

**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  
LL.B. HONS. 3 Years Course**

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

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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 LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years**

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### **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 LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years**

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- \* 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.

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**3 YEAR LL.B (Honors)**  
**SEMESTER SYSTEM SYLLABUS**

**SEMESTER - I**

- Paper I : Law of Contract (General)  
Paper II : Special Contract  
Paper III : Law of Torts including M.V. Accident and Consumer Protection Laws  
Paper IV : Law of Crimes (Indian Penal Code)  
Paper V : Constitutional Law  
Paper VI : Legal Methods (H.C-I)

**SEMESTER - II**

- Paper VII : Family Law-I  
Paper VIII : Family Law-II  
Paper IX : Environmental Law (including Law for Protection of Wild Life & other living creatures including Animal Welfare)  
Paper X : Jurisprudence (Legal Method, Indian Legal System & Basic Theory of Law)  
Paper XI : Legal-Language including Regional Language  
Paper XII : Bankruptcy and Insolvency Laws (H.C-II)

**SEMESTER-III**

- Paper XIII : Property Law including Transfer of Property Act and Easement Act  
Paper XIV : Administrative Law  
Paper XV : Company Law  
Paper XVI : Public International Law  
Paper XVII : Labour and Industrial Law  
Paper XVIII : Regulatory Laws (H.C.-III)

**SEMESTER - IV**

- Paper XIX : Principles of Taxation Law  
Paper XX : Criminal Procedure Code



Paper XXI	: Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act
Paper XXII	: Law of Evidence
Paper XXIII	: Banking and N.I. Act
Paper XXIV	: Law of Insurance (H.C-IV)

**SEMESTER-V**

Paper XXV	: Optional Papers: Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation
Paper XXVI	: Dispute Resolution (Arbitration, Conciliation and Alternate Dispute Resolution Systems)
Paper XXVII	: Land Laws including Tenure and Tenancy System
Paper XXVIII	: Intellectual Property Laws (Rights and Litigation)
Paper XXIX	: International Human Rights
Paper XXX	: Media Law with RTI Act
Paper XXXI	: Private International Law (H.C-V)

**SEMESTER-VI**

Paper XXXII	: Optional Paper: White Colour Crime (Criminological concept of Crime, Schools of Criminology, theories and punishment)
Paper XXXIII	: Compulsory Clinical Courses: Practical Training – I Moot Court exercise and Internship
Paper XXXIV	: Practical Training – II Drafting, Pleadings and Conveyance
Paper XXXV	: Practical Training – III Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System
Paper XXXVI	: Practical Training – IV Public interest lawyering and legal aid and paralegal services
Paper XXXVII	: International Trade Law (H.C - VI)
Paper XXXVIII	: Women and Criminal Law (H.C - VII)

**SEMESTER- I**

**PAPER I - 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.

## **Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years**

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**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

## **PAPER II : 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 III: 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.

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- 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.

**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, Oleum Gas Escape, Matheran Dam Burst, M.C. Mehta case, Nuclear Installations and their hazards), Defences Liability under Motor Vehicle Act, Railway Act etc.

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- 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 abetment 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



**PAPER IV : LAW OF CRIMES**

- 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, 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

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- 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 force her to illicit intercourse, Buying a minor for purposes of prostitution, Rape - Custodial rape - Marital rape, Cruelty by husband or relatives of the husband, Common law remedies to protect against obscene / indecent depiction of women
- 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 – K.D.Gaur
5. Indian Penal Code – M.P.Tandon
6. Indian Penal Code – Shamsul Huda

**PAPER - V : 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-

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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, Indra 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”?

## **Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years**

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**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. Jabbulpore, 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.

### **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

## **PAPER - VI : LEGAL METHODS (H.C- I)**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE**

The subject aims to impart the fundamental aspects of law. It further provides the basis for developing analytical skills. In par with the requirements of professional competence, the course adapts to methods of learning law. The beginners in law will be adequately supplemented by tools of understanding on Statutes, Judgements and that of basic research.

