consent.
3. Dying declaration.
4. Fair trial.
5. Plaintiff.
6. Defendant.
7. Written statement.
8. Affidavit.
9. Evidence.

PART – B

Answer any TWO questions. (2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

Write an essay on :

10. Fundamental rights under Indian constitution.
11. Conditions of a valid marriage.
12. Federalism.
13. Duties of advocates towards bench.

Turn Over

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years

Answer ALL questions.

I. Substitute with one word. (5 × 2 = 10 marks)

14. A person who collects stamps.
15. A person who argues in the court.
16. A child who has no parents.
17. A married couple judicially separated.
18. A country where people form government.

II. Translate the terms into regional language. (5 × 2 = 10 marks)

19. Inheritance.
20. Democracy.
21. Constitution.
22. Secularism.
23. Parliament.

III. Use the words in sentences of your own (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

24. Jurisdiction.
 25. In ancient times.
 26. Freedom of press.
 27. English law.
 28. Stand to approach the court.
-

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
SRL-485202

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATION – APRIL, 2015.

SECOND SEMESTER

5 YEARS B.A.LLB

(Regular/Supplementary)

Paper – VI : POLITICAL SCIENCE — II

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART – A

Answer any SIX questions.

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Authority
2. Legitimation
3. Promise
4. Contract
5. Force
6. Citizen
7. Promissory liability
8. Punishment
9. Criminal sanction.

PART – B

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Explain social contract theory of Hobbes Locke and Rousseau.
11. Discuss Bentham's theory of utilitarianism.
12. Explain the foundation of contractual liability.
13. Discuss the basis of criminal sanction.

Turn Over

PART – C

Answer any TWO questions. (2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. Discuss the foundation of promissory liability.
 15. Explain the problem of civil disobedience with particular reference to Gandhian thought.
 16. Examine the modern approach to the notion of political obligation.
 17. Discuss the concept of power, authority and legitimation.
-

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

SRL-485203

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATION – APRIL, 2015.

SECOND SEMESTER

5 YEARS BA LLB

(Regular/Supplementary)

Paper – VII : SOCIOLOGY — II *

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART – A

Answer any SIX questions. (6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Society
2. Unity
3. Change
4. Tribe
5. Custom
6. Class
7. Family
8. Village
9. Community.

PART – B

Answer any TWO questions. (2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Explain the development of Indian society and the challenges faced by it in the process of development.
11. Explain caste as a major institution of Indian society.
12. Discuss how the various customs have paved way to make India a plural society.
13. Discuss the trends of change in Indian society.

Turn Over

PART – C

Answer any TWO questions. (2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. Explain village as a major institution of Indian society.
 15. Explain tribe and caste in the traditional order of the society.
 16. Explain the concept of unity and diversity in the development of Indian society.
 17. Explain the provisions of the law and constitution relating to backward classes.
-

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

SRL-565204

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATION – APRIL, 2015.

SECOND SEMESTER

5 YEAR B.B.A. LL.B/B.A. LL.B

(Regular/Supplementary)

Paper – VIII : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (INDIA)

(Common paper for 5 year B.B.A. LL.B/B.A. LL.B)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART – A

Answer any SIX questions. (6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Sovereignty.
2. Preamble.
3. Constituent assembly.
4. Cabinet system.
5. Legislative process.
6. Equality.
7. President.
8. Federalism.
9. Administrative relations.

PART – B

Answer any TWO questions. (2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Discuss the importance of preamble in interpreting the constitution.
11. Explain the methods of constitutional amendment and which provisions can be amended with ordinary procedure.
12. Explain basic structure doctrine with relevant case laws.
13. Article 14 permits reasonable classification but prohibits class legislation. Discuss.

Turn Over

PART – C

Answer any TWO questions. (2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. A woman was denied promotion although she was equally qualified and placed along with his male colleague. The employer claims that it is meant only for men. Explain the situation when the employer is government and employer is a private person.
 15. X a civil servant was removed from service by a person subordinate to the appointing authority. Discuss.
 16. A person of a private company claims that he as a citizen of India has right to enforce his fundamental rights, though it is a private company. Discuss. Whether he can enforce his F. rights.
 17. A person residing in a place X was suffering from Asthma as the place is near a brick factory. He wants to approach the court for getting an order against the industry as it is allowing the dust to go free in atmosphere. Advise.
-

SEMESTER - III

**PAPER : IX - HISTORY OF COURTS, LEGISLATURES AND
LEGAL PROFESSION IN INDIA - I**

UNIT - 1 COURTS - Administration of Justice in the Presidency Towns (1600-1773) and the Development of Courts and judicial institutions under the East India Company, Warren Hastings Plan of 1772 and the Adalat system of Courts – Reforms, made under the Plan of 1774 and re-organization in 1780, Regulating Act of 1773 – Supreme Court at Calcutta – its composition, power and functions – Failure of Court - Act of 1781 – Supreme Court vis-à-vis Mofussil Courts, Judicial measures of Lord Cornwallis 1781, 1790, 1793 progress of Adalat system under Sr. John Shore, Conflicts arising out of the dual judicial system – Tendency for amalgamation of the two systems of Courts – The Indian High Courts Act, 1911 – The Government of India Act, 1915 – High Courts under the Government of India Act, 1935 – High Courts under the Indian Constitution, Development of Rule of Law, Separation of Powers, Independence of Judiciary, Judicial Committee of Privy Council as a Court of Appeal and its Jurisdiction to hear appeals from Indian decisions – Abolition of the Jurisdiction of the Privy Council to hear appeals from Indian decisions, Court system generally under the Constitution of India.

UNIT - 2 LEGAL PROFESSION - Legal Profession in Pre-British India – Role, Training and Functions, Law Practitioners in the Mayor's Courts established under the Charter of 1726, Organisation of Legal Profession under the Charter of 1774, Legal Profession in Company's Courts, Provision for enrolment of Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys under Legal Practitioner's Act, 1853.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. T.K.Benarji, back ground to Indian Criminal Law
2. Law Commission, XIV Report 1958
3. Kailash Rai – History of Courts, Legislature & Legal Profession in India

PAPER : X - ECONOMICS- I

UNIT - 1 Concepts

- i. Economics as a Science and its relevance to Law.
- ii. Economics as a basis of Social Welfare and Social Justice
- iii. Free enterprises, Planned Economics and Mixed Economics.

UNIT - 2 General Principles Economics

- i. Demand and Supply
- ii. Market, determination of prices, business organization, perfect competition, Monopoly, monopolistic competition, oligopoly control monopolies and Prevention of economic competition.

UNIT - 3 Labour and Wages

UNIT - 4 Capital and Money

UNIT - 5 Saving, consumption, investment, theory of National Income and National Income Determination.

UNIT - 6 International comparison of development strategies and experiences theories of economic growth and problem of development, Technology and Economic growth.

UNIT - 7 Banking and Fiscal Policy

- i. Resource Mobilisation and fiscal resources; taxation.
- ii. Role of credit and Banking system, rural money market.
- iii. International Financial Institutions.
- iv. Technology and Economic Growth

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Paul Samuelson – Economics, An introductory analysis (international student Edition- Mc. Graw Hill Company seventh edition 1961.
2. Fredruthue Lewis – Theory of Economics Growth (Unwin University books 1954, 9th impression 1970)
3. Mc.Councell, Cambell – R. Economics (New York-Mc.Glaw Hill Book Company 1981)
4. Lipsey and stiner Economics (New York he per and Row 1981).

PAPER: XI - POLITICAL SCIENCE – III
(International Relations & Organization)

(The course is rather introductory. Its methods are descriptive and analytical. A course based on a more complex method may be taught, if so desired, at an advanced stage of the LL.B.Course)

The SUBJECT is divisible into two major parts:

PART - I International Relations and

PART - II International Organization.

PART - I International Relations

The world community; sovereign states, transnational political parties, and transnational non-official organizations such as the churches, multinational corporations, scientific, cultural and other organizations. Components of national power; population, geography, resources, economic organization, technology and military force. Limitations on national power; international morality, public opinion, international law, fear of violence and destruction, war with conventional and nuclear weapons. Major sources of conflict: East and West and North and South rivalries, territorial claims, resources, population migrations, international trade, balance of payments and protectionism.

Avoidance of war and facilitation of peaceful change: alliances and balance of power approach: collective security and disarmament, diplomacy and peaceful resolution of conflicts by negotiation, mediation, conciliation and recourse to international organization arbitration and judicial settlement; the cultural approach and the UNESCO promotion of international cooperation and the functional approach, the specialized Agencies. The case for and against world government.

PART - II International Organization.

Inter-governmental organizations and their constituent instruments; the standard pattern of organization: the annual or periodical plenary conference, the committee or council to take decisions during the period between the plenary conferences, the secretariat. The special features of the I.L.O. and International financial institutions. The United Nations and its principal organs: the relationship between the United Nations and Regional Organizations, Specialized Agencies and International Non-Governmental Organizations.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. B.S.Murthy – International relations & organization, 1991
2. Hans J.Morgenthau – Politics among nations: the struggle for power & peace 1965
3. Quincy Wright – International law & the united nations, 1960

PAPER - XII : LAW OF TORTS

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, Uncodified character – advantages and disadvantages

UNIT - 2 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 damno*, 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, industrialisation, urbanisation, specialization, occupational hazards, Objects – Prescribing standards of human conduct, redressal of wrongs by payment, of compensation, proscribing unlawful conduct by injunctions.

UNIT - 3 PRINCIPLES OF LIABILITY IN TORTS – Fault, Wrongful intent, Negligence, Liability without fault, Violation of Ethical codes, Statutory liability, Fatal Accidents Acts, Railway Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Motor Vehicles Act, Carrier Acts, Insurance Laws, Place of motive in Torts.

UNIT - 4 JUSTIFICATION IN TORT - *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 authorisation, Judicial and Quasi-judicial Acts, Parental and Quasi parental authority.

UNIT- 5 EXTINCTION OF LIABILITY IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS -
Death, Actio personalis moritur- cum persona Exceptions, Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1934, Waiver and - acquiescence, Release, Accord and satisfaction, Limitation.

UNIT - 6 STANDING - Who may sue in torts? Aggrieved individuals, Class Action, O 1 R 8, Social Action Groups, Statutes granting standing to certain persons groups, Who may not be sued? Ambassadors, Infants.

UNIT- 7 DOCTRINE OF SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY AND ITS RELEVANCE IN INDIA - Liability of State – Sovereign and non-sovereign functions, Crown Proceedings, Act of U.K. Federal Tort Claims Act of U.S.A. Constitution of India, Arts 294 and 300, Act of State.

UNIT- 8 VICAROUS 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, Defences

UNIT- 9 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.

UNIT - 10 WRONGS AFFECTING PROPERTY - Trespass to land, Trespass abinitio, Dispossession, Movable Property-Trespass to goods Detinue, conversion, Torts against Business interests – Injurious falsehood, misstatements, passing off Defences.

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years

- UNIT - 11 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 law, Professional liability due to Negligence with special reference to consumer, Protection Law.
- UNIT - 12 ABSOLUTE STRICT LIABILITY** - The Rule in Ryland v. 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, Oelam Gas Escape, Matheran Dam Burst, M.C. Mehta case, Nuclear Installations and their hazards), Defences Liability under Motor Vehicle Act, Railway Act etc.
- UNIT - 13 NUISANCE** - Definition, Essential, Types, Acts which constitute nuisance-obstructions of highways, pollution of air, water, noise, interference with light and air.
- UNIT - 14 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 abatement to nuisance.
- UNIT- 15 JUDICIAL PROCESS IN TORT** – Dilatoriness, Complicated rules of procedures and evidence, Experts in trial process, Reports of Testing labs, Court fees, Problems of access.
- UNIT - 16 COMMON LAW AND THE CONSUMER** - 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, Right to common property resources-right to pass and repass on pathways.
- UNIT - 17 PUBLIC UTILITIES IN THE STATE SECTOR** - Services by public undertakings: airways, motor transport, shipping service,

railways, electricity, water supply and communication, swdwd banks, posts and telegraphs and insurance, Financial support by the State, Accountability, Problems of mismanagement: Political interference, lack of initiative and motivation, absence of competition and evils of monopoly, Impact of work stoppage upon the consumer, Consumer participation in management.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Law of Torts – PS.Atchuthen Pillai
2. Law of Torts – Ratanlal & Dhirajlal
3. Law of Torts – R.K.Bamgia
4. Law of Torts – S.N.Shukla
5. Law of Torts – G.S.Pandey
6. Law of Torts – Durgadas Basu

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

SRL-48301

111 BA

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER, 2014.

THIRD SEMESTER

5 YEAR B.A. LL.B.

(Regular/Supplementary)

Paper – IX : HISTORY OF COURTS, LEGISLATURES AND LEGAL
PROFESSION IN INDIA – I

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART – A

Answer any SIX questions.

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Presidency towns.
2. Adalat system.
3. Cornwallis.
4. High courts.
5. Mayor's courts.
6. Advocate.
7. Privy council.
8. Constitution.
9. Dual system.

PART – B

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Discuss the administration of justice in the presidency towns.
11. Explain the warren hastings plan of 1772 and reforms in 1774.
12. Discuss the development of rule of law and separation of powers.
13. Explain the court system under the constitution of India.

Turn Over

PART – C

Answer any TWO questions. (2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. Explain the legal profession in Pre British India.
 15. Discuss the organisation of legal profession under the charter of 1774.
 16. Explain the legal profession in company's courts.
 17. Examine the provision for enrolment of advocates, vakils and attorneys under legal practitioner's Act 1853.
-

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

SRL-48302

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER, 2014.

THIRD SEMESTER

5 YEAR B.A. LL.B.

(Regular/Supplementary)

Paper – X : ECONOMICS – I

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART – A.

Answer any SIX questions.
Each question carries 4 marks.

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

- ✓1. Social welfare
- ✓2. Saving
- ✓3. Consumption
4. Banking
5. Economic growth
- ✓6. Capital
- ✓7. Money
8. Fiscal policy
- ✓9. Investment

PART – B

Answer any TWO questions.
Each question carries 18 marks.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

10. Discuss the concept of economics, whether it is a science and its relevance to law.
11. Explain economics as a basis of social welfare and social justice.
- ✓12. Explain the general principles of demand and supply.
- ✓13. Discuss the concept of labour and wages.

Turn Over

PART – C

Answer any TWO questions.

Each question carries 20 marks. (2 × 20 = 40 marks)

14. Explain the interrelation of technology and economic growth.
 - ✓ 15. Examine the role of credit and banking system.
 16. Explain in brief in international financial institutions.
 - ✓ 17. Explain the international comparison of development strategies for economic growth.
-

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

SRL-48303

5 Year LL.B DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY, 2014.

Third Semester

LAW

(Regular and Supplementary)

Paper XI: POLITICAL SCIENCE — III

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART – A

Answer any SIX questions.

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Population
2. Resources
3. Migration
4. Balance of payments
5. Public opinion
6. ILO
7. UNESCO
8. Regional organisation
9. Mediation.

PART – B

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Explain the special features of I.L.O on international labour management policies.
11. Explain the relationship between the united nations and Regional organisations.
12. Discuss arguments for and against world government.
13. Discuss the major sources of conflict.

Turn Over

PART – C

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. Explain intergovernmental and their constituent instruments.
 15. Examine the methods of peaceful resolution of conflicts.
 16. Explain the components of national power.
 17. Examine the cultural approach of UNESCO.
-

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

SRL-48304

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER, 2014.

THIRD SEMESTER

5 YEAR B.A. LL.B.

(Regular/Supplementary)

Paper – XII : LAW OF TORTS INCLUDING M.V. ACCIDENT AND
CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART – A

Answer any SIX questions. (6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Courts in England.
2. Wrongful intent.
3. Motor vehicles act.
4. Volenti non fit Injuria.
5. Act of god.
6. Carrier Acts.
7. Motive in torts.
8. Statutory liability.
9. Railway Act.