- UNIT - 1 INTRODUCTION TO LAW AND LEGAL SYSTEM** - What is Law? – Law in relation to concepts of justice, morality, State, citizens, society and the globe – Theories of law – Schools of thought on the nature, function, sources and role of law – Custom and law – Introduction to different legal systems of the World – Common law system – Civil law system – Role and functions of the legal institutions in such diverse systems – Global Administrative Law – Global Rule of law.
- UNIT - 2 INDIAN LEGAL SYSTEM** - Overview of the Indian legal system and legal institutions – Role of the Constitution – Process of legislation – Delegated legislation – Ordinances – Rules – Regulations – Orders – Notifications – Bye laws – Customs having the force of law – Constitutional conventions – Access to Statutes and Bills – Techniques of reading and analyzing the statutes, Rules and Regulations.
- UNIT - 3 JUDICIAL PROCESS** - Hierarchy of courts – Judicial review – Stare decisis – Precedent – Law declared by the Supreme Court – Complete justice – quasi – Judicial authorities – Techniques of reading and analyzing judicial decisions – General Principles of Statutory Interpretation – Comparative judicial process – Binding nature of foreign decisions – Legal and logical reasoning.
- UNIT - 4 LEGAL RESEARCH** - Concept of Research – Objectives – Types of Research – Social Science Research – Legal Research.
- UNIT - 5 SOCIO-LEGAL RESEARCH** - Methodology – Identification of the research problem – Framing of hypothesis – research questions – Data Collection – Legal material, Statutes, Subordinate Legislation, Notifications, Policy statements – Decisional materials, Foreign Judgments, Legal databases, Reports of Commissions & Committees – Statistical and Legal analysis of data – Interpretation and implication of data – Hypothesis testing – Report Writing.

**REFERENCE BOOKS**

1. William J. Goode and Paul K. Hatt – Methods in social Research.
2. Adam Podgorecki – Law and Society.
3. Oaul Oliver – Writing Your Thesis.
4. Prof. Tushar Karti Saha – Legal Methods, Systems, Research.
5. S.K. Verma and Afzal Wani (Editors) – Legal Research and Methodology



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**Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years**  
**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**SRL-49101**

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER, 2015.

FIRST SEMESTER

3 YEARS LL.B

(Regular/Supplementary)

Paper – I : LAW OF CONTRACT (General)  
(Common Paper for CBCS & Non-CBCS)

*Time : 3 Hours*

*Max. Marks : 100*

**PART – A**

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

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Contract
2. Minor
3. Undue influence
4. Duress
5. Void
6. Good will
7. Breach
8. Damages
9. Restitution.

**PART – B**

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

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Define contract. Explain the essentials of a valid contract.
11. Explain the essential elements of consideration and the effects of unlawful consideration.
12. Discuss when a contract can be discharged and the various modes.
13. Discuss about Declaratory decrees under Specific Relief.

Turn Over

**PART – C**

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

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. A coparcener decides to sell his property to B an outside person. B pays the agreement amount. Is the sale valid.
  15. X agrees to give his daughter in marriage to Y if he waives his loan amount of 50 lakhs which is due to Y. Is the marriage valid.
  16. A person is the owner of an ancestral house and B wanted to buy the property. A refuses to sell. B kidnaps A's child and gets the agreement signed. Explain.
  17. A minor takes a loan of Rs. 50,000 from B and unable to return the amount. Advise B.
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**Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years**  
**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**SRL-49102**

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER, 2015.

FIRST SEMESTER

3 YEARS LL.B.

(Regular/Supplementary)

Paper – II : SPECIAL CONTRACTS

(Common paper for CBCS and Non-CBCS)

*Time : 3 Hours*

*Max. Marks : 100*

**PART – A**

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

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Indemnity.
2. Surety.
3. Pledge.
4. Pawnee.
5. Duties of Agent.
6. Warranty.
7. Principal.
8. Unpaid seller.
9. Firm.

**PART – B**

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

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Define contract of guarantee and essential characteristics of contract of guarantee.
11. Explain kinds of Bailment and the Rights of a Bailor.
12. Discuss how the Agency can be created and the rights of an agent.
13. Examine the effects of non registration of a partnership firm.

**PART – C**

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. 'A' takes a loan of one crore from X for which B acted as surety. A was paying the interest for one year. Later he dies. Advise X.
  15. Five persons commenced partnership business. Out of the number, one was a minor. The partnership was not registered and the business went into losses. Explain the liability of partners.
  16. 'X' takes Y's horse for a ride. X was not unaware that the horse is injured and Y does not reveal it. When X was riding the horse dies. Y claims damages. Advise X.
  17. Certain gold ornaments were kept in the custody of Y. Later the ornaments were lost. Explain the responsibility of Y.
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**Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years**  
**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**SRL-49103**

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER, 2015.

FIRST SEMESTER

3 YEARS LL.B.

(Regular/Supplementary)

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

(Common paper for CBCS and Non-CBCS)

*Time : 3 Hours*

*Max. Marks : 100*

**PART – A**

Answer any SIX questions.

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Damages.
2. Fault.
3. Accident.
4. Motive.
5. Private defence.
6. Infants.
7. Act of State.
8. Limitation.
9. Master and Servant.

**PART – B**

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Volenti non fit injuria – Explain the defence in Torts.
11. Explain the Basis and scope of vicarious Liability and the special relationship of Master and Servant.
12. Examine the Law of Defamation in Torts.
13. Discuss the Rule laid down in Rylands U.S. fletcher.

**PART – C**

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. The driver of a Government jeep was taking the vehicle to his house and met with an accident whether the Government is responsible to pay damages.
  15. An industry was causing pollution to the nearby areas. Many of the people were suffering with skin diseases. Advise the people for a legal remedy.
  16. The owner of a house constructed a wall of his house by himself. As there was rains the wall collapsed and injured the child of the neighbour who was playing. Advise the neighbour.
  17. The Agent in the course of the business commits acts which are not entrusted by the principal. Initially principal keeps silent later he disputes. Explain.
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**Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years**  
**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**SRL-49104**

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER, 2015.

FIRST SEMESTER

3 YEARS LL.B.

(Regular/Supplementary)

Paper IV – LAW OF CRIME (INDIAN PENAL CODE)

(Common paper for CBCS and Non-CBCS)

*Time : 3 Hours*

*Max. Marks : 100*

**PART – A**

Answer any SIX questions.

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Wrong.
2. Mens Rea.
3. Injury.
4. Instigation.
5. Riot.
6. Moral values.
7. Murder.
8. Robbery.
9. Common intention.

**PART – B**

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Explain the concept of crime and the elements of criminal liability.
11. Discuss the concept of group liability under criminal law.
12. Define culpable homicide and the instances when culpable homicide amounts to murder.
13. Discuss the justification and limits of Law of private defence.

**PART – C**

**Answer any TWO questions.**

**(2 × 20 = 40 marks)**

**Each question carries 20 marks.**

14. A had illicit contract with B for a long time. This has been observed by A's husband and she was warned. One day the husband saw B in his house with A. He kills him. Whether the husband is liable for murder.
  15. X, Y and Z helps A to commit the murder of B. But B escapes when they executed the plan for criminal liability accordingly.
  16. A aims to kill B goes to bazar and buys poison, mixes in the food of B. But B survives after eating the food. Whether A is liable for any offence.
  17. A intends to kill his wife B takes her for a drive in his car. He suddenly met with an accident and the wife dies. Explain the liability of A.
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**Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years**  
**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER, 2015.

FIRST SEMESTER

3 YEARS LL.B.

(Regular/Supplementary)

Paper – V : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA

(Common paper for CBCS and Non-CBCS)

*Time : 3 Hours*

*Max. Marks : 100*

**PART – A**

Answer any SIX questions.

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Constitutionalism.
2. Party system.
3. Council of state.
4. J & K special status.
5. Regional parties.
6. Sovereignty.
7. Personal liberty.
8. Basic structure.
9. Preamble.

**PART – B**

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Indian constitution is unitary in spirit and federal in character. Explain.
11. Article 14 permits reasonable classification but prohibits class legislation. Discuss.
12. Explain the expansion of the article 21 by the Indian judiciary.
13. Whether freedom of press is included in freedom of speech and expression. Refer your answer with decided cases.