PART – B

Answer any TWO questions. (2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Explain the evolution of Law of Torts and its development by courts in England.
11. Examine the definition, the nature and scope of Law of Torts.
12. Discuss the Justification in Torts.
13. Explain the definition, essential and types of nuisance.

Turn Over

PART – C

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. A person who is a doctor operated on X and due to negligence of the doctor the patient dies. Discuss medical negligence.
 15. A person who is having a shop; sells Ginger beer, the consumer saws a snail and complains. A defends he is not manufacturer and the responsibility is only manufacturer. Discuss.
 16. A constructs a reservoir. Because of heavy rains it collapses and the whole water damages the coal mines of B the neighbour. A defends that he was not the constructor but it was independent constructor who has constructed it. Explain.
 17. A poisonous gas escapes from a factory and injures the neighbours who are staying around the factory. The residents want to approach the court for claiming damages. Advise.
-

SEMESTER - IV

**PAPER XIII - HISTORY OF COURTS, LEGISLATURES AND
LEGAL PROFESSION IN INDIA – II**

UNIT - 1 LEGSLATURE - Legislative authority of the East India Company under the Charter of Queen Elizabeth, 1601, Changes under Regulating Act, 1773 – Act of 1781, Recognition of the powers of the Governor and Council to make Regulations by the British Parliament, Act of 1813 and the extension of the legislative power conferred on all the three Councils and subjection of the same to greater control, Act of 1883 – Establishment of Legislature of an All-India Character in 1834, The Indian Councils Act, 1861 Central Legislative Council and its Composition, powers and functions power conferred on the Governor, Government of India Act of 1909-Government of India Act, 1919 – Setting up of bicameral system of legislature at the centre in place of the Imperial Council consisting of one House, Government of India Act of 1909 – Government of India Act, 1919 – Setting up of bicameral system of legislature at the centre in place of the Imperial Council consisting one House, Legislative Councils in the provinces, powers and functions of the same, Law Reform and the Law Commissions.

UNIT - 2 LEGAL PROFESSION - High Courts Under the Act of 1861 and provision for the enrolment of the Advocates under the Letters Patent issued Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 - Report of the Indian Bar Committee, 1923, The Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 – The All India Bar Committee, 1951, The Advocates Act, 1961, Development of Legal Education, History of Law Reporting in India.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Kailash Rai – History of courts, legislature & legal profession in India.

PAPER: XIV - ECONOMICS - II

UNIT - 1 INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN ECONOMY

- a) Trends in population growth
- b) Estimates of National Income in India
- c) Post-Independence economic policies in India.

UNIT - 2 POVERTY AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION

- a) Trends and inter-regional variations in the incidence of rural poverty.
- b) Unemployment trends and employment generation schemes.
- c) Labour, Productivity and Wages.

UNIT - 3 THE LOGIC OF INDIA'S DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

- a) Planning Process.
- b) Priorities between agriculture and industry.
- c) Choice of technology
- d) The role of public, private and joint sectors.
- e) Large, medium and small industries.

UNIT - 4 PROBLEM OF CONTROLLING ECONOMIC CONCENTRATION

- a) Regulation of the Private Corporate Sector (Controls, License, Quotas).
- b) Anti-monopolies and Restrictive Practices ; Regulation;
- c) Deficit Financing.
- d) Pricing
- e) Labour Relations.

UNIT - 5 FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

- a) International Investment.
- b) International Aid.
- c) International Corporations.
- d) Trends in new economic order.

UNIT - 6 EXPORT AND IMPORT POLICIES: IMPORT SUBSTITUTION AND EXPORT PROMOTION

UNIT - 7 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

- a) Basic characteristics of the economy and its transformation since Independence.
- b) Evolution of Agrarian Relations. Integrated rural development
- c) Commercialisation of Agriculture.
- d) Economics of Farm Management.
- e) Agricultural credit.

UNIT - 8 ROLE OF CAPITAL FORMATION, CREDIT AND BANKING SYSTEM.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. K.C Gopalakrishnan

Paper XV - History (N/R)

UNIT - 1 Ancient Indian cultural heritage; political legal and in the areas of religion and; philosophy. (The teacher is expected to give special emphasis on the study of village republics (with special emphasis on the study of village republics) in Ancient India, the organization of central government in ancient India ,experiments in decentralization, ancient law givers and dispute resolution systems in ancient Indian pre Islamic period)Law in relation to culture, the advent of Islam-Interaction between ancient Indian cultural heritage and Islamic culture and the emergence of synthetic Indian culture. Innovation by rulers of medieval period in the area of revenue Administration. District Administration and court system, Impact of European liberal thought on the Indian National Movement and constitutional Development in India up to 1947. Study of social reform movements in modern India and its impact on legal culture, Economic history of India during the British period.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. R.C. MaJumdar & Chopra-Main currents of Indian history.
2. A.R.Desai-Social Background of Indian nationalism, popular prakash, Bombay, 1944
3. K.K.Datta – Renaissance Nationalism and social changes in modern India.
4. Iswari Prasad – Medieval India.
5. Griffith – Impact of British rule on India.
6. Altekar – state and society in ancient India

PAPER XVI – JURISPRUDENCE

- UNIT - 1 Need to study jurisprudence** – its relationship with political and power structures and just society.
- UNIT - 2 What is a concept** - Concept, ideas and notions, what ia a theory – difference between theory, hypothesis, conjecture, opinions.
- UNIT - 3 What is a norm** - Differences between maxims, roles, principles and customary rules, Differences between primary rules and secondary rules, What is a normative system.
- UNIT - 4 Concept of law**, its difference with laws of natural sciences, social sciences, statistics, and history - Laws on obligatory.
- UNIT - 5 Why are laws obligatory** - Define and discuss the following legal concepts liability, obligation, sanction, co-ercion, compulsion, duty, estoppel, promise, dharma with case material, CONTRACTARIAN THEORIES – General-will theories and free-will theories and autonomous theories particularly positivist theories connected (development of Austin onwards: Reference to Dworkin, Rawls and Marxin terms of the doctrine of withening away of state. Including TRANSCENDENTAL THEORIES, Whom does the law obligate. Personality: people : state-with particular reference to Directive Principles of state policy : locus standing Randhir Singh, Golaknath and other relevant cases.

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years

UNIT - 6 Theories of Authority - Types of authority – legislative, judicial and customary – their binding nature, Bindingness with regard to precedent. Determination of ratio and methods of Wanbaugh, Salmond, Goodhart, Simpson's approach in Jacob's case. Also the studying factors of Llewellyn (information to be provided that there is no distinction between making and declaring, basing on Gestalt psychology. (Ref: Peter Brett).

UNIT - 7 Limits on legislative authority - Positivist view that there are no limits. Discuss with reference to Austin, Kelsen, Golaknath and D.C. Wadhwa's case, 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, Finnis, The Rationalist view that the limits are set by rational principles of justice – Discuss with reference to Kant, Rawls, The Basic Structure Doctrine- that the limits are set by the basic structure of the constitution of the law itself: any legislative contrary to the basic structure is non-law (Ref: Kesavananda Case), Define and discuss the basic legal concept of reasonableness with reference to Indian cases.

State of Madras V. V.G. Row (1952 SC 196).

Dwarka Prasad Laxmi Narayan V. State of U.P. (AIR 1954 SC 224).

Krishnachanda Arora V. Commissioner of Police (1961 3 SCR 135).

Hardhan Shah V. State of West Bengal (1975 3 SCC 198).

Maneka Gandhi V. Union of India (1978 2 SCR 621).

UNIT - 8 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 interchangeable? Can one replace another? Issue concerning the dialectics of law, Law as a means of social control, Law as Volksgeist.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Legal Theory-Dr.G.C.V.Subba Rao
2. Legal Theory-V.D.Mahajan
3. Legal Theory-M.P.Tandon
4. Legal Theory-Tripathi
5. Legal Theory-P.J.Fitzgerald
6. Jurisprudence – S.R.Myneni
7. Legal Theory – W.Friedmann
8. Legal Remedies-R.D.Royal

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
SRL-485401

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATION – APRIL/MAY, 2014.

5 YEARS LLB

FOURTH SEMESTER

(Regular and Supplementary)

**Paper – XIII : HISTORY OF COURTS LEGISLATURE AND LEGAL
PROFESSION OF INDIA — II**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART – A

Answer any SIX questions.

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. East India Company.
2. Regulating Act.
3. Law Reform.
4. Advocates Act.
5. Federal Assembly.
6. Legal Education.
7. Law Commission.
8. Bicameral Legislation.
9. Presidency Towns.

PART – B

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Explain the legislative authority of the East India Company under the charter of Queen Elizabeth.
11. Explain the role of Law Commission in enacting law in India.
12. Explain the salient features of the Advocates Act 1961.
13. Discuss the development of Legal education.

Turn Over

PART - C

Answer any TWO questions. (2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. Explain the salient features of Government of India Act – 1919.
 15. Explain the composition, powers and functions of Federal Assembly.
 16. Discuss the powers, functions and Legislative Councils in the provinces.
 17. Explain how law reforms has taken place in India.
-

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

SRL-485402

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATION – APRIL/MAY, 2014.

FOURTH SEMESTER

5 YEARS LLB

(Regular/Supplementary)

Paper – XIV : ECONOMICS — II

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART – A

Answer any SIX questions.

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. National income.
2. Pricing.
3. New economic order.
4. Agricultural credit.
5. Pricing.
6. Labour.
7. Small industries.
8. Technology.
9. Wages.

PART – B

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Explain the trends in population growth.
11. Discuss the problem of controlling economic concentration with reference to pricing.
12. Derive the basic characteristics of the economy and its transformation since independence.
13. Explain the role of capital formation.

Turn Over

PART – C

Answer any TWO questions. (2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. Explain export policies of Indian economy.
15. Explain the law relating to antimonopolies and restrictive practices.
16. Discuss the role of public sector in Indian's development.
17. Explain the post independence economic policies and the emerging trends.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

SRL-485403

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATION – APRIL/MAY, 2014.

5 YEARS LLB

FOURTH SEMESTER

(Regular / Supplementary)

Paper – XV : HISTORY

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART – A

Answer any SIX questions. (6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Heritage
2. British
3. Court system
4. Ancient law
5. Economic history
6. Philosophy
7. Pre Islamic
8. Indian culture
9. Social reform.

PART – B

Answer any TWO questions. (2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Explain the role of village republics in ancient India.
11. Discuss the dispute resolution system in Pre Islamic period.
12. Describe the Innovative practices of medieval period in the area of Revenue administration.
13. Describe the economic history of India during the British period.

PART – C

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. Discuss the constitutional development in India upto 1947.
 15. Discuss the social reform movements in Modern India and its Impact on Legal Culture.
 16. Explain the impact of European Liberal thought on the Indian National movement.
 17. Discuss the interaction of Indian Culture and Islamic culture at the advent of Islam in India.
-

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

SRL-485404

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATION – APRIL/MAY, 2014.

FOURTH SEMESTER

5 YEARS LL.B.

(Regular/Supplementary)

Paper – XVI : JURISPRUDENCE

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART – A

Answer any SIX questions.

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Concept.
2. Norm.
3. Co-ersion.
4. Estoppel.
5. Rawls.
6. Authority.
7. Positivist view.
8. Golaknath.
9. Aquinas.

PART – B

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Explain the need, scope for the study of Jurisprudence and its relationship with just society.
11. Briefly discuss the free will theory and who are the propounders.
12. Discuss the types of authority and their binding nature.
13. Define and discuss the basic legal concept of reasonableness with reference to Indian cases.

PART – C

Answer any TWO questions. (2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. X a person wants to go abroad but his pass port was seized in the Airport without assigning any reason. The person claims that his fundamental right to movement has been curtailed. Advise.
 15. The parliament of a country wanted to change some of the provisions of its constitution. When it was challenged the S.C said that basic structure cannot be touched. Explain the constitutional principles involved.
 16. X and Y has live in relation. Y claims maintenance from X when they were separated X claims that it is not a marriage relation and so no divorce and so no maintenance. But Y claims that it may be immoral but not illegal. Explain in the context of jurisprudential concept.
 17. X company rejects to pay the salaries and allowances to its employees. It claims that employees cannot claim as a fundamental right. Discuss the rights of the employees.
-

SEMESTER-V

Paper XVII - BANKING LAWS INCLUDING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT

- UNIT - 1 Introduction - Banking:** definition- common law and statutory, Commercial banks: functions, Essential functions, Agency services, General utility services, International trading service, Information services, Emergence of multi functional dimensions, Systems of Banking: Unit banking, branch banking, banking, Banking companies in India.
- UNIT - 2 Banks and Customers - Customer:** meaning, Legal character of banker- customer, relationship, Rights and obligations of banks, Right of set-off, Banker's lien, Right to charge interest and commission, Obligation to honour customers' cheques, Duty of confidentiality, Nature and justification of the duty, Exentions to the duty, Garnishee order, Accounts of customers, Current Accounts, Deposit Accounts, Joint Accounts, Trust Accounts, Special types of customers:- Lunatics, minors, agents, executors, partnership firms and companies.
- UNIT - 3 Control over Banks - Control** by Government and its agencies - Need for elimination of systemic risk, avoidance money laundering, Consumer protection, promotion of fair competition. On management, On account and audit, On money lending, Reorganization and reconstruction, On suspension and winding up, Control by Ombudsman, RBI.
- UNIT - 4 Control Banking Theory and the RBI** - Evolution of Central Banks, Characteristics and functions of central banks, Central bank as banker and adviser of the State, Central bank as banker's bank, The Reserve Bank of India as central bank in India, Objectives and organizational structure, Functions, Regulations of the monetary system, Monopoly of note issue, Credit control, Determination of bank rate policy, Open market operations, Banker to government, Control over Non-banking

financial institutions, Economic and statistical research, Control and supervision of other banks.

UNIT - 5 Lending by Banks - Principles of good lending, Securities for bank advances – Pledge, mortgage, charge, goods or documents of title to goods, life insurance policies as security Law 147, debentures as security, guarantees as security - contract of guarantee and contract of indemnity, kinds of guarantees: specific & continuing, surety's rights and liabilities, Repayment - Interest: Rule against penalties, Default and Recovery - Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993, Establishment of; debt recovery tribunals- constitution and functioning.

UNIT - 6 Merchant Banking - Merchant Banking in India, SEBI (Merchant Bankers) Regulations, 1992.

UNIT - 7 Letter of Credit and Demand Guarantee - Letter of Credit - Basic features, Parties to a letter of credit, Fundamental principles, Demand Guarantee - Legal character, Distinction between irrevocable letter of credit and demand.

UNIT - 8 Law Relating to Negotiable Instruments - Negotiable instruments Kinds, Holder and Holder in due course, Negotiation, Presentment, Discharge from liability, Dishonor, Civil liability, Liability, procedure for prosecution: extent of penalty, The Paying Banker, Duty to honour customers' cheques, Conditions, Exceptions to the duty to honour cheques, Money paid by mistake, The Collecting Banker - Liability for conversion, Duties, Good faith and statutory protection to the collecting banker.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. M.S.Parthasarathy (Ed), Kharganvala on the negotiable instrument Act (1998)
2. Buterworth, New Delhi.
3. M.L'Tannen, Tannen's Banking Law and Practice in India, (2000) India Law House, New Delhi

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years

4. S.N'Gupta, The Banking Law in Theory and Practice, (1999) Universal, New Delhi
5. G.S.N.Tripathi (Ed.), Sethi's Commentaries on Banking Regulation Act 1949 and Allied Banking Laws (2000) Law publishers, Allahabad.
6. Bashyam and Adiga, the Negotiable Instruments Act (1997) Bharath Law House, New Delhi.
7. S.N.Gupta, Banks and the Consumer Protection Law (2000) Universal, Delhi.
8. Mukherjee. T.K., Banking Law and Practice (1999), universal, Delhi.
9. Law of Banking – Dr.S.R.Myneni

PAPER XVIII - SPECIAL CONTRACTS

- UNIT - 1 Indemnity and Guarantee** (Sec. 134,127), Indian contract Act, 1872, Contract of Indemnity- Definition - Rights of Indemnity holder - Liability of the Indemnifier, Contract of Guarantee – Definition - 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 and (Sec. 148-181 of Indian contract act. 1872).
- UNIT - 2 BAILMENT-** Definition, Essential requisites of Bailment, Kinds of Bailment, Rights and Duties of Bailer and Bailee, Termination of Bailment, Pledge - Definition - Rights and duties of Pawnor and Pawnee - Pledge by Non Owners.
- UNIT - 3 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.
- UNIT - 4 Contract of Sale of goods (The Indian Sale of Good Act, 1920)-** 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.