Turn Over

**PART – C**

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. There is a dispute regarding the concept whether university comes under the definition of State. Discuss the new trends in the expansion of the definition by the Judiciary.
  15. X was about to travel abroad but his passport was seized by the authorities without assigning any reasons. Advise X.
  16. A colony was polluted with automobile and noise pollution. The colony residents wants to file a case against the municipality to file a case against the municipality to divert the traffic. They want to file P.I.L. Explain the constitutional remedies available.
  17. The S.C. has struck down the NJAC appointing judges and 99<sup>th</sup> amendment was invalidated. Bringing back collegium system of appointments. Discuss.
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# Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years

## MODEL QUESTION PAPER

SRL 61106

**LAW Degree Examinations : : March, 2016**

**3 Years L.L.B. (Honor)**

**I Semester**

*(Regular)*

**Paper: VI: LEGAL METHODS**

*(Non CBCS for Affiliated Colleges)*

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

### Part – A

Answer any SIX questions

(6 X 4 = 24 Marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Sources and Role of Law
2. Administrative Law
3. Bye Laws
4. Judicial Review
5. Precedent
6. Quasi Judicial Authorities
7. Methodology
8. Report Writing
9. Data Collection

### Part – B

Answer any TWO Questions

(2 X 18 = 36marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Narrate the Role and functions of the Legal institutions in such diverse systems?
11. What is meant by delegated legislation and how it works in Indian legal system?
12. Describe about Complete Justice and Quasi judicial decisions?
13. What are the General principles of statutory interpretation?

### Part – C

Answer any TWO Questions

(2 X 20 = 40marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. What are the materials for Research and how do you carry compilation of the Reports?
15. Explain Interpretation and implication of data and Hypothesis testing?
16. Briefly explain about Concept of Research, and its Objectives and Types of Research?
17. Enumerate the various steps involved in the writing of Research Report?

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**SEMESTER -II**

**PAPER VII : 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, Concubin, 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.

**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 VIII : 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 - Succession 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 - IX : ENVIRONMENTAL LAW (INCLUDING LAWS FOR PROTECTION WILD LIFE & 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).

## Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years

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- UNIT- 5      TERRITORY LAWS** - Constitutional provisions concerning inter-state relations that concern acquisition regulation and distribution of natural resources, (Water, Forests, Mines, 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 stadnardization. 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.
- 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

**PAPER X : 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 is a theory – difference between theory, hypothesis, conjecture and 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 withering 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.
- UNIT - 6    Theories of Authority** - Types of authority – legislative, judicial and customary – their binding nature, Bindingness with regard to prcedent. Determination of ratio and methods of Wanbaugh, Salmond, Goodhart,Simpson's approach in jacob's case. Also the studying factors of llewyn (information to be provided that

## Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years

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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 ). Krishanchanda Arora V.Commissioner of Police (1961 3 SCR 135). Hardhan Shah V. state of West Bengal (1975 3SCC 198). Maneka Gandhi V. Union of India (1978 2SCR 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

**PAPER - XI : LEGAL LANGUAGE & LEGAL WRITING  
INCLUDING GENERAL ENGLISH**

- 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 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.

## **Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years**

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**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, identification 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 in 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 – XII**

**BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY LAWS (H.C - II)**

**Objectives of the Course**

The main concern of law is the regulation and balancing of socio-economic and political interests. In regulating the economic front, law has to take into account of negative economic impact in the situations of socio-legal problems. The bankruptcy law becomes relevant in this context. The Constitution confers on the union and the states to legislate on bankruptcy-the inability to pay debts. The Indian laws contain elaborate provisions on the status of insolvent person, legal conditions of insolvency, insolvency proceedings, distribution of property of the insolvent and on litigation by and against insolvent person. These laws have to be looked at with a comparative approach. The course excludes questions of bankruptcy in relation to company and partnership since they are dealt with in the compulsory papers.

**UNIT 1      Introductory** - The concept : inability to pay debt, Comparative Perspectives - England: Insolvency Act, Bankruptcy Act - United States, India: concurrent jurisdiction-the central and state Legislation.

**UNIT 2      Insolvency jurisdiction** – Courts, Powers of court.

**UNIT 3      Acts of Insolvency** - Transfer of property to a third person for benefit of creditors Generally, Transfer with intent to defeat creditors, Fraudulent preferences in transfer of property, Absconding with intent to defeat the creditors, Sale of property in execution of decree of court, Adjudication as insolvent, Notice to creditors about suspension of payment of debt, Imprisonment in execution of a decree of a court.

**UNIT 4      Insolvency Petition** - By Creditor, By debtor, Contents of the Petition, Admission, Procedure.

**UNIT 5      Appointment Of interim receiver.**

## **Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years**

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- UNIT 6** Interim Proceedings against the debtor.
- UNIT 7** Duties of Debtors.
- UNIT 8** Release of debtor.
- UNIT 9** Procedure at hearing.
- UNIT 10** Dismissal of petition filed by a creditor.
- UNIT 11** **Order of adjudication** – Effect, Publication of order.
- UNIT 12** **Proceedings,Consequent on order of adjudication** - Protection order from arrest or detension, Power to arrest after adjudication per attempt abscond, Schedule of creditors, Burden of creditors to prove the debt.
- UNIT 13** **Annulment of adjudication** - Power to annul, Effect, Failure to apply for discharge.
- UNIT 14** Post adjudicatory scheme for satisfaction of the debt.
- UNIT 15** Discharge of debtor.
- UNIT 16** **Effect of insolvency on antecedent transaction** - On rights of creditor under execution, Duties of court executing decree on the property taken in Execution, Avoidance of voluntary transfer, Avoidance of preference.
- UNIT 17** **Realization of property** - Appointment of receiver, Duties and powers, Appeal against receiver.
- UNIT 18** **Distribution of property** - Priority of debts, Dividends.
- UNIT 19** Offences by debtors.
- UNIT 20** Disqualification of insolvent.
- UNIT 21** Appeal.
- UNIT 22** **Indigent persons** - Suit by indigent persons.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. The Provincial Insolvency Act.1920
2. Insolvency Acts of various states
3. Halsbury's Laws of England, Vol.3(2) on Bankruptcy and Insolvency(1989)
4. Henry R. Cheeseman,Business Law,Ch.28(1998),Prentice Hall,New Jersey
5. C.K.Thakker,Code of civil Procedure(2000)Eastern,Lucknow.
6. Aiyar.s.k.,Law of Bankruptcy(1998) Universal,Delhi.

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

**SRL-493201**

[Total No. of Pages : 2]

**LAW DEGREE EXAMINATIONS - APRIL, 2016**

**3 YEARS LLB/3 YEARS LLB (HONOR)**

**Second Semester**

*(Regular & Supplementary)*

**Paper - VI : 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. Who is a Hindu?
2. Divorce by mutual consent
3. Option of Puberty
4. Dower
5. Guardian ship
6. Westernization
7. Concubinage
8. Alimony
9. Family Courts

**Part-B**

Answer any Two questions

**(2×18=36 marks)**

Each question carries 18 marks

10. "Hindu marriage is neither a sacrament nor a contract"- Elucidate.
11. Explain with the help of leading cases, the law relating to divorce and maintenance under Muslim marriage?
12. What are the essential conditions of Hindu Adoption?
13. Explain conversion from one religion to another religion and its effect on various aspects of family?



**Part-C**

Answer any **Two** questions

**(2×20=40 marks)**

Each question carries **20** marks

14. A marriage took place between a Hindu male and a Hindu female. Within 3 months after the marriage, it was revealed that the wife was five months pregnant. The husband wants to avoid the marriage. Advise him.
  15. An old man aged about 90 years who has no means of his own requested his only son to pay maintenance. The son refused his request that he has no obligation to maintain his father. Decide.
  16. 'A' an unmarried woman aged about 30 years adopts 'B', a girl aged 16 years. Discuss the validity of such adoption with reasons.
  17. 'A' a Hindu has wife 'B' and two children 'C' and 'D'. He wants to marry 'M' a Muslim woman who is his colleague in office. He converted to Islam and married 'M' under Muslim Personal law. 'B' wants to challenge the second marriage of 'A'. Advise 'B'.
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**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