UNIT - 5 Contracts of Partnership (The Indian Partnership Act, 1932)-
Definition and nature of - Partnership, Formation of Partnership, Test of Partnership, Partnership and other- association, 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 partner, Kinds of partners, Minor as partner, Reconstitution of a firm, Dissolution of firm.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Law of Contract 1 & 2 – Dr. G.c.v. Subba Rao
2. Law of Contract – Dr. Avtar Singh
3. Law of Contract Venkateswara Iyer
4. Law of Contract – S.K.Kapoor
5. Law of Contract – N.Krishna Nair
6. Law of Contract – H.S.Pathak

PAPER XIX : LAW OF CRIMES (IPC)

UNIT - 1 GENERAL - Conception of Crime, State's power to determine acts or omissions as crimes, State's responsibility to detect , control and punish crime, Distinction between crime and other wrongs, Pre-colonial notions of crime as reflected in Hindu, Muslim and Tribal law, The colonial reception-Maculæ's Draft based essentially on British notions, IPC a reflection of different social and moral values, Applicability of I.P.C, Territorial, Personal, Salient Features of the I.P.C.

UNIT - 2 ELEMENTS OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY - Author of Crime – natural person and a fit subject for punishment, companies and corporations, Men's rea-Evil intention, Importance of men's rea,

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years

Recent Trends to fix liability without men's rea in certain socio-economic offences, An act in furtherance of guilty intent, An omission as specifically includes in the code Injury to another.

UNIT - 3 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, Basic of liability, Criminal conspiracy, Rioting as a specific offence.

UNIT - 4 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, equivocality and social danger Impossible attempt.

UNIT - 5 FACTORS NEGATING GUILTY INTENTION - Mental incapacity – Minority - Insanity-impairment of cognitive facilities, emotional imbalances - Medical and legal insanity, Intoxication-involuntary, Private Defence – justification and limits - When private defence extends to causing of death protect body and property, Necessity, Mistake of fact.

UNIT - 6 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

UNIT - 7 SPECIFIC OFFENCES 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 – Euthanasia - Death caused of person other than the person intended - Miscarriage with or without consent, Rash and negligent act causing death, Hurt – grievous and simple, Assault and criminal force, Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinements-kidnapping from lawful guardianship and from outside India, Abduction.

UNIT - 8 OFFENCES AGAINST WOMEN - Insulting the modesty of a woman, Assault or criminal force with intent to outrage the modesty of a woman, 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 forceher to illicit intercourse, Buying a minor for purposes of prostitution, Rape - Custodial rape - Marital rape, Cruelty by husband or relatives of the husbandm, Common law remedies to protect against obscebcce/indecent depiction of women.

UNIT - 9 OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY- Theft, Cheating, Extortion, Robbery and Dacoity, Mischief, Criminal misappropriation and criminal Breach of Trust.

UNIT - 10 OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS - Public servant taking gratification of other than legal remuneration, Public servant induced by illegal or corrupt means to do or not to do an act, Public servant obtaining valuable thing without consideration in connection with official functions, Public servant framing incorrect document without intent to cause injury, Unlawful buying or bidding by public servant, Special legislation dealing with prevention of corruption-prevention of corruption Act, objective and scope.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Indian Penal Code - Ratanlal & Dhirajlal
2. Indian Penal Code – R.N. Saxena
3. Law of Crimes – K.D.Gaur
4. Indian Penal Code – S.R Myneni

PAPER XX

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW (INCLUDING LAWS FOR WILDLIFE, AND OTHER LIVING CREATURES INCLUDING ANIMAL WELFARE)

UNIT - 1 THE MEANING OF 'ENVIRONMENT' AND 'POLLUTION' -
Definition - As defined in the Environment protection Act: 1986 Section 2(a). "Pollution" as defined in the same Act. Section 2(b) (c) (d) (e); and in the Water (prevention and control of pollution) Act. 1974. 'Forests', as defined in the Indian Forest Act, 1927, and the Forest conservation Act, 1980. The intended meaning of environment in the constitution, Articles 15 (2) (b), 24, 39(a), (b), (c), (e), (f), 47, 48 A, 49, Causative factors of pollution.

UNIT - 2 SUBJECT MATTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS:

UNIT - 3 TYPES AND FUNCTIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS -
Primary Protective Laws, For human-beings , laws pertaining to - a) Water , b) Air , C)Noise , d) Nuclear Radiation, e) Toxic Substances - For non-human beings - Laws pertaining to - a) Wild-life, b) Marine life, c) Forests, d) Minor forests, e) Restrictions on trade, Primary Planning Laws - For production - laws pertaining to : a) Land Use, b) Irrigation, c) Industries, d) Mining ,e) Grazing –Land , f) Catchment areas, g)Wet land h) Estuaries - For distribution - laws pertaining to - a) Land ceiling, b) Town Planning/zoning , c) Slums ,d)Housing , e) Recreational areas, f)Parks, g) Sanctuaries, h)Biospheres.

UNIT - 4 SECONDARY LAWS - Pertaining to the administration and functioning of pollution control Boards; Water-Boards ; the Factories Acts, Forests Act, Land Reform and Development Acts, Industries Act, etc., Laws relating to the administration within the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Laws relating to the collection , dissemination and publication of data by the Boards or Ministry, concerning a) hazardous material, b)endangering

industries, c) levels of pollution ; and d) types of safety measures available and implemented, Laws relating to the role of the lower courts (including the forest courts).

UNIT- 5 TERRITORY LAWS - Constitutional provisions concerning inter-state relations that concern acquisition regulation and distribution of natural resources, (Water, Forests, Mines, and Oil). (With special emphasis on Articles 14, 19, 31-A, 31-B, 31-C, 39 (b), (c); Union List: 6,52,56,57. State list: 17,18,21,23. Concurrent lists: 17,17-A,17-B,18,20 and the Ninth Schedule, Constitutional Provisions -The constitution of India Articles : 14,15,2(b),19(e), 21, 31-c, 32, 38, 39, 42, 47, 48-A, 49, 51, 51-A(g).

UNIT - 6 INTERNATIONAL PARAMETERS OF ENVIRONMENT - Stakholm Declaration and its impact , Reo Summit , United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), State responsibility for Environmental Pollution, North South Perspective.

UNIT - 7 LEGAL STRATEGIES REGULATION - Deterrence through Criminal Liability , Strict Liability, Absolute Liability and Vicarious Liability, Principles of calculating penalties and economic sanctions against offenders, Principles and methods of standardization. Environmental impact assessment-Cost Benefit Analysis, Managerial, Principles of tortuous liability, Estoppel, Strategies of incentives, through non-taxation, deductions, etc. - Methods of recovery through insurances, sureties, bonds, etc, - Creation of Environmental Fund, Environmental Courts / Tribunals.

UNIT - 8 RIGHTS IN COMMON LAW - Basis of occupancy, usufruct and group or collective rights of indigenous communities in natural and international laws.

UNIT - 9 NATURAL RIGHTS THEORIES AND ITS ADVOCACY IN ENVIRONMENT RELATED ISSUES - Right to life, Right to livelihood, Right to reside, Right to development, The rights of future generations.

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years ---

UNIT - 10 MULTINATIONAL CORPORATE LIABILITIES - In the legal responsibilities of multinational funding agencies.

UNIT - 11 JUDICIAL ACTIVISM AND ENVIRONMENT.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Environmental Law – Dr. H.N. Tiwari
2. Environmental Law – Dr. G.S.Karakara
3. Environmental Law – Dr. Maheswara Swamy

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
SRL-48501

5 Year LL.B. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY, 2014.

LAW

FIFTH SEMESTER

(Regular and Supplementary)

Paper – XVII

BANKING LAW INCLUDING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART – A

Answer any SIX questions.

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Agency.
2. Customer.
3. R.B.I.
4. Pledge.
5. Charge.
6. Mortgage.
7. Title of goods.
8. Credit control.
9. Central Bank.

PART – B

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Define Banking Under Common Law and statutory Law and explain the functions of Commercial Banks.
11. Discuss the legal character of banker and customer relationship.
12. Explain the evolution of Central Banks and its characteristics and functions.
13. Discuss the principles of good lending by banks.

Turn Over

PART - C

Answer any TWO questions. (2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. Discuss in detail open market operations.
 15. Discuss the process of the working of banks and law involved.
 16. X rejects to serve Y when he comes to bank as the customer for a General Utility service. Advise Y.
 17. X gives his neighbour a bank employee one lakh rupees to be deposited in the bank. The neighbour misappropriates the amount. 'X' approaches you for advice. Decide.
-

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

SRL-48502

5 YEAR L.L.B DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY, 2014.

FIFTH SEMESTER

LAW

Paper – XVIII : SPECIAL CONTRACTS

(Regular and Supplementary)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART – A

Answer any SIX questions.

Each question carries 4 marks.

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

1. Indemnifier
2. Guarantee.
3. Surety.
4. Bailment.
5. Pledge.
6. Pawnor.
7. Agency.
8. Sale of goods.
9. Pawnee.

PART – B

Answer any TWO questions.

Each question carries 18 marks.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

10. Define contract of indemnity and contract of guarantee and their essentials.
11. Discuss the essential requisites of bailment and rights and duties of bailor and bailee.
12. Explain the contract of agency and rights and duties of an agent.
13. Discuss the essentials of sale and rights and duties of seller and buyer before and after sale.

Turn Over

PART – C

Answer any TWO questions.

Each question carries 20 marks. (2 × 20 = 40 marks)

14. A partnership firm consists of 5 partners and one of whom is a minor. Is the partnership valid.
15. A sells his house to B but the house is in possession of C. C refuses to vacate the house. Advise B.
16. A accepts to be the surety to a loan taken by B from C. suddenly A Dies can 'C' claim the amount when not paid by B.
17. An agent withdraws money from a bank. The principal authorizes him to with draw 1 lakh rupees but he draws 2 lakhs. Discuss the liability of agent.

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
SRL-48503

5 YEAR LL.B DEGREE EXAMINATIONS – JANUARY, 2014.

FIFTH SEMESTER

LAW

Paper XIX : LAW OF CRIME (IPC)

(Regular and Supplementary)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

SECTION – A

Answer any SIX questions.

Each question carries 4 marks.

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

1. Mens rea.
2. Abetment.
3. Assault.
4. Kidnapping.
5. Homicide.
6. Abduction.
7. Hurt.
8. Conspiracy.
9. Crime.

SECTION – B

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Explain crime and the essentials of crime mentioned in IPC with cases.
11. Define Kidnapping and Abduction. Bring out the distinction between two.
12. Explain Abetment and kinds of Abetment.
13. Explain culpable homicide and murder and when culpable homicide amounts to murder and exceptions.

Turn Over

SECTION – C

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. X was working with an axe and the head of the axe flew and hit Y working near by. Discuss.
 15. X conspires with Y and Z to kill 'A'. Y and Z rejects. Explain the liability of X.
 16. A misuses his official position and tries to molest a woman. Discuss the law.
 17. A prepares to kill B goes to market buys poison and mixes it with the food of B. B fortunately survives. Explain whether A is liable for a crime.
-

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

SRL-48504

5 YEAR LLB DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY, 2014.

FIFTH SEMESTER

LAW

Paper XX : ENVIRONMENTAL LAW INCLUDING LAW FOR PROTECTION
OF WILD LIFE AND OTHER LIVING CREATURES INCLUDING ANIMAL

(Regular and Supplementary)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

SECTION – A

Answer any SIX questions.

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Water.
2. Noise.
3. Nuclear radiation.
4. Land use.
5. Wet land.
6. Zoning.
7. Slums.
8. Parks.
9. Biospheres.

SECTION – B

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Explain the types and functions of environmental laws.
11. Discuss the international parameters of environment.
12. Examine the constitutional remedies available for environmental pollution cases.
13. Briefly explain the legal liabilities of multinational corporates.

Turn Over

SECTION – C

Answer any TWO questions. (2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. A person was causing disturbance to his neighbours by causing noise pollution. Advise neighbours.
 15. 'A' a state wants to start an industry in a forest area. The forest dwellers oppose it. Examine the law involved.
 16. A person was injured because of environmental emissions from a nearby industry. Examine the constitutional remedy available.
 17. A state in country X was polluting the sea waters and it was causing damage to marine environment. Discuss the remedy available to the neighbouring country.
-

SEMESTER-VI

PAPER - XXI

LEGAL LANGUAGE INCLUDING REGIONAL LANGUAGE

- UNIT - 1 USES OF THE LANGUAGE** - Three basic functions, Communicative, Expressive, Directive, Ceremonial and performative
- UNIT - 2 SENTENCE** – Declarative, Interrogative, Imperative, Exclamatory
- UNIT - 3** Reasoning, Inference, Prepositions, Questions, Commands, Exclamation, Statements, Arguments (Different types of arguments), Conclusion indicators, Premise indicators.
- UNIT - 4 DEFINITIONS** - Purposes – Increased Vocabulary – Elimination of Ambiguity, reducing vagueness, Explain theoretically, Influencing attitudes, Types of definitions – Stipulative – Lexical – Precision Theoretical – Persuasive.
- UNIT - 5 MEANING** - Various meanings of “meaning”, Differential denotative and connotative.
- UNIT - 6 LEGAL LANGUAGE** - Reasons for its special characteristics, Flexibility of Language - Syntactic ambiguity – Amphibole – Polycemy - Homonym
- UNIT - 7 FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF LEGAL WRITING** - Concision’s – Clarity – Cogency, Simplicity of structure, Attention and awareness of practical legal import of sentence, communicative skills.
- UNIT - 8 GENERAL GUIDELINES RELATING TO LEGAL WRITING** - Titles – Short straight forward – Punchy etc., Headings; Definite message to readers, avoid general headings, Uniformly brief

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years

etc., Italics – Use of Numbers, Definitions of Terms, Contractions e.g. Instead of Can't prefer cannot Use of first person, Enumeration's, Quotations, Ellipses and alternations, Citations, Footnotes, Forms and address of references, Signing off.

UNIT - 9 Generally used legal terms and explanations in Telugu / English.

UNIT - 10 The student shall be explained about reading for understanding the contents and organization of the text, Reading for details and language study, Vocabulary, understanding of source a referred law books, Journal or judicial decision may given from the passage. The Student may be asked to Identify "Legal terms" Explain those terms Use equivalent other terms Identify case law Analyze the point of law involved Precise Answer the questions put based on that passage

(Compulsory question to be answered to the examination)

UNIT - 11 **LAW – CLASSIFICATION** - Common law – Civil Law – Public Law – Private Law – Territorial law – Personal Law – Substantive Law – Procedural Law – Secular Law – Theocratic Law – Fundamental Law – Derivative Law, Meanings of law as aggregate of laws as a system as a process.

UNIT - 12 Translation of Legal forms – English to Telugu or writing legal terms of English

UNIT - 13 Translation of brief passage from English to Telugu / Comprehension, pleadings and conveyancing in Telugu / English plaint, written statement, Sale and Agreement to sell, gift, lease, Mortgage will (Essential elements of the above also to be taught).