**SRL - 493202**

[Total No. of Pages : 3]

**LAW DEGREE EXAMINATIONS - APRIL, 2016**

**3 YEARS LLB/3 YEARS LLB (HONOR)**

**SECOND SEMESTER**

*(Regular/Supplementary)*

**Paper - VII : 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. Antecedent debt
2. Doctrine of Pre - emption
3. Partition
4. Codicil
5. Privileged will
6. Stridhana property
7. Succession certificate

8. Aliyasanthana law
9. Lineal descendants

**Part - B**

Answer any **Two** questions

**(2×18=36 marks)**

Each question carries **18** marks

10. What are the changes brought down by the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956?
11. Explain the Doctrine of Pious obligation with reference to leading cases?
12. Explain the general rules of succession under the Hindu Succession Act 1959.
13. Who is Kartha? Explain his position, powers and obligations in joint Hindu Family?

**Part - C**

Answer any **Two** questions

**(2×20=40 marks)**

Each question carries **20** marks

14. Lakshman, a Hindu male died leaving behind his wife, three sons, two daughters, father, mother's father and two sons of brother. He lost his acquired property. Who will succeed to his property?
15. Two brothers were living as members of a joint family. They inherited property from their maternal grand father. On the death of one of them leaving a widow. Can the Surviving widow claim the interest of deceased?
16. 'X' a person lives in Travancore having a crores of property as he is employed in Dubai. He wants to distribute the property to his only son and only daughter. Advise him according to Marumakkattayam laws.

17. An undivided mitakshara family consists of a father and three sons. One of the sons is adjudicated an insolvent. How are the rights of the assignee in insolvency and the insolvent's creditors affected by

- a) The death of the insolvent
- b) The death of one of the insolvents brother
- c) The birth of another son to the insolvents brother.

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**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

**SRL-493203**

[Total No. of Pages : 2]

**LAW DEGREE EXAMINATIONS - APRIL, 2016**

**3 YEARS LLB/3 YEARS LLB (HONOR)**

**Second Semester**

*(Regular & Supplementary)*

**Paper - VIII : Environmental Law [Including Law for Protection  
of wild life & others living creatives including animal welfare]**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 100**

**Part - A**

Answer any Six questions

**(6×4=24 marks)**

Each question carries 4 marks

1. Wild life
2. Water pollution
3. Sanctuaries
4. Minor Forests
5. Sustainable Development
6. Environmental courts
7. Noise Pollution
8. Bio - Diversity
9. Hazardous material

**Part - B**

Answer any Two questions

**(2×18=36 marks)**

Each question carries 18 marks

10. Explain the laws relating to protection of Environment in India.
11. Elucidate the essential of wild life protection Act, 1972.
12. What is the impact of Judicial decisions on Environmental pollution? Explain with the help of leading cases.
13. Explain the Administration and functioning of pollution control Boards under various Acts.

**Part - C**

Answer any **Two** questions

**(2×20=40 marks)**

Each question carries **20** marks

14. 'X' a Doctor was maintaining a clinic in a pollution Free area, 'Y' a neighbour constructed a brick grinding factory, the dust and sound from the factors affected the health of the patients in the clinic. Discuss the remedy available to 'X'.
15. Govt. has given permission for construction of a power plant in a huge public park. Public resisted and moved to the court for cancelation of the Permission. Decide.
16. Prakash purchased a vehicle from 'X' company, the vehicle was emitting smoke, and the R.T.A officer refused to give pollution under control certificate to prakash. Prakash filed a case against company. Advice him.
17. The Govt. has closed down several limestones quarries for non compliance of environmental regulations. The workers who have lost their jobs filed a writ petition on the closure of quarries as it violates their right to livelihood under Art. 21 of the constitution. Decide.