Note Those whose mother tongue is not Telugu they may be permitted to write in English.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Legal Language – Dr. Madhubhushi Sridhar
2. Legal English, Drafting, Conveyancing & Glossary – M. Madhu
3. Legal Language & Legal Writing – Dr. Srikanta Misra
4. Legal Language & Legal Drafting – M.P. Tandon

PAPER XXII - FAMILY LAW – I

- UNIT - 1 MARRIAGE AND KINSHIP** - Evolution of the institution of marriage and family, Role of religion, rituals and practices in moulding the rules regulating marital relations, Types of family based upon : Lineage – patrilineal matrilineal; Authority structure – patriarchal and matriarchal; Location – patrilocal and matrilocal and Number of conjugal units nuclear, extended, joint and composite, Applicability of Law - Who is a Hindu - Who is a Muslim - Who is a Christian, Sources of Hindu Law, Muslim Law and Christian Law
- UNIT - 2 CUSTOMARY PRACTICES AND THE STATE** – Polygamy, Concubinage, Child marriage, Sati, Dowry, State intervention through various legal measure.
- UNIT - 3 CONVERSION AND ITS EFFECT ON FAMILY** – Marriage, Adoption, Guardianship, Succession
- UNIT - 4 MATRIMONIAL REMEDIES** - Non-judicial resolution of marital conflict problems- (a) Customary dissolution of marriage – unilateral divorce, divorce by mutual consent and other modes of dissolution , (b) Divorce under Muslim personal law-Talaq and talaq-tafweez, Judicial resolution of marital conflict problems : a general perspective of matrimonial fault theory and the principle of irretrievable breakdown of marriage, Nullity of marriage, Option of puberty, Restitution of conjugal rights, Judicial separation, Desertion : a ground for matrimonial relief, Cruelty : a ground for matrimonial relief, Adultery : a ground for matrimonial relief, Other grounds for matrimonial relief, Divorce by mutual consent under : Special Marriage Act, 1954 ; Hindu Marriage Act, 1955; Muslim Law (Khula and Mubaraat), Bars to matrimonial relief - Doctrine of strict proof - Taking advantage of one's own wrong or disability – Accessory - Connivance - Collusion - Condonation - Improper or unnecessary delay - Residuary clause-no other legal ground exists for refusing the matrimonial relief.

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years

UNIT- 5 ALIMONY AND MAINTENANCE - Maintenance of neglected wives, divorced wives, minor children, disabled children, and parents who are unable to support themselves under the code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, Alimony and maintenance as an independent remedy : a review under different personal laws, Alimony and maintenance as an ancillary relief alimony pendente lite and permanent maintenance, Maintenance of divorced Muslim women under the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce Act, 1986: a Critical review).

UNIT - 6 CHILD AND THE FAMILY – Legitimacy, Adoption, Custody, maintenance and education, Guardianship.

UNIT - 7 FAMILY AND ITS CHANGING PATTERN - New emerging trends - Attenuation of family ties - Working women and their impact on Spousal relationship. Composition of family, status, and role of women, and decision-making authority structure, Factors affecting the family : demographic, environmental, religious and legislative, Processes of social change in India : Sankritization, Westernization, Secularization, Universalization, Parochialization and modernization including industrialisation and urbanization.

UNIT - 8 ESTABLISHMENT OF FAMILY COURTS

UNIT - 9 SECURING OF A UNIFORM CIVIL CODE - Religious pluralism and its implications, Connotations of the directive contained in Article 44 of the constitution, Impediments to the formulation of the Uniform Civil Code.

REFERENCE BOOKS :

1. Family Law 1 & 2 – Dr. G.c.v.Subba Rao
2. Hindu Law – Paras Diwan
3. Hindu Law – N.H.Jhabvala
4. Mohamedan Law – Mulla's
5. Hindu Law – R.K.Agarwala
6. Muslim law – Paras Diwan
7. Mohamedan Law – Aqil Ahmed

PAPER XXIII : FAMILY LAW – II

- UNIT - 1 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 Re-union, Joint Hindu Family as a social security institution and impact of Hindu Gains of Learning Act and various tax laws on it.
- UNIT - 2 INHERITANCE –** Hindus - Historical perspective of traditional , Hindu law as a background to the study of Hindu succession Act. 1956 - Secession to property of a Hindu male dying in testate under the provisions of Hindu Succession Act.1956 - Devolution of interest in Mitakshara coparcenary with reference to the provisions of Hindu Succession Act.1956 - Succession to property of Hindu female dying in testate under the Hindu succession Act.1956 - Disqualifications relating to succession - General Rules of Succession - Marumakkattayam and aliyasantana laws governing people living in Travancore Cochin and the districts of Malabar and south Kanara
- UNIT - 3 NEW PROPERTY CONCEPTS, SUCH AS SKILL, JOB, etc., AS NEW FORMS OF PROPERTY.**
- UNIT- 4 SETTLEMENT OF SPOUSAL PROPERTY: A NEED FOR DEVELOPMENT.**

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Family Law 1 & 2 – Dr. G.c.v.Subba Rao
2. Hindu Law – Paras Diwan
3. Hindu Law – N.H.Jhabvala
4. Mohamedan Law – Mulla's
5. Hindu Law – R.K.Agarwala
6. Muslim law – Paras Diwan
7. Mohamedan Law – Aqil Ahmed

PAPER- XXIV

**PROPERTY LAWS INCLUDING TRANSFER OF
PROPERTY ACT AND EASEMENT ACT**

- UNIT - 1 Jurisprudential contours of property** - Concept and meaning of property – New property – Governmental large see, Kinds of Property – movable and immovable property – tangible and intangible property – intellectual property – copyright – patents and designs – trademarks, Private and public property – natural resources as property – privatisation of public property, Capitalist and socialist analysis of property – property in means of production, Possession and ownership as man – property relationship – finder of lost goods, Social functions of property.
- UNIT - 2 LAW RELATING TO TRANSFER OF PROPERTY** - General principles of Transfer of Property, Specific Transfers – Sale, Mortgages - Kinds of Mortgages - Simple Mortgage, Mortgage by conditional Sale – Distinguished from Sale with a condition for repurchase, Usufructuary Mortgage, English Mortgage – Distinguished from Mortgage by conditional sale, Mortgage by Deposit of title deeds – When registration is necessary, Anomalous mortgages, Systemic Constraints - When formalities are required Formalities – effect of non-registration – debt may be proved, Rights of Mortgagor - Right to redeem, Distinction between “due” and “payable”, Clog on redemption, Partial redemption, Accessions to mortgaged property and improvements, Mortgagor’s Power to lease, Rights and Liabilities of Mortgages - Right to foreclose or sale, Right to sue for Mortgage money, Accession to mortgaged property, Rights of mortgage in possession, Substituted Security, Liabilities of a mortgage in possession, Postponement of prior mortgage, Marshalling and contribution, Who may sue for redemption, Conventional subrogation - Legal Subrogation, “Redeem up and foreclose down”, Security Interests in movables, Charges, Leases, Exchange, Gifts, Actionable Claims.
- UNIT - 3 EASEMENTS** - Creation of easements, Nature and characteristics of easements, Extinction of easements, Riparian rights, Licences

UNIT 4: RECORDATION OF PROPERTY RIGHTS - Law relating to registration of documents affecting property relations – Exemptions of lease and mortgages in favour of Land Development Bank from registration, Recordation of rights in agricultural land with special reference to respective states, Investigation of title to property, Law relating to stamp Duties, of the liability of instruments to duty, Duties by whom payable, Effect of not duly stamping instruments: Examination and impounding of instruments: inadmissibility on evidence: impounding of instruments.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Transfer of Property Act – Prof.G.C.V.Subba Rao
2. Transfer of Property Act – Dr.S.N.Shukla
3. Transfer of Property Act – Dr.G.P.Tripathi
4. Transfer of Property Act – P.S.Narayana

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
SRBL-565601

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATION – APRIL/MAY, 2014.

5 YEAR B.B.A. LL.B.

SIXTH SEMESTER

(Regular/Supplementary)

Paper – XXI : LEGAL LANGUAGE INCLUDING REGIONAL LANGUAGE

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART – A

Answer any SIX questions. (6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Polycemy.
2. Offence.
3. Civil wrong.
4. Capital punishment.
5. Cogency.
6. Language.
7. Contract.
8. Sale.
9. Gift deed.

PART – B

Answer any TWO questions. (2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Explain the importance of English in legal language.
11. Discuss the various types of punishment in India.
12. Explain the fundamental principles of legal language.
13. Discuss the general guidelines relating to legal writing.

Turn Over

PART – C

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

Write in Telugu or English.

14. Draft a sale deed.
15. Write a complaint to police officer.
16. Explain the areas where the rights can be enforced.
17. Write a letter to Bank Manager about the fraud committed in your ATM Card.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
SRL-485602

5 YEAR LL.B. DEGREE EXAMINATION – APRIL/MAY, 2013.

(REGULAR AND SUPPLEMENTARY)

SIXTH SEMESTER

LAW

Paper – XXII : FAMILY LAW — I

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART – A

Answer any SIX questions. (6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Family Court.
2. Kartha of the joint family.
3. Cruelty.
4. Uniform Civil Code.
5. Dowry.
6. Mahr.
7. Dayabhaga Coparcenary.
8. Legitimacy of a Child.
9. Reunion.

PART – B

Answer any TWO questions. (2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Explain the essential conditions of a Hindu Marriage. Is child marriage valid under the Hindu Marriage Act?
11. "Is restitution of conjugal right violate fundamental right to life and personal liberty"? Examine the statement.

Turn Over

12. "An Adopted son occupies the same position as an aurasa son except in few specified instances". Elucidate.
13. Explain law relating to maintenance in respect of Muslim Women.

PART – C

Answer any TWO questions. (2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. 'A Hindu male dies surviving his wife and a minor son aged 4 years. Before death he executed a will and appointed his brother as a testamentary guardian for his minor son. Discuss the rights of the mother to act as a guardian of the person and property of the minor.
15. A Hindu husband daily takes alcoholic drinks in the house and smokes cigarettes inside the house despite the objection of his wife. The wife wants to seek divorce on the ground of cruelty. Advise the wife.
16. Mr. S.A. Sunni Muslim had four wives L, M, N and P. The first wife L had widowed sister observing iddat. Inspired by her beauty and property S married K before the expiry of iddat in Civil form. L filed a suit against S for dissolution of her marriage on the ground of desertion and failure to maintain her. Discuss the validity of the marriage and plood L's case.
17. A marriage took place between a Hindu male and a Hindu female within three months after the marriage, it was revealed that the wife was five months pregnant. The husband wants to avoid the marriage. Advise him.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
SRL-485603

5 YEAR LLB DEGREE EXAMINATION – APRIL/MAY, 2013.

SIXTH SEMESTER

(REGULAR AND SUPPLEMENTARY)

LAW

Paper – XXIII : FAMILY LAW – II

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART – A

Answer any SIX questions.

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Explain the incident of caparcenary.
2. What is an “antecedent debt”?
3. What is a notional partition?
4. Who are class - I heirs under the Hindu succession act?
5. What are the disqualifications for succession?
6. What do you understand by “spousal property”?
7. What is ancestral property?
8. Who is pious obligation?
9. What do you know about Rayabhga law relating to succession?

PART– B

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Explain the rules relating to succession to the property of a Hindu male dying interstate.
11. Discuss the powers and privileges of Karta of a joint Hindu family.
12. Discuss the nature of property rights of a women under section 14 of the Hindu succession act.
13. Explain how a partition of a Hindu Joint Family is effected? who are entitled to a share at partition?

Turn Over

PART – C

Answer any TWO questions. (2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. A, a Hindu male dies leaving behind the following heirs and the following properties.
- Heirs : (1) Wife (2) Mother (3) Father (4) Brother (5) Two sons, and (6) two daughters
- Properties : (1) Ancestral property = 30 acers
(2) Separate property = Rs. 12 lakhs.
15. A, a Hindu male, karta of a joint Hindu Family has in his possession 20 acres of ancestral property. He has a wife, one son and one daughter. He writes a will bequeathing 10 acres of this property to his son. After the death of A, the son claims the balance 10 acres on the basis of a notional petition. This leaves nothing to the daughter and wife. They want to challenge the validity of the will? Advise.
16. A, a Hindu male died leaving behind one son from his first wife and two sons from his second wife, whom he married in 1990 during the life time of his first wife. How do you distribution his say acquired property after his death?
17. A, a Female Hindu dies leaving behind her husband and her mother. She had at the time of her death 10 acres of land which she inherited from her father and Rs. 2 lakhs of bank deposits, which is her self acquired property. How does the property devolve by succession?
-

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
SRL-485604

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATIONS – APRIL/MAY, 2014.

5 YEARS LLB

SIXTH SEMESTER

(Regular and Supplementary)

**Paper – XXIV : PROPERTY LAWS INCLUDING TRANSFER OF PROPERTY
ACT AND EASEMENT ACT**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART – A

Answer any SIX questions.

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Riparian rights.
2. Simple mortgage.
3. Alienation.
4. Ownership.
5. Clog on redemption.
6. Substituted security.
7. Lease.
8. Possession.
9. Tuttle deeds.

PART – B

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Explain the doctrine of les pendens as laid down in section of T.P. Act.
11. Explain the difference between vested and contingent interest.

Turn Over

12. Explain the rights of a buyer and a seller.
13. What is an easement? How is it different from licence?

PART – C

Answer any TWO questions. (2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. A transfers his property to 'B' with a condition that after 'B' death it shall go to 'B' son who is in the womb. But B got a daughter. Decide the validity of the transfer.
15. 'A' a farmer is the owner of a field. There was a well which is the source of water to the whole field. A dividing the field into two sells one part to 'B'. Whether 'B' is entitled to use the well water which is in 'A' part.
16. 'X' buys a house from 'Y' but fails to get possession as 'Z' is residing. Z is a politician and refuses to vacate. Is there any remedy to X?
17. 'A' a Hindu who has separated from his father B sells to C three fields X, Y, Z, representing that A is authorised to transfer the same of these fields Z does not belong to A it having been retained by B on the partition but on 'B's dying A as heir obtains Z. C not having rescinded the contract of sale, requires A to deliver Z to him.

SEMESTER – VII

PAPER XXV - ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

- UNIT - 1 Evolution, Nature and scope of administrative Law** - From a laissez faire to a social welfare state, State as regulator of private interest, State as provider of services Other functions of modern state – relief, welfare, Evolution of administration as the forth branch of Government Necessity for delegation of powers on administration, Evolution of agencies and procedures for settlement of disputes between individual and administration - Regulatory agencies in the United States, Conseil d' Etate of France, Tribunalization in England and India, Relationship between constitutional Law and Administrative Law, Separation of Powers – to what extent relevant to 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.
- UNIT - 2 BUREAUCRACY IN INDIA** - Nature and organisation of civil service, Central and State, Its hierarchical character, accountability and responsiveness, Powers and functions, Attainment of developmental and social welfare goals through bureaucracy – problems and perspectives, Class character and structure, Administrative deviance – corruption, nepotism, mal-administration, Disciplinary proceedings and prosecutions under prevention of corruption Act.
- UNIT - 3 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 in decision-making, Publication of delegated legislation, Administrative directions, circulars and policy statements, Legislative control of delegated legislation - Laying procedures and their efficiency, Committees on delegated legislation – their constitution, function and effectiveness, Hearings before

legislative committees, Judicial control of Delegated Legislation
– Doctrine of ultravires, Sub-delegation of legislative powers.

UNIT - 4 JUDICIAL POWERS OF ADMINISTRATION - Need for devolution of adjudicatory authority on administration, Administrative tribunals and other adjudicating authorities their ad-hoc character – Compare administration 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 Exercise, MRTP Commission, ESI Courts, Service Tribunals, Jurisdiction of administrative tribunals and other authorities: Distinction between quasi-judicial and administrative functions and relevance of the distinction in the light of recent decisions of the Supreme Court, The right to hearing – Essentials of Hearing Process, bias (no one can be judge in his own cause) oral hearing, etc., Rules of evidence – no evidence, some evidence and substantial evidence rules, Requirements regarding reasoned decisions, The right to counsel, Institutional decisions, Administrative Appeals, Council on Tribunals and Inquiries in England, U.S. Regulatory Agencies and Administrative Procedures Act, 1946, Emerging Trends of Tribunalization in India as a means to relieve congestion in the courts and utilization of administrative expertise.