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

**SRL-493204**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**LAW DEGREE EXAMINATIONS - APRIL, 2016**

**3 YEARS LLB/3 YEARS LLB (HONOR)**

**SECOND SEMESTER**

*(Regular / Supplementary)*

**Paper - IX : Jurisprudence (Legal Method, Indian Legal System  
and basic Theory of Law)**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 100**

**Part-A**

Answer any Six questions

**(6×4=24 marks)**

Each question carries 4 marks

1. Locus standi
2. Legislative
3. Natural law
4. Obligation
5. LAW
6. Theory
7. Estoppel
8. Morality
9. Norm

**Part-B**

Answer any Two questions

**(2×18=36 marks)**

Each question carries 18 marks

10. Define Basic structure Doctrine with case laws.
11. Explain the types of authorities and how it functions.
12. Explain the importance of Jurisprudence and what are the concepts of Jurisprudence.
13. What are the differences between moral a law, what you understand the dharma.

**Part-C**

Answer any **Two** questions

**(2×20=40 marks)**

Each question carries **20** marks

14. 'X' was dismissed from Govt. Service without serving any notice 'X' was accused of misconduct while discharging official functions. Advise 'X'.
15. A statute has been enacted by the legislature and the state is prosecuted for violation of a statutory provision. Is state bound by its own statute? Discuss the relation between state and law with the help of modern legal thought.
16. A woman working as conductor in Andhra Pradesh Road Transport Corporation, She was removed from the service. Advise.
17. In order to give preference to all directive principles of state policy over fundamental rights of the constitution of India, the parliament amended the constitution and accordingly Art. 31 C was amended by 42<sup>nd</sup> constitutional amendment. Minerva mills a sick industry challenged this 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment on the ground that it gives unnecessary preference to Directive principles over fundamental Rights. Explain.



**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

**SRL-493205**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**LAW DEGREE EXAMINATIONS - APRIL, 2016**

**3 YEARS LLB/3 YEARS LLB (HONOR)**

**Second Semester**

*(Regular&Supplementary)*

**Paper - X : Legal Language & Legal Writing Including General English**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 100**

**Part-A**

Answer any Six questions

**(6×4=24 marks)**

Each question carries 4 marks

1. Gift deed
2. Court
3. Defendant
4. Actus Reus
5. Complaint
6. Judgement
7. Bench
8. Contract
9. Promissory note.

**Part-B**

Answer any Two questions

**(2×18=36 marks)**

Each question carries 18 marks

10. Discuss the fundamental principles of legal writing.
11. Explain the importance of English language in legal profession.
12. Discuss the guidelines in General to Legal writing.
13. Explain the importance of communicative skills and its role in legal profession.

## Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years

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### Part-C

Answer any **Two** questions

(2×20=40 marks)

Each question carries **20** marks

14. Draft a sale deed.
  15. Write a complaint to police officer about public nuisance in your area due to illegal vehicle parking.
  16. Write a letter to the Bank manager to block the transaction as your ATM card is lost.
  17. 'Law corrects the behaviour of an individual in a society'. Discuss.
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**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

**SRL 613206**

**LAW DEGREE EXAMINATIONS – August, 2016**

**3 Year LLB (HONORS)**

**II SEMESTER**

**Paper – XI : BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY LAWS (H.C – II)**

*Time: 3 Hours*

*Max Marks: 100*

**Part – A**

Answer any **SIX** Questions

(6 x 4 = 24 marks)

Each Question carries 4 marks

1. Insolvency Act.
2. Powers of Court.
3. Admission.
4. Procedure.
5. Interim Receiver.
6. Adjudication.
7. Dividends.
8. Appeal.
9. Publication of Order.

**Part – B**

(2 x 18 = 36 Marks)

**Answer TWO Questions. Essay type Questions.**

Each question carries 18 marks

10. Generally explain transfer of property to a third person for benefit of creditors?
11. What are the elements required in Insolvency petition?
12. Explain about duties and release of debtors?
13. Enumerate the disqualification of insolvent?

**Part – C**

(2 x 20 = 40 Marks)

**Answer TWO Questions. Essay type Questions.**

Each question carries 20 marks

14. What are the proceedings, consequences required on order of adjudication?
15. Explain different acts related to Insolvency?
16. Who is called as receiver? And explain his duties and powers?
17. What are the elements involved in distribution of property?

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**SEMESTER – III**

**PAPER XIII – 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

**PAPER XIV - 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, Conseild' Etate of France, Tribunalization in England and India, Relationship between constitutional Law and Administrative Law, Separation fo 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.