UNIT - 5 JUDICIAL CONTROL OF ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION – Preliminary - Courts as the final authority to 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, Primary Jurisdiction, Absence of rightness, Absence of rightness, Political Question, Doctrine of legitimate expectation, Methods of Judicial Review - Statutory appeals, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition, Quo-Warranto, Habeas Corpus, Declaratory Judgements and injunctions, Specific performance and civil suits for compensation, Fact-finding commissions.

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years

UNIT - 6 ADMINISTRATIVE DISCRETION - Need for administrative discretion, Administrative discretion and rule of law, Mala 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.

UNIT - 7 LIABILITY FOR WRONGS - Tortious liability : Sovereign and non-sovereign functions, Crown Proceedings Act of U.K. and Torts Claims Act of U.S., Statutory immunity, Act of state, Contractual liability of government, Government privilege in legal proceedings – state secrets. Public interest, etc., Right to information and open government, Estoppel and Waiver

UNIT - 8 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.,

UNIT - 9 INFORMAL METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES AND GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL PROCEDURES - Conciliation and mediation through social action groups, Use of Media, lobbying and public participation in policy making, Public inquiries and Commissions of inquiry, Ombudsman, Parliamentary Commissioner, Lok Pal , Lok Ayukta, Vigilance Commission, Congressional and Parliamentary Committees.

REFERENCE BOOKS :

1. Administrative Law – G.C.V.Subba Rao
2. Administrative Law- S.P.Sathe
3. Lectures on Administrative Law-M.P.Jain & S.N.Jain
4. Principles of Administrative Law – M.P.Jain
5. Administrative Law-I.P.Massey

PAPER XXVI - COMPANY LAW

UNIT - 1 MEANING OF COMPANY – VARIOUS THEORIES OF CORPORATE PERSONALITY – CREATION AND EXTINCTION OF COMPANY.

UNIT - 2 FORMS OF CORPORATE AND NON-CORPORATE ORGANISATIONS - Corporations, partnerships and other associations of persons, state corporations, government companies, public sector; small scale, co-operative, corporate and joint sectors; foreign collaboration; their-role, functions and accountability, companies and the rule of law; their civil and criminal liability, their essential characteristics.

UNIT - 3 FORMATION OF A COMPANY- Law relating to companies-public and private-companies Act, 1956 - Need of company for development formation of a company registration and incorporation, Memorandum of association – various clauses – alteration there in – doctrine of ultravires, 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.

UNIT - 4 SHAREHOLDERS AND DIRECTORS - 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 transferee – 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 – positions – appointment

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years

– 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.

UNIT - 5 DIVIDENDS, DEBENTURES, BORROWING POWERS -

Meetings – kings procedure – voting, Dividends – payment – capitalisation of bouns shares, Audit and accounts, Borrowing – powers – effects of unauthorised borrowing - Charges and mortgages – loans to other companies investments – contracts by companies, Debentures – meaning – need floating charge – kinds of debentures – shareholder and debenture holder – remedies of debenture holders, Protection of minority rights, Prevention of oppression and who can apply – when can he apply – powers of the court and of the central Government.

UNIT - 6 OTHER ALLIED ASPECTS -

Private companies – nature advantages conversion into public company foreign companies, governments companies, holding and subsidiary companies, Investigations – powers, Reconstruction and amalgamation, Defunct Companies.

UNIT - 7 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 – liability of past members – payment of liabilities – preferential payments, unclaimed dividends – winding up of unregistered company.

UNIT - 8 LAW AND MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES -

Collaboration agreements for technology transfer, Control and regulations of foreign companies taxation of foreign companies, share capital in such companies.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Lectures on Company Law – S.M.Shaw
2. Company Law- Dr.S.R.Myneni
3. Company Law- Avtar Singh

PAPER XXVII – PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

- UNIT - 1 STATES AS SUBJECTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW** - Nature of international law, Evolution of nature of 'state' as a subject of international law, Criteria of state hood, Distinction between state and Government, Recognition of 'states' and Governments, The notion of 'state' succession.
- UNIT - 2 STATES AS MAKERS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW** - Custom-creation through state practice, (a) Concept of 'State practices' creative of 'Custom', (b) Types of 'Custom', (c) Proof of 'Custom', (d) Place of customary international law in the evolution and for the future international law, **Treaties** - (a) Concept of Treaties, (b) Types of treaties. (bilateral/regional/multilateral: dispositive/non-dispositive: law – creating), (c) Authority to enter into treaties, which special reference to India and SARC, (d) Essential of a valid treaty, with special reference to juscogens, (e) State succession to treaties, with special reference to sino-India, difference on succession to 'Unequal' treaties and the SATC AND ASINA STATE PRACTICE, (f). Select problems in Treaty Interpretation, International adjudication, general principles of civilized nations and juristic Writing (publicists as acknowledged subsidiary international law creating Acts), The resolutions of the General Assembly as law creating Act, The status of specialized United Nations agencies The role of international NGOS in International law creation.
- UNIT - 3 INDIVIDUALS, NON-STATE COMMUNITIES AND PEOPLES IN INTERNATIONAL LAW** - The Traditional discourse concerning Individual as subject and object of International law, The Basic modification, post-charter, in the position of the Individual.
- UNIT - 4 EQUITABLE RESOURCE UTILIZATION AND JUST WORD ORDER** - The Traditional concepts of state jurisdiction, The Reformulation of the law of the common heritage or mankind, (a) From more Liberum to the common heritage of mankind. (b) Territorial Waters. (c) Continental shelf. (d) Sea-bed and ocean

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years

floor. (e) Special problems of Antarctica. The law of outer space (The moon Treaty, Geostationary object in outer space, problems of liability in the case of Hazards. The merging law concerning Tran boundary pollution Accidents (Chernobyl, basle and Bhopal).

UNIT - 5 NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT -

International Regime for controlling nuclear proliferation: NPT and All that, The 'Legality' of Nuclear weapons. (a) The customary law of 'Self-Defence'. (b) The Charter law of self-defence. (c) Definitions of 'Agression'. (d) Legality of use of Nuclear weapons in Hiroshima and Nagasaki with special reference to the Japanese. (e) District court decision in shimoda case. (f) The Test Ban Treaty and legality of testing (The Green peace case). (g) Nuclear weapons as weapons of Mass Destruction and the Relevance of the legality Discourse to new technology.

UNIT - 6 THE LAWS OF WAR - The outlaws of war in the united nation charter, Temperaments belli and Humanitarian law. In acts short of war, UN peace keeping forces, Regional Peace Arrangements, include law. In acts short of war.

UNIT - 7 INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS LAW - The IBRO, the IMF, The GATT, The UNCTAD, W.T.O., The UNCITRAL.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Public International Law – K.K.Bhattacharya
2. International Law – Dr.S.K.Kapoor

PAPER XXVIII - LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW

UNIT - 1 HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES ON LABOUR - Labour through the ages – slave labour – guild system – division on case basis – labour during feudal days, Colonial labour law and policy, Labour – capital conflicts : exploitation of labour profit motive, poor bargaining power, poor working conditions, unorganised labour, surplus labour, division of labour and super-specialisation,

lack of alternative employment, International labour standards and their implementation, From Laissez faire to Welfare State: transition from exploitation to protection and from contract to statute.

UNIT - 2 TRADE UNIONISM - 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, amalgamation, rights and liabilities dissolution, Legal control and protection of trade union, : registration, amalgamation, rights and liabilities dissolution, Problems : multiplicity of unions, over politicisation – intra-union and inter-union rivalry, outside leadership, closed shop and union – shop, recognition of unions.

UNIT - 3 COLLECTIVE BARGAINING - Concept of collective bargaining, International norms—conditions precedent—merits and demerits, Negotiation, Pressurization: strike and lockout, go-slow, work to rule, gherao, Structure of bargaining: plant, industry and national levels, Duration and enforcement of bipartite agreement, Reforms in law.

UNIT - 4 STATE REGULATION OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS - Theoretical foundations: social justice, labour welfare, public interest, productivity, industrial peace and development, price control, Methods of regulation, Recognition of mutual arrangements, Assistance to bipartite settlement : conciliation, voluntary arbitration, formulation of standing orders, State prescription of machinery : reference for adjudication (the political overtones), the adjudicatory mechanisms (How do they differ from courts?), Award and its binding nature, judicial review of awards, State prescription of standards inlay off, strike, lockout, retrenchment, closure and transfer of under takings, The conceptual conundrum: industry, industrial dispute, workmen, Unfair labour practices.

UNIT - 5 DISCIPLINE IN INDUSTRY: RESTRAINTS ON MANAGERIAL PREROGATIVES - Doctrine of hire and fire – history of management's prerogative, Fairness in disciplinary process, Punishment for misconduct – meaning of misconduct, The right

to know : the charge sheet, The right to defend ; domestic enquiry, notice, evidence, cross-examination, representation, unbiased inquiry officer and reasoned decision, Prenatal (Permission) and Postnatal (Approval) control during pendency of proceedings (S.33 of the I.D. Act).

UNIT - 6 REMUNERATION FOR LABOUR - Theories of wages: marginal productivity, subsistence, wages fund, supply and demand, residual claimant, standard of living, Concepts of wages (minimum wages, fair wages, living wages, need-based minimum wages), Components of Wages: dearness allowance, principle of fixation, Disparity in wages in different sectors – Need for rationalisation and national approach, Wage determining process – modes and modalities, Unilateral fixation by employer, Bilateral fixation, Conciliation, arbitration and adjudication, Wage Board and Pay Commission, Principles of wage fixation, Concept of bounds – computation of bonus, Protection of Wages: non-payment, delayed payment, unauthorised deductions – remedial measures.

UNIT - 7 HEALTH AND SAFETY - Obligations for health and safety of workmen – Legislative controls: factory, mines and plantations, Employer's liability, Workmen's Compensation, Employees' State Insurance, Liability for hazardous and inherently dangerous industries – environmental protection.

UNIT - 8 LABOUR WELFARE - Welfare provided by the employers and through bipartite agreements and by statutory prescription, Provident fund and family pension, Gratuity, Inter-state migrant workmen-regulation of employment and conditions of service, Regulation of working hours : Statutory controls, Woman and labour force, Equal Remuneration law, maternity benefits, protective provisions for women under Factories, Plantations and Mines Laws, Employment of young person: Prohibition of employment of Children, regulation of employment of young persons.

UNIT - 9 PROTECTION OF THE WEAKER SECTORS OF LABOUR -

Tribal Labour : Need for regulation, Beedi workers, Unorganised labour like domestic servants : Problems and perspectives, Bonded Labour : Socio-economic programmes for rehabilitation, Contract labour – regulation, Constitutional dimensions of labour standards.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Commentary on labour & Industrial law- Khan & Khan's
2. Labour & Industrial Laws- S.N.Misra

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

SRL-48701

5 YEAR LL.B. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY, 2014.

SEVENTH SEMESTER

LAW

(REGULAR AND SUPPLEMENTARY)

Paper – XXV : ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART – A

Answer any SIX questions.

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Scope of ad. law.
2. Delegated legislation.
3. Structure.
4. Separation of powers.
5. Social welfare state.
6. Hearing.
7. Fair trail.
8. Circulars.
9. Procedures.

PART – B

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Discuss the scope and emerging trends of administrative law.
11. Discuss the administrative bureaucracy in India.
12. Explain the constitutionality of delegated legislation, powers of exclusion, inclusion and modify.
13. Explain the need for administrative discretion and rule of law.

Turn Over

PART - C

Answer any TWO questions. (2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. 'A' a police officer arrests B under the impression that he is in possession of stolen property. B was acquitted. B claims the property which is seized by police officer but it was misappropriated. Decide.
 15. A a govt. car driver hits a child and it was injured. The parents wants to go to court to claim compensation. Decide.
 16. A a police officer in the rank of C.I. dismisses a constable. The appointing authority was D.S.P. Is the removal of constable valid?
 17. A civil servant was removed from service without giving reasonable opportunity to defend. Decide.
-

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
SRL-56702

5 YEAR B.B.A. LL.B. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY, 2014.

LAW

SEVENTH SEMESTER

Paper – XXVI : COMPANY LAW

(Regular and Supplementary)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

SECTION – A

Answer any SIX questions.

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Corporate personality.
2. Partnerships.
3. Private companies.
4. Ultravires.
5. Promoters.
6. Shares.
7. Share capital.
8. Rule of Law.
9. Registration.

SECTION – B

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Explain in brief forms of corporate and non corporate organisations and their essential characteristics.
11. Discuss Memorandum of Association and the process of alteration therein and doctrine of ultravires.
12. Explain the duties and liabilities of promoters.
13. Explain the types of winding up of a company.

Turn Over

SECTION – C

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. X Co. had no money to pay directors fees. The directors thereupon paid into company's bank account the amount remaining due on their shares and retook the amount due. Discuss.
15. X applied for 100 shares in a wrong name. The shares were allotted. Explain the liability of X under Companies Act.
16. A company was in great need of further capital. The majority representing 98 percent of the shares were to provide the capital if they could buy up 2 percent minority. Resolution was passed altering the articles whether alteration is valid.
17. A and B sold a certain business to C and agreed not to compete with him for a certain period. After some time they organised a private limited co. becoming principal shareholder and started same business. What right is available to C and company?

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
SRL-56703

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY, 2014.

5 YEAR B.B.A. LL.B.

SEVENTH SEMESTER

Paper – XXVII : PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

(Regular and Supplementary)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

SECTION – A

Answer any SIX questions.

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. State
2. Custom
3. Treaties
4. SAARC
5. Terretorial waters
6. Outer space
7. Moon treaty
8. UNO
9. Humanitarian Law.

SECTION – B

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Explain the nature of International Law and the evolution of nature of state.
11. Examine the role of International NGOs in International Law Creation.
12. Explain the reformulation of the law of the common heritage of mankind.
13. Discuss the international regime for controlling nuclear proliferation.

Turn Over

SECTION – C

Answer any TWO questions. (2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. There was a firing at the international borders between Pakistan and India, an international NGO's wanted to conciliate and mediate. Explain the role.
 15. There was bombing on Hiroshima and Nagasaki and destructed the lives of people. Examine the role played by league of Nations.
 16. There was a atmospheric pollution, due to an accident in Chernobyl. Discuss.
 17. A country polluted the waters and thereby polluting the nearby waters. Discuss.
-

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

SRL-48704

5 YEAR LL.B. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY, 2014.

SEVENTH SEMESTER

LAW

Paper – XXVIII : LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW

(Regular And Supplementary)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART – A

Answer any SIX questions.

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each questions carries 4 marks.

1. Health.
2. Wages.
3. Dearness allowance.
4. Wage fixation.
5. Right to defend.
6. State insurance.
7. Misconduct.
8. Charge sheet.
9. Bonus.

PART – B

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each questions carries 18 marks.

10. Discuss the emergence of trade unionism and the history of trade union movement in India.
11. Explain the concept of collective Bargaining and the reforms in law.
12. State how the Government regulates industrial relations.
13. Discuss how the law provides protection to workers in cases of health and safety.

Turn Over

PART – C

Answer any TWO questions. (2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each questions carries 20 marks.

14. X a person was given a disciplinary action notice. X asked for charge sheet as he is having the right to know but it was not served. Advice X.
 15. An industrial worker 'X' was given 5,000 Rs. as incentive every month which was denied to 'Y' who was carrying out the same job. Can the industry do so? Defend.
 16. A person leg was cutoff when he was working in an industry but not in his course of employment. Discuss the remedy to him.
 17. A boy of 17 Years was employed in an crackers factory; and the owner was made responsible for the injury caused to the boy because of accident. Discuss.
-

SEMESTER - VIII

PAPER XXIX: PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW

UNIT - 1 Definition of Tax and its distinction with other levies of imposition like fee, duty; cess and fine etc. General principles of taxation, objectives of taxation, distribution of tax entries under the Indian, Constitution, Doctrine of Immunity of Instrumentality. Outlines of Income Tax Act 1961. Basic concepts like, Assessment year, person, Charge of Income, Gross total income. Total income and tax liability, Agricultural Income, Casual Income. Business capital and Revenue, Residential status and tax liability, Income exempt from tax, Heads of Income – salary income from house property, profits and gains of Business and profession, capital gains and income from other sources, Clubbing provisions, Set off and carry forward of losses Deduction from gross total income, Return of Income and Assessment, Income Tax authorities and powers, Appeals and Revision, Wealth Tax Act – Chargeability Net wealth, Assets. Demand Assets, Exemptions, Central Sale Tax Act 1956 Interstate sales, Outside sale and import and export sale, Registration of Dealer, Declared goods, Tax liability, APGST Sale, Dealer, Turn Over, Tax liability, Authorities and powers, Appeal and Revision.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Law of Taxation - Taxman.
2. Law of Taxation – S.R.Myneni.
3. Systematic Approach to Income Tax – Dr.Gurish Ahuja.
4. Income Tax - Nani Palkivala.
5. Taxation Law – Kailash Rai.

PAPER XXX
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT
AND PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT

UNIT - 1 INTRODUCTION - The rationale of Criminal Procedure: the importance of Fair Trial. Constitutional Perspectives : Articles 14,

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years

20 & 21, The variety of Criminal Procedures and The organization of police, prosecutor, defense, counsel and prison authorities their duties, functions and powers, Types of Procedures – Inquisitorial & Adversary – Importance of observance of Procedure.

- UNIT - 2 PRE-TRIAL, PROCESS : ARREST** - The distinction between “Cognizable” and non-cognizable offences: relevance and adequacy problems, Steps to ensure accused’s presence at trial: warrant and Summons cases. Arrest with and without Warrant (Sections 70-73, and 41), The absconder status (Section 82, 83, 84, & 85), Rights to be informed of Grounds of arrest (Sec. 60(1),55,75), Right to be taken to Magistrate without Delay (Sec. 56, 75), Right of not being detained for more than twenty-four hours (Section 57); Article 22 (2) of the constitution of India. Right to consult legal practitioner and legal aid, Right to be examined by a medical practitioner (Section 54)
- UNIT - 3 PRE-TRIAL PROCESS: SEARCH AND SEIZURE** - Search warrant (Sections 83, 94, 97, 98) and searches without warrant (Section 103), Police search during investigation (Section 165, 166, 153), General Principles of Search (Section 100), Constitutional aspects of validity of search and seizure proceedings.
- UNIT - 4 PRE-TRIAL PROCESS: FIR** - F.I.R (Section 154), Evidentiary value of F.I.R (see Sections 145 and 157 of Evidence Act),
- UNIT - 5 PRE-TRIAL PROCESS: MAGISTERIAL POWERS TO TAKE COGNIZANCE** (Sections 195 to 199 Cr. P.C.)
- UNIT - 6 TRIAL PROCESS** - Commencement of Proceedings: (Section 200, 201,202), Dismissal of Complaints (Sections 203, 204), Bail - “Bailable “ and “Non-Bailable” offences (Sections 436, 437, 439), Cancellation of Bails (Section 437 (5)), Anticipatory Bail (Section 438), Appellate Bail Powers-suspension of sentence, (section 389)(1), 395, 437(5), General Principles concerning Bond (Sections 441-450), Constitutional Principle regarding Bail.

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years

- UNIT - 7 FAIR TRIAL** - Conception of Fair Trial, Presumption of innocence, Venue of trial (Sections 177–189)–Jurisdiction of criminal Courts, Right of Accused to know the Accusation (Section 221-224), The trial must generally be held in accused's presence (section 205,273,317), Right of Cross Examine and to offer evidence in defence, Constitutional Interpretation of Art. 21 as a right to speedy trial.
- UNIT - 8 CHARGE** - Form and Content of Charge (Section 211, 212, 216), Separate charges for distinct–offences (Sections 218, 219, 220, 221, 223).
- UNIT - 9 PRELIMINARY PLEAS TO BAR TRIAL** - Jurisdiction (Sections 26, 177-188, 461,462,479), Time Limitations: Rationale and Scope (Section 468-473), Pleas of Autrefois Acquit and Autrefois Convict (Sec. 300, 22D), Issues – Estoppel.
- UNIT - 10 TRIAL BEFORE A COURT OF SESSION** - (Procedural steps and substantive rights under Sections 226-236)
- UNIT - 11 JUDGEMENT** - Form and Content (section 354), Summary trial (sec.350), Post-Conviction orders in lieu of punishment: emerging penal policy (section 360, 361, 31), Compensation and Cost (Section 353,362, 363), Modes of providing judgement (Section 353, 362, 363)
- UNIT - 12 APPEALS & REVISION** - No appeal in certain cases (sections 372, 375, 376), The rationale of appeals, review, revisions, The multiple range of appellate remedies, Supreme Court of India (Sec. 374, 379 Art. 132,134), High Court (section 374), Sessions Court (Section 374), Special right to appeal (section 380), Governmental Appeal Against Sentencing (Sec.377,378), Judicial powers in disposal of appeals (Sec.168), Legal Aid in Appeals.
- UNIT - 13 REFORM OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE-SELECT AREAS.**
- UNIT - 14 PROBATION** - Problems and principles, Suspension of sentence.

UNIT - 15 PAROLE - Meaning of Parole, Authority granting Parole, Supervision, Conditional release.

UNIT - 16 PROCEDURES UNDER PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT.

UNIT - 17 SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN CRIMINAL MATTERS - Procedures under Juvenile Justice Act, Juvenile Justice System, Treatment and rehabilitation of Juveniles, Juvenile – Adult crimes Protection of Juvenile offenders–Legislative & Judicial role, Concept of Juvenile Delinquency.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Code of Criminal Procedure – Padala Rami Reddy
2. Code of Criminal Procedure – R.V.Kelkars
3. Code of Criminal Procedure – Ratanlal and Dhirajlal
4. Code of Criminal Procedure – Prof.S.N.Misra
5. Code of Criminal Procedure – M.P.Tandon

PAPER XXXI

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT

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 & Adversary – Importance of observance of Procedure.

UNIT - 2 SUITS - Concept of Law Suit, Order I, Parties to Suit, Order II, Frame to Suit, Order IV, Institutions 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).

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years

- UNIT - 3 PLEADINGS (Order VI)-** Material Facts, Forms of Pleadings, Condition Precedent, Presumptions of Law, Striking Out/Amendment.
- UNIT - 4 PLAINT (Order VII)** Particulars (esp. in money suits/ suits for immovable property), Showing of defendant's interest and liability, Ground of Limitation, Return of Plaintiff, Rejection of Plaintiff, Production and listing of Documents, Written Statement, Counter Claim, Set off, Framing of issues.
- UNIT - 5 APPEARANCE AND EXAMINATION –** Appearance, Ex parte procedure, Default of plaintiff, Summoning and attendance of witnesses, Examination, Admissions, Production, Impounding, Return of Documents, Hearing, Affidavit.
- UNIT - 6 ADJOURNMENTS-** Order XVII, Adjournment, Judicial Discretion and Problems arrears.
- UNIT - 7 JUDGMENT AND DECREE-** Concepts of Judgment, Decree, and Interim Orders and stay, Injunctions, Appointment of Receivers, Costs.
- UNIT - 8 EXECUTION: (Or.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).
- UNIT - 9 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, Incidental and supplementary Proceedings (Section 75-78, 94-95), Suits against Minors, persons with unsound mind, indigent persons etc, Inter pleader suits.
- UNIT - 10 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) Or. XLIII), General

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years

Provisions Relating to Appeals (Section 107-108), Appeals to the Supreme Court (Section 108).

UNIT - 11 COMMISSIONS- The Rationale of Commissions, Order XXVI, Socio-Legal Commissions of Inquiry in “Social Action” or “Public Interest” litigation.

UNIT - 12 LAW REFORM - Concept of Limitation – Why limitation, General Principles of Limitation, Extension – sufficient cause – acknowledgement, Legal disability – Condonation – When comes to an end , Limitation Act, 1963 (Excluding Schedules)

UNIT - 13 LIMITATION ACT

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Code of Civil Procedure – ALD Publications
2. Code of Civil Procedure- Oriental Publishing Company
3. Civil Procedure with Limitation Act – C.K.Takwani
4. Code of Civil Procedure – Mulla
5. Code of Civil Procedure – A.N.Saha
6. Limitation Act – B.B.Mitra

PAPER XXXII : LAW OF EVIDENCE

UNIT - 1 INTRODUCTORY - Conceptions of evidence in classical Hindu and Islamic Jurisprudence, Evidence in Customary Law Systems (non-state law), The Introduction of the British “Principles” of evidence, The Main Features of the Indian evidence Act, 1861, Other Acts which deal with Evidence (Special reference to C.P.C., Cr.P.C., Central Acts, such as Banker’s Book Evidence Act, Commercial Documents, Evidence Act, Fiscal and revenue laws etc.), Problem of Applicability of Evidence Act - Administrative, Administrative Tribunals, Industrial Tribunals, Commissions of Enquiry, Court-martial, Need for Industrial Tribunals, Commissions of Enquiry, court- martial, unfair means at examinations, arbitration, disciplinary proceedings.

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years

- UNIT - 2 CENTRAL CONCEPTIONS IN LAW OF EVIDENCE** - Facts: Section 3 definition distinction (relevant facts/facts in issue), Evidence : Oral and documentary (is “real” or “Material” Evidence, covered by this) –Primary and secondary evidence, Circumstantial evidence and Direct Evidence – Hearsay Evidence, Presumption (section 4), “Proving” and “Disproving”, Witness, Appreciation of Evidence.
- UNIT - 3 FACTS: RELEVANCY** - The doctrine of Res Gestae (Section 6,7,8), Evidence of Common Intention (section 10), The Problems of relevancy of “otherwise” Irrelevant Facts (Section 11), Relevant Facts for Proof of Custom (Section 13), Facts concerning bodies & Mental state (Section 14, 15)
- UNIT - 4 ADMISSIONS AND CONFESSIONS** - General Principles concerning Admissions (Section 17-23), Differences between “Admission” and “Confession”, The problems of non-admissibility of confessions caused by “Any inducement threat of promises” (Section 24), Inadmissibility of Confession made before a Police Officer (Section 25), Admissibility of “Custodial” confession (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”.
- UNIT - 5 DYING DECLARATIONS** - The justification for relevance on dying declarations (Sec.32), the judicial standards for appreciation of evidentiary value of dying declarations.
- UNIT - 6 OTHER STATEMENTS BY PERSONS WHO CANNOT BE CALLED AS WITNESS**- Section 33(2) to (8) : General principles, Special Problems concerning violation of women’s rights in marriage in the Law of Evidence : Section 32(6).
- UNIT - 7 RELEVANCY OF JUDGEMENTS** - General Principles (Section 40-44), Admissibility of Judgements in Civil and Criminal matters (Sec. 43), “Fraud” and “collusion” (Section 44).

- UNIT - 8 EXPERT TESTIMONY** - General Principles (Section 45-50), Who is an expert? Types of Expert Evidence, Opinion on Relationship especially proof of marriage (Section 50), The Problems of judicial defence to expert testimony.
- UNIT - 9 ORAL AND DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE** - General Principles concerning Oral Evidence (Section 59-60), General Principles concerning Documentary Evidence (Sections 67-90), General Principles regarding Exclusion of Oral by Documentary Evidence, Special Problems regarding Hearsay Evidence, Estoppel in relation to oral and documentary evidence.
- UNIT - 10 WITNESSES, EXAMINATION AND CROSS EXAMINATION** - Competency to Testify section 118), State Privilege (Section 123), Professional Privilege (Section 126, 127, 128), Approver Testimony (section 133), General Principles of Examination (Section 135-166), Leading questions (Section 141-143), Lawful Questions in Cross-examination (Section 146), Compulsion to answer questions put to witness (Section 147,153), Hostile witness (section 154), Impeaching of the standing or credit of witness (section 155).
- UNIT - 11 BURDEN OF PROOF-** The General conception of onus Probandi (Section 101), General and Special Exceptions to Onus Probandi, The justification of presumption and the doctrine of judicial notice, Justification as to presumption as to certain offences (Section 113A), Presumption as to Dowry Death (section 113-B), The Scope of the Doctrine of Judicial Notice (Section 114).
- UNIT - 12 ESTOPPEL** - What is Estoppel? Introduction as to the Rationale (section 115), Estoppel, ResJudicata and Waiver; and Presumption, Estoppels a matter of, Estoppel by Deed, Estoppel in fair.], Equitable and Promissory estoppels, Questions of corroboration (Section 156-157), Improper admission and of witness in civil and criminal cases.
- UNIT - 13 LAW REFORM** - Arising out of discussion of these areas, the class should take up issues of law reform. The sixty-Ninth Report

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years

on the Indian Evidence Act by the Law Commission of India proposes many changes. Some of these must be considered closely in this topic especially those which relate to the promotion of human rights in the administration of justice.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. The law of evidence – Batuklal.
2. The law of evidence – Ratanlal & Dhirajlal
3. The law of evidence – Dr.V.Krishnamachari

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

SRL-565801

[Total No. of Pages : 2

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATIONS - APRIL, 2016

5 YEARS BBALLB/BALLB

Eight Semester

(Regular & Supplementary)

PAPER - XXIX : Principles of Taxation Law

(Common Paper for 5 YEAR BBALLB/BALLB)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Part-A

Answer any Six questions

(6×4=24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks

1. Agricultural Income
2. Capital Asset
3. Non - Resident
4. Self - Assessment
5. Perquisite
6. Deemed Assets
7. Net Wealth
8. Declared Goods
9. VAT

Part-B

Answer any Two questions

(2×18=36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks

10. Examine the immunity of instrumentality in the field of taxation.
11. Discuss the rules to determination of residential status of an assessee.
12. Explain the concept of valuation Data in the wealth Tax Act, 1957
13. What are the authorities under the APGSTACT?

Part-C

Answer any Two questions

(2×20=40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks

14. A lawyer is presented with a purse by people who are benefited from decision in a suit argued by him. Is the amount taxable?
15. Mr. 'X' purchased one house for Rs. 10,00,000/- in 1997 - 1998 assessment year. He sold the house to Mr. 'Y' for Rs. 30,00,000/- In 2014 - 2015 assessment year compute the capital gains of Mr. 'X'.
16. Mr. 'A' a resident of Kurnool, owns a house worth Rs. 30 lakhs as per the government records. He receives a rent of Rs 1 Lakh per annum from the tenant. The taxes of Rs. 30,000/- are paid by Mr. 'A' Is Mr. 'A' liable to pay wealth - tax?
17. 'A' makes an inter - state sale of goods to an unregistered dealer. The state in which the goods are sold, the rate of sales tax is 6%. Decide the tax liability. What is the tax liability in case of a dealer registered, but does not provided Form C?

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

SRL-565802

[Total No. of Pages : 2

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATIONS - APRIL, 2016

5 YEARS BBALLB/BALLB

Eight Semester

(Regular / Supplementary)

Paper - XXX : Criminal Procedure Code

(Common Paper for 5 YEAR BBALLB/BALLB)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Part-A

Answer any Six questions

(6×4=24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks

1. Parole
2. Search and Seizure
3. Warrant cases
4. Reference
5. Fair trial
6. Juvenile delinquency
7. Charge
8. Rights of an arrested person
9. Autrefois acquit and autrefois convict.

Part-B

Answer any Two questions

(2×18=36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks

10. Is a bail matter of right or discretion? Discuss with reference to decided cases.
11. What is FIR? Explain the procedure for recording of FIR? Differentiate between FIR and complaint under Cr. P.C?
12. Who is entitled to get maintenance under a criminal procedure code and explain the powers of the court in this regard?
13. Explain the judicial approach to probation?

Part-C

Answer any Two questions

(2×20=40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks

14. X was arrested by the police and kept in illegal custody for 7 days. What are the remedies available against the police officers who kept X in illegal custody?
15. A was a professional offender known for smuggling gold since long and at the age of 35, he was arrested for smuggling gold and convicted, He appealed for probation. Discuss.
16. A abetted B to commit suicide at a place within the jurisdiction of Ananthapuramu District and sessions court. B committed suicide and died at kurnool. A residing at Tirupati which court can try A for the offence?
17. Police bring an accused in their custody to the court and requested the concerned magistrate M to record a confession that the accused is willing to make. Magistrate M sees the accused bleeding with injuries on face and hands, but without making warning, records the confession. Discuss the validity of confession with reference to law and practice.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

SRL-565803

[Total No. of Pages : 2]

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATIONS - APRIL, 2016

5 YEARS BBALLB/BALLB

Eight Semester

(Regular & Supplementary)

Paper - XXXI : Civil Procedure Code & Limitation Act.

(Common Paper for 5 YEAR BBALLB/BALLB)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Part-A

Answer any Six questions

(6×4=24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks

1. Caveat
2. Decree holder
3. Plaintiff
4. Affidavit
5. Stay of suit
6. Power of court of issue commissions
7. Non - joinder of parties
8. Return of documents
9. Appeals.

Part-B

Answer any Two questions

(2×18=36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks

10. Discuss the nature and scope of set off and counter claim.
11. Explain Resjudicata. Distinguish it from estoppel. Refer case law.
12. Explain the concept of limitation.
13. Explain parties to the suit, place of suing and cause of action in civil procedure.

Part-C

Answer any Two questions

(2×20=40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks

14. Y, a judgment - Debtor was about to sell his property and run away from the country. What should A, the decree holder do to get the decretal amount?
15. A filed a suit against B,C and D for the recovery of possession of his land. B didnot file the written statement opposing A's contention, C and D went to abroad. Can A get exparte decree? Decide.
16. A is not in a position to pay the court fee as well as advocate fee. He wants to file a suit against B for recovery of some immovable property worth 50 lakhs. Advice A to get exemption of fee.
17. A could not file on appeal against the judgement given by the subordinate court within the prescribed time limit due to serious illness. Advice A regarding condonation of delay.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

SRL-565804

[Total No. of Pages : 2

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATIONS - APRIL, 2016

5 YEARS BALLB/BALLB

Eight Semester

(Regular & Supplementary)

PAPER - XXXII : Law of Evidence

(Common Paper for 5 YEAR BALLB/BALLB)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Part-A

Answer any Six questions

(6×4=24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks

1. Relevancy
2. Res gestae
3. Privileged Communications
4. Secondary evidence
5. Estoppel
6. Expert opinion
7. Hostile witness
8. Hearsay evidence
9. Admissions

Part-B

Answer any Two questions

(2×18=36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks

10. Discuss the evidentiary value of a Dying Declaration.
11. Explain primary and secondary evidence. When is secondary evidence of a document admissible?
12. Explain the terms 'Burden of Proof', 'Onus of proof' and 'standard of proof'. What is the distinction between civil and criminal cases regarding standard of proof?
13. Explain the presumptions in case of Dowry deaths and Rape cases?

Part-C

Answer any **Two** questions

(2×20=40 marks)

Each question carries **20** marks

14. An accused is alleged to have committed the murder of his wife which was witnessed by his Son who was just a child of only 8 years at that time. He is produced in the court to give evidence. Discuss whether this evidence of child admissible, with reference to law and precedents?
15. A, who is accused of murder is in police custody, wrote a letter to the Home minister in which he confessed to having committed the murder. Is this letter admissible in evidence?
16. The question is whether X committed a crime at mumbai on certain day. The fact that on that day. X was present in a court proceeding at Hyderabad. Is this fact relevant? Refer to legal provisions and case law.
17. X and Y were married on 15th February 2009. Y gave birth to child on 16th June 2009. In 2010, X filed a divorce petition and agrees to pay maintenance to Y, but not the child. X argues that he is not the father of the child. Y proves that though they were married on 15th February 2009, they have been living together from 1st Jan 2008. Argue whether A is the father of the child.

SEMESTER - IX

**PAPER XXXIII : INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND
PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION**

- UNIT - 1 INTRODUCTION** - Difference between Construction and Interpretation, Concept and power of Interpretation - Literal Construction, Other Principles of Interpretation.
- UNIT - 2 GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF INTERPRETATION** - The primary rule: literal construction, The other main principles of interpretation, Reading words in their context: the external aspect, Reading words in context: the statutory aspect.
- UNIT - 3 THEORETICAL OR IDEOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO INTERPRETATION** - Judicial Restraint, Judicial Activism, Juristic Restraint, Juristic Activism.
- UNIT - 4 BENEFICIAL CONSTRUCTION**
- UNIT - 5 RESTRICTIVE CONSTRUCTION** - Consequences to be considered, Presumption against changes in the common law, Mens rea in statutory offences.
- UNIT - 6 CONSTRUCTION TO PREVENT EVASION OR ABUSE** - Construction to prevent evasion, Construction to prevent abuse of powers.
- UNIT - 7 PRESUMPTIONS REGARDING JURISDICTION** - Presumptions against ousting established jurisdictions, Presumptions against creating new, and enlarging established jurisdictions, How far statutes affect the Crown.
- UNIT - 8 FURTHER PRESUMPTIONS REGARDING JURISDICTION** - Territorial extent of British legislation, How far statutes conferring rights affect foreigners, Presumption against a violation of international law.

UNIT - 9 CONSTRUCTION TO AVOID COLLISION WITH OTHER PROVISIONS.

UNIT - 10 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, or permitting advantage from one's own wrong, Retrospective operation of statutes.

UNIT - 11 EXCEPTIONAL CONSTRUCTION - Modification of the language to met the intention, equitable construction, and strict construction of penal laws, Statutes encroaching on rights or imposing burdens.

UNIT - 12 SUBORDINATE PRINCIPLES - Usage and contemporaneous exposition, Construction imposed by statute, Construction of words in bonam partem, Change of language, Understanding associated words in a common sense, and the expressio unius rule, Generic words following more specific, Meaning of some particular expressions.

UNIT - 13 INTENTIONS ATTRIBUTED TO THE LEGISLATURE WHEN IT EXPRESSES NONE - Imperative and directory enactments, Absolute and qualified duties, Impossibility of compliance, Waiver, Public and private remedies.

UNIT - 14 STARE DECISIS - The Doctrine as inherited by us, Techniques of Innovation (subversion) of Stare Decisions, Supreme Court's Authority to overrule its own Decisions (e.g. The Authority Case), Advisory Jurisdiction and its import on Precedent, Prospective Overruling in India, Objections to Judicial Review as antimajoritarian.

UNIT - 15 STATUTORY INTERPRETATION AS ASPECT OF JUDICIAL PROCESS - Rules of Statutory Interpretation: their Judge Made Character, Rules of Statutory Interpretation : their Judge Made Character, Legalism and Rule of Literal Interpretation, Creativity:

Mischief and Golden Rule, Self-Discipline : Rules of construction in Fiscal and Criminal Statutes, Technicality : Rules as to necessary and implied Repeal : Rules for interpretation of codifying, consolidating and amending Statute, Values and Interpretation

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Interpretation of Statutes – M.P.Tandon
2. Principle of statutory interpretation – Wadhwa & Company Nagpur
3. Interpretation of Statutes – Vepa P.Sarathi
4. Interpretation of Statutes - Chatterjee

PAPER – XXXIV

**ARBITRATION, CONCILIATION AND ALTERNATE
DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEMS**

- UNIT - 1 JUDICIAL DISPUTE RESOLUTIONS** - Characteristics - Operating Principles - Party participation and control, Short focus on issues, Reasoned decision, Finality, Adversary Process, What course do and do not do effectively? Advantages and Disadvantages of such resolution.
- UNIT - 2 ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION** - Alternate to formal adjudication – Techniques process, Unilateral – Bilateral – triadic (Third party) Intervention, Advantages – Limitations, Negotiation, Conciliation, Distinction between arbitration – conciliation and negotiation.
- UNIT - 3 DISTINCTION BETWEEN JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT AND ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION**
- UNIT - 4 THE ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT, 1996** - Background of the Act, Efforts of United Nations commission on International Trade Law, Model Arbitration Law, and Recommendations of Law Commission of India.

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years

- UNIT - 5 ARBITRATION-** Definitions of “Arbitrary”, “Arbitrator”, Arbitration agreement”, Appointment of “Arbitrator”, Grounds for changing the arbitrator, Terminator of Arbitrator.
- UNIT - 6 PROCEEDINGS IN ARBITRAL TRIBUNALS -** Arbitral Award, Termination of proceedings, Setting aside of arbitral award, Finality and Enforcement, Appeals, Power of the High Court to make rules.
- UNIT - 7 ENFORCEMENT OF FOREIGN AWARDS-** New York and Geneva Convention Awards.
- UNIT - 8 CONCILIATION -** Meaning and Definition, Appointment of conciliators, Powers and functions of conciliations, Conciliation agreements, Conciliation Proceedings, Enforceability.
- UNIT - 9 ALTERNATE MODELS OF DISPUTE RESOLUTIONS -** Role of Panchayat, Role of Grama Sabhas, Lokpal-Lakayuka, Lok Adalats, Family Court – Counselling centers, Tribunals.
- UNIT - 10 LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY - ROLE OF N.G.O. IN DISPUTE RESOLUTIONS**

PAPER V : OPTIONAL PAPER (Taxation). (Optional paper and syllabus there for will be prescribed by the University Concerned)

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Law relating to Arbitration & A.D.R – M.K.Acharya,s
2. An Introduction to A.D.R Machanism – K.K.S.R.Murthy's
3. Law of Arbitration & Conciliation - Avtarsingh
4. Alternate Dispute Resolution - Dr.S.R.Mynani

PAPER XXXV

LAND LAWS INCLUDING TENURE AND TENANCY SYSTEM

- UNIT - 1 OWNERSHIP OF LAND – DOCTRINE OF EMINENT DOMAIN
 – DOCTRINE ESCHEAT**

- UNIT - 2 MOVEMENT OF LAW REFORMS** - Pre-Independence position – Zamindari Settlement – Ryotwari Settlement – Mahalwari System – Intermediaries Absentee Landlordism – Large holdings, Post-Independence Reforms - Abolition of Zamindaries, Laws relating to Abolition of Intermediaries.
- UNIT - 3 LAWS RELATING TO ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY AND GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL AND USE OF LAND – LAND ACQUISITION ACT OF 1894.**
- UNIT - 4 LAWS RELATING TO CEILING ON LAND HOLDINGS** - Urban land ceiling, Agricultural land ceiling.
- UNIT - 5 LAWS RELATING TO TENANCY REFORMS** - Land to the Tiller, Rent control and protection against eviction.
- UNIT - 6 LAWS RELATING ALIENATION / ASSIGNMENT IN SCHEDULED AREAS.**
- UNIT - 7 LAWS RELATING TO GRABBING**
- UNIT - 8 FOREST LAWS – CONSERVATION OF FOREST ACT**

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Land Laws in A.P –Dr.G.B.Reddy's
2. Land Laws – Veluri Raghuram's
3. Land Laws – Dr.S.R.Mynani

PAPER XXXVI
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWS
(RIGHTS & LITIGATIONS)

- UNIT - 1 INTRODUCTORY** - The meaning of Intellectual Property, Competing rationales of the legal regimes for the protection of intellectual property, The main forms of intellectual property :

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years

copy right, marks, patents, designs, The competing rationales for protection of rights in - Copy right, 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 Orgnization (WIPO) and the UNSECO.

UNIT - 2 SELECT ASPECTS OF THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT IN INDIA -

Historical evolution of the law, Meaning of Copyright, Copy right in literacy, dramatic and musical works, Copy right in Musical and works and cinematograph films, Ownership of Copyright, Assignment of Copyright, Author's Special Rights, Notion of Infringement, Criteria of infringement, Infringement of copyright by films of literary and dramatic works, Importation and Infringement, Fair Use Provisions, Video Piracy, Aspects of Copyright Justice, Remedies, especially the possibility of Anton Pillar injunctive relief in India

UNIT - 3 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY IN TRADEMARKS - The

rationale of protection of trademarks as (a) an aspect of commercial and (b) of consumer rights, Definition Conception of Trade Marks, Registration, Distinction Between Trade Mark and Property Mark , The Doctrine of Honest Concurrent User, The Doctrine of Deceptive Similarity, Passing off and infringement, Criteria of Infringement, Remedies.

UNIT - 4 THE LAW OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY : PATENTS -

Conception of Patent, Historical Overview of the patents law in India, Patentable Iventions with special reference to biotechnology products entailing creation of new forms of life, Process of obtaining a patent : application, examination, opposition, and sealing of patents : general introduction - The problem of limited locus standi to oppose, specially in relation to inventions having potential of ecological and mass disasters, Wrongfully obtaining the invention, Prior Publication or Anticipation, Obviousness and the Lack of Inventive Step, Insufficient description, Rights and obligations of a patentee -

Patents as chose in action, Duration of patent : Law and Policy consideration, Use and exercise rights, Right to secrecy, The notion of “abuse” of patent rights, Compulsory Licenses, Special Categories - Employee Invention : Law and Policy Consideration, Combination and selection Patents, International patents, Transfer of Technology, know-How and problems of self-reliant development, Biotechnology patents, Patents I Nuclear Power, Infringement, Criminal of Infringement, Onus of Proof, Modes of Infringement : The Doctrine of colourable Variation, Defences in suits of infringement, Injunctions and related remedies

UNIT - 5 CONSIDERATION OF SOME ASPECTS OF REFORM IN THE LAW OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Intellectual Property Rights & the law – Dr.G.B.Reddy's
2. Law of Intellectual Property – Dr.S.R.Mynani
3. Intellectual Property Rights – M.K.Acharya
4. Intellectual Property Rights laws in india – T.Ramappa
5. Patent law – P.Narayanan

PAPER - XXXVII INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS

Objectives of the course

The main thrust of this course shall be development of human rights (HR) law and jurisprudence at international, regional and national levels. There need not be an attempt to teach the whole gamut of international law in this course. This is because many areas of international law are taught in optional papers like international Economic Law (BCI O 01), Air and space Law (BCI O11) and Maritime Law (BCI O 15). The HR dimensions shall be discussed in other papers like Environmental Law (BCI C18), Labor Law (BCI C19) and Women and Law and law relating to child (BCI O 13A). Needless to say that this course is to be confined to deliberation of international law topics relevant to the growth of HR law and how international norms and directions are applied in the municipal law of the country.

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years

- UNIT - 1 Theoretical Foundations of Human Rights and International Law-** Basic principles: sovereign equality of states - non-intervention - non use of force- international co-operation - Peaceful settlement of disputes, Individuals as subjects of international law, State jurisdiction on terrorism, hijacking, narcotics, war crimes and crimes, Against Peace, Treatment of aliens.
- UNIT - 2 Historical development of the concept of human rights -** Human rights in Indian tradition: ancient, medieval and modern, Human rights in Western tradition, Concept of natural law, Concept of natural rights, Human rights in legal tradition: International Law and National Law’.
- UNIT - 3 UN and Human Rights -** Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) – individual and group rights , Covenant on Political and Civil Rights (1966), Covenant of economic, social and cultural rights (1966), I L O and other conventions and protocols dealing with human rights, Solidarity rights, Disarmament: threat to human rights, International HR Commission, Mandates to States, Right to development.
- UNIT - 4 Role of Regional Organizations -** European Convention, on Human Rights , American Convention on Human Rights, African Convention on Human Rights, SAARC.
- UNIT - 5 Protection Agencies and Mechanisms -** International Commission of Human Rights -. Amnesty International, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), European Commission on Human Rights/Court of Human Rights, U.N.Division of Human Rights, International Labour Organization, UNESCO, UNICEF.
- UNIT - 6 Impact and implementation of international human rights Norms in India -** Human rights norms reflected in fundamental rights in the Constitution, Directive Principles: legislative and administrative implementation of International human rights norms, Implementation of international ‘human rights norms through judicial Process.

UNIT - 7 Enforcement of Human Rights in India - . Role of courts: the Supreme Court, High courts and other courts, Statutory commissions- human rights, women's, minority and backward class

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. S.K.Varma, Public International Law (1998), Prentice-Hall, New Delhi
2. Human rights U. Chandra
3. Human Rights Watch Women's Rights Project, the Human Rights Watch Global
4. Report on Women's Human Rights (2000), Oxford
5. Human rights, SR Myneni
6. International human rights, HO Agarwal

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

SRL-49501

5 YEAR LLB DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY, 2014.

NINTH SEMESTER

LAW

Paper XXI : INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLES OF
LEGISLATION

(Regular and Supplementary)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

SECTION – A

Answer any SIX questions.

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Interpretation.
2. Judicial Activism.
3. Mens rea.
4. Common law.
5. Construction.
6. Waiver.
7. Penal laws.
8. Judicial restraint.
9. Literal construction.

SECTION – B

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Bring out the difference between construction and interpretation and the rule laid down in literal construction.
11. Explain the ideological approaches to interpretation.
12. Explain beneficial construction and restrictive construction and the consequences to be considered in restrictive construction.
13. Discuss the Statutory interpretation as aspects of judicial process.

SECTION – C

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 20 = 40 marks)

14. Explain the mischief rule and golden rule in judicial creativity.
 15. How can Mens rea presumed in statutory offences? Give illustrations.
 16. How far statutes conferring rights affect foreigners?
 17. Bring out general principles of interpretation.
- _____

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

SRL-5903

FIVE YEAR B.A.,LL.B. DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER, 2012.

NINTH SEMESTER

**Paper – XXI : ARBITRATION, CONCILIATION AND ALTERNATIVE
DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEMS**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

SECTION – A

Answer any SIX questions. (6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Conciliation.
2. Award.
3. Arbitration.
4. Lok Adalat.
5. Legal aid.
6. Umpire.
7. Negotiation.
8. Foreign award.
9. Arbitrator.

SECTION – B

Answer any TWO questions. (2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Examine the salient features of Arbitration and Conciliation Act of 1996.
11. Distinguish ADR from other modes of settlement of disputes.
12. When can conciliation proceedings be said to commence and terminate. Discuss the role of conciliators?
13. Discuss about Arbitration agreement.

Turn Over

SECTION – C

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 20 = 40marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. 'A' singer agreed to sing for 'B' wedding for 1 lakh. The singer could not perform the work. B tells the singer to compensate. Both agree to refer the matter to arbitration. Decide.
15. There is a dispute between two employees of APSRTC relating to sharing of family property. An application was made in Kurnool court. Later both were transferred to Nellore. They want to present an application in Nellore court. Decide.
16. 'A' filed an application for setting arbitral award, the court adjourned the proceedings for determinate period of time. Whether the act of court is appropriate.
17. A party agreed to supply services under contract governed by Indian Law. The seat of arbitration is London. Decide.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

SRL-48903

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER, 2014.

NINTH SEMESTER

5 YEAR B.A.LL.B./B.B.A.LL.B.

(Regular/Supplementary)

Paper – XXXV : LAND LAWS INCLUDING CEILING AND OTHER LOCAL LAWS

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART – A

Answer any SIX questions.

Each question carries 4 marks.

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

1. Zamindari settlement
2. Intermediaries
3. Land ceiling
4. Tiller
5. Rent control
6. Eviction
7. Grabbing
8. Forest Act
9. Scheduled Areas.

PART – B

Answer any TWO questions.

Each question carries 18 marks.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

10. Explain the doctrine of Eminent Domain and Doctrine of Escheat.
11. Examine the Post Independence Reforms relating to Land laws.
12. Explain the salient features of Land Acquisition Act 1984.
13. Discuss urban land ceiling laws.

Turn Over

PART – C

Answer any TWO questions.

Each questions carries 20 marks. (2 × 20 = 40 marks)

14. An industrialist applied for a land area 5 acres to the Government. The Government gives permit, but that was the forest land. An NGO approaches the court. Decide.
15. A person was possessing 100 acres of land and the Government ordered to settle it under the Zamindari Abolition Act. Explain.
16. The Government has acquired the land of x. x approaches the court claiming that his land was not acquired for public purpose. Decide.
17. An agricultural land was given to B for cultivation by A. B cultivated many crops but never paid rent to A. A asked B to evict. Decide.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
SRL-48904

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER, 2015.

NINTH SEMESTER

5 YEARS B.A.LL.B.

(Regular/Supplementary)

Paper – XXXVI : INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWS (RIGHTS
AND LITIGATION)

(Non-CBCS for Affil. Clg)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART – A

Answer any SIX questions.

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Property
2. UNESCO
3. Video piracy
4. Trade mark
5. Passing off
6. Patent
7. Property mark
8. Designs
9. Musical works.

PART – B

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Explain in brief the origin of intellectual property legal regime and the main forms of property.
11. Discuss the historical evolution of Copy Right Law in India and ownership of copy right.
12. Explain the process of obtaining a patent.
13. Suggest some reforms in law of intellectual property.

Turn Over

PART - C

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. A scientist has invented a seed variety which is of a hybrid type. Whether patent can be granted. Explain the process.
 15. A company manufactures refills and pens by name Arun. Another company manufactures the same product by name Arn. The first company approaches the court mentioning that it is intended to deceive. Explain.
 16. A musical piece of work has been composed by a musician. Later a copies the tune and applies it for a cinema. Discuss the Law involved.
 17. A cinema has been released which has been made with a huge budget. Later it was found that a duplicate in the form of C.Ds has come out. It was found that the piracy has taken place in another country. Whether Indian Government or the producer has a rt to proceed against the co or person abroad. Explain the Law.
-

SEMESTER - X

PAPER XXXVIII – White Collar Crime

- UNIT - 1** Legal and criminological conception of crime Relation between criminology & Criminal Law Schools of Criminology – Causation of crime – Different Theories Juvenile and female delinquency – Theories, Juvenile justice Act, 1986.
- UNIT - 2** White collar crimes – Social and economic offences Adult criminal courts – Juvenile courts Punitive policies – Historical evolution, and Modern theories and trends.
- UNIT - 3** Methods of Punishment – Corporal and non-corporal punishments sentencing process – Compensation to victims – Imprisonment – Solitary confinement – Capital punishment – Alternative to punishment – Individualisation of punishment.
- UNIT - 4** Prison system – History and development – Open prison system prison reforms – Judiciary and prison administration. Correctional and rehabilitative techniques – Scope of correction inside the prison – Probation – Parole – After care service.
- UNIT - 5** The police – Difficulties regarding procedure and evidence – Police and public disturbance – Community relations – Judicial and public image – Lock up deaths – National Police Commission Recidivism – Measures to combat recidivism.
- UNIT - 6** Prevention of Crime – Kinds of Programmes.
- UNIT - 7** Victims of crime – Victimology – Nature and Development – Role and typology of victims and criminal justice – Victim characteristics and judicial attitudes – Emerging trends and policies State compensation programmes – Sentencing alternatives – Compensation orders.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Criminology – Ahamd Siddique
2. Criminology & Criminal Administration – J.P.Sirohi
3. Criminology & Penology with Victimology – Prof.N.V.Paranjape
4. Criminology & Criminal Justice system – Dr.N.Maheswara Swamy

PAPER – XXXIX

**MOOT COURT, PRE-TRIAL PREPARATIONS AND
PARTICIPATION IN TRIAL PROCEEDINGS**

This paper will have three components of 30 marks each and Viva-Voce for 10 marks

A) Moot Court – 30 Marks

Requirements

- ✿ Three Moot Courts in a year, Each Ten Marks
- ✿ Moot Courts shall be based on assigned problems to be prepared by the faculty concerned Evaluation by Principal / Head concerned an advocate and Teacher concerned
- ✿ Out of the marks allotted for each problem. 5 marks are to be allotted for written submissions and five for oral advocacy.
- ✿ Written submissions shall include brief summary of facts, issues involved provisions of Law, agreements, citation, Prayer etc.,
- ✿ Marks for oral advocacy may be awarded for communication skills, presentations, Language, provisions of Law, authorities quoted court manners etc.,

**B) Observance of Trial in Two Cases, one civil and the criminal case –
30 marks**

- ✿ Students 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 2/3rd year of 3 year Law Course or 4/5 year in Law Course.

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years

- ✿ This court assignment should be evaluated by an internal Teacher and an advocated 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.

C) Interesting Techniques and Pre-trial preparation – 30 marks

Requirements

- ✿ Each student has to maintain a diary to record interactions with clients, preparation of documents and court papers.
- ✿ 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 comes 15 marks.
- ✿ Each student has to observe the preparation of documents and court papers and record such observance in the diary. This carries 7 ½ marks
- ✿ Each student shall observe the procedure for filing suit / petition and record the same in the diary. This carries 7 ½ marks.
- ✿ The diary shall clearly indicate the dates on which the above observations are made and they shall be authenticated by the advocate concerned
- ✿ Evaluation of the above diary shall be made by the teacher concerned and advocate

D) There shall be a Viva-voce examination on all the three components. This carries 10 marks. These marks are to be equally allocated to the above these components. Principal of the college concerned one advocate (not a part-time of the college) and teacher concerned shall evaluate the student in the viva. This board shall record the questions part to and response given by the student.

Note : The candidate shall get a minimum 1/3rd of marks allocated for each component and 40% on the aggregate in order to qualifying and pass in the above paper. The above records, diary shall be submitted to the University which may cause verification, in necessary.

PAPER XL
PRACTICAL TRAINING – II
DRAFTING, PLEADINGS AND CONVEYANCING

- ✱ Class room instructions and simulation exercises on the following items shall be extended.

a. Drafting

- ✱ General principles of drafting and relevant substantive rules shall taught.

b. Pleadings

Civil : (i) Plaint (ii) Written Statement (iii) Interlocutory Application (iv) Original Petition (v) Affidavit (vi) Execution Petition and (vii) Memorandum of Appeal and Revision (viii) Petition under article 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India.

Criminal : (i) Complaints (ii) Criminal Miscellaneous Petition (iii) Bail Application and (iv) Memorandum of Appeal and Revision

c. Conveyancing

- ✱ Sale Deed (ii) Mortgage Deeds (iii) Lease Deed, (iv) Gift Deed (v) Promissory Note (vi) Power of Attorney (vii) Will
- ✱ Drafting and pleadings will include 15 exercises and carries 45 marks
- ✱ Conveyancing will include 15 exercises and courses 45 marks
- ✱ These 30 exercises shall be recorded. Each student shall be served with different problems for the purpose of exercise.
- ✱ These exercise 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.

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years

- ✿ The candidate shall get a minimum 1/3rd of marks allocated for each component and 40% on the aggregate in order to qualify and pass in the above paper.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Drafting pleading & conveyancing – Dr.S.R.Myneni
2. Drafting pleading & conveyancing – Dr.Srivastava

PAPER – XLI

PRACTICAL TRAINING – III

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS ACCOUNTANCY OF LAWYERS AND BAR-BENCH RELATIONS

- 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.
- UNIT - 2** Regulation governing enrolment and practice, Practice of Law – Whether a business? Solicitors firm – Whether an Industry- Elements of Advocacy.
- UNIT - 3** **Ethics** - Seven lamps of advocacy, Advocates duties towards Public, Clients, Court, towards other advocates and Legal Aid, Bar Council Code of Ethics.
- UNIT - 4** Disciplinary proceedings, Professional misconduct – disqualifications, Functions of Bar Council of India / State Bar Councils in dealing with the Disciplinary proceedings, Disciplinary Committee, Disqualifications and removal from rolls.
- UNIT - 5** Bar – Bench Relations.
- UNIT - 6** Accountancy of Lawyers - Nature and functions of accounting, Important branches of accounting, Accounting and Law.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Legal Ethics, Accountancy for lawyers & Bench – Bar Relations – Dr.Kailash Rai
2. Professional Ethics, Accountancy for lawyers & Bench – Dr.S.R.Myneni

PAPER XLII : PRACTICAL TRAINING – IV
PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING LEGAL AID AND
PARA LEGAL SERVICES

UNIT - 1 **Classroom instructions shall be imported on the following topics** - Use of computers in legal work, Legal Refreshing in support of PIL, Case Comments, Editing of Law Journal, Writing an article on the topics of law, Law office management, A University examination for 50 marks shall be conducted on the above topics at the end of the academic year.

UNIT - 2 **The following extension work shall be made taken by the students and the college / Department concerned shall facilitate the same.**

- * Lok Adalat
- * Legal Aid Camp
- * Legal Literacy
- * Para legal training
- * Negotiation and the counselling

UNIT - 3 These extension works shall be recorded and these records shall be evaluated by the teacher concerned. 50 marks are allocation for the same.

UNIT - 4 The candidate shall get a minimum of 1/3rd of marks allocated for each component and 40% on the aggregate in order to qualify and pass in the above paper. The above record shall be submitted to the University, which may cause verification if necessary.

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Public Interest lawyering, Legal Aid & Para legal services – Dr.S.R.Myneni
2. Public Interest lawyering, Legal Aid & Para legal services – Prof.Kailesh Rai

(Reference books for all the papers: As prescribed by the Bar Council of India, CDC report of UGC and University concerned)

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
SRL-4851001

5 YEAR LL.B. DEGREE EXAMINATION – APRIL/MAY, 2013.

TENTH SEMESTER

LAW

(REGULAR AND SUPPLEMENTARY)

Paper XXXVIII : WHITE COLLOR CRIME

*(Criminological Concepts of Crime, Schools of Criminology,
Theories of Punishments)*

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART – A

Answer any SIX questions.

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Causation of crime.
2. Juvenile.
3. Corporal punishment.
4. Open prison.
5. Prevention of crime.
6. Victimology.
7. Criminology.
8. Recidivism.
9. Compensation orders.

PART – B

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Discuss the concept of crime and its relation between criminology and criminal law.
11. Explain causation of crime and causes for white collared crimes in India.
12. Discuss the history and development of prison system and judicial perspective.
13. Explain the emerging trends and policies relating to victimology.

Turn Over

PART – C

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. *X* a pregnant woman was found dead in prison. Explain the role of prison administration.
 15. *A* a Juvenile was accused of theft. Whether he is liable as an adult is there any procedure.
 16. *X* a police officer threatened *Y* that unless he confesses for the crime he would not left free fearing, *Y* accepted the crime. Discuss.
 17. *W* puts his hand in the pocket of *Z*. But found nothing. Whether *W* is liable for any offence. Discuss.
-

Syllabus for B.A. LL.B. - 5 Years
MODEL QUESTION PAPER

SRL-4851002

5 YEAR LL.B. DEGREE EXAMINATION – APRIL/MAY, 2013.

TENTH SEMESTER

LAW

(REGULAR AND SUPPLEMENTARY)

Paper XLI : PROFESSIONAL ETHICS ACCOUNTANCY OF LAWYERS AND
BAR BENCH RELATIONS

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

Answer ALL questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

(5 × 16 = 80)

UNIT I

1. (a) Trace out the history and development of legal profession in India.
Or
(b) Right to practice-whether a right or privilege – Discuss.

UNIT II

2. (a) Whether practice of law is a business and discuss the rules governing practice.
Or
(b) Explain the elements of advocacy.

UNIT III

3. (a) Discuss the seven lamps of advocacy.
Or
(b) Explain the advocates duties towards clients and public.

UNIT IV

4. (a) Discuss disciplinary proceedings jurisdiction and procedure adopted by Bar Council.
Or
(b) Explain the remedies available against professional negligence of a lawyer.

UNIT V

5. (a) Discuss Bar bench relations.
Or
(b) Explain the importance of accounting in lawyer's profession.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

SRL-5651003

[Total No. of Pages : 1]

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATIONS - APRIL, 2016

5 YEARS BBALLB / BALLB

TENTH SEMESTER

(Regular / Supplementary)

Paper - XLII : Public Interest Lawyering Legal Aid &

Paralegal Services

(Common Paper for 5 YEAR BBALLB/BALLB)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

Note : Answer any **Four** questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

1. Explain the history and growth of Public Interest Lawyering in India with the help of decided case laws.
2. Discuss the merits and demerits of use of computers in legal work.
3. Explain the various methods involved in writing an article on the topics of law.
4. Discuss in brief about lokadalat
5. Write short notes on any two of the following :
 - a) Negotiation.
 - b) Legal aid.
 - c) Case comment.
 - d) Para legal training.