## **Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years**

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**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.

**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

## **Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years**

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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 XV - COMPANY LAW**

**UNIT - I 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



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## **Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years**

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 – 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 – kinds procedure – voting, Dividends – payment – capitalisation of bonus 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,

## Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years

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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 XVI – 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 jus cogens, (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 Librium to the common heritage of mankind. (b) Territorial Waters. (c) Continental shelf. (d) Sea-bed and ocean 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).

## Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years

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(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 XVII - 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 statue.

**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 in lay off, strike, lockout, retrenchment, closure and transfer of undertakings, 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

## **Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years**

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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

**PAPER - XVIII**

**REGULATORY LAWS (H.C. – III)**

**OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE**

Economic Liberalization in India made many changes regulating public and private equally. The regulatory authorities are part of the executive branch of government and possess all nature of control with them. There are legislations relating to regulatory authority like health, safety, quality and quantity. This course primarily covers the legislations to deal with regulation in consumer interest and economic wealth of the country.

**UNIT - 1 INTRODUCTION** - Theories of regulation – Public interest theories – Private interest theories – Institutionalised theories – Regulation beyond the State.

**UNIT - 2 COMPETITION ACT** - The Competition Act, 2002 – Anti competitive agreement – Dominant position – Regulation of combination – Competition Commission of India – Duties, powers and functions – Penalties.

**UNIT - 3 THE TELECOM REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF INDIA ACT** - TRAI Act, 1997 – Establishment and incorporation of TRAI – Powers and function of authority – Settlement of dispute Amendment in 2000.

**UNIT - 4 THE ELECTRICITY ACT** - Electricity Act, 2003 – Licensing – National electricity policy and plan – Central electricity authority – Regulatory commissions – Powers – State Commissions – Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory commission – A.P.Electricity Reform Act 1998 – Electricity Rules, 2005 U/S 176 of the Electricity Act, 2003 by Government of India.

**UNIT - 5 PENSION FUND AND DEVELOPMENT REGULATORY AUTHORITY ACT - PFDR** – Powers and functions.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Bronwen Morgan – An Introduction to Law and Regulation.
2. S.P.Sathe – Administrative Law
3. The Telecom Revolution in India: Technology, Regulation and Policy  
– By Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore (IIMB)
4. Sarkar and Bhatnagar – Law of Electricity in India.
5. TRAI – Consumers' Handbook on Telecommunications.
6. A.C. Fernando – Business Ethics: An Indian Perspective.
7. Sarkriya D. – SEBI and Securities Market in India.
8. Avatar Singh – Competition Law.



MODEL QUESTION PAPER

SRL – 49301

3 Year LLB DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY, 2014.

THIRD SEMESTER

LAW

(Regular and Supplementary)

Paper – XI : PROPERTY LAWS INCLUDING TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT  
AND EASEMENT ACT

*Time : 3 Hours*

*Max. Marks : 100*

SECTION – A

Answer any SIX questions.

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Mortgage
2. Sale.
3. Foreclose.
4. Title deeds.
5. Finder of lost goods.
6. Tangible property.
7. Lease.
8. Easement.
9. Possession.

SECTION – B

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each questions carries 18 marks.

10. Discuss the term 'property' and various kinds of property and social function of property.
11. Define sale and mortgage. Distinguish English mortgage from mortgage by conditional sale.
12. Explain the rights and liabilities of a mortgage.
13. Examine the nature, characteristics and creation of easements

## Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years

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### SECTION – C

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each questions carries 20 marks.

14. A.P. Govt has acquired agriculture land belonging to A under cl set 17 land Acquisition Act for construction of houses for scheduled castes. A refused to surrender. What are the legal remedies available to A.
  15. P a powerful politician grabs govt land and constructs a factory. What is the law to eruct him.
  16. A.P. Govt acquired the forest land in the scheduled Area of Visakhapatnam and transferred them to a Private Co. The tribals questioned the authority. Examine the rights of tribals.
  17. A,B,C are the joint owners of 3 acres of land the district collector of that district issued a notice under land Acquisition Act to A and B alone. C was not served. Whether the order of district collector is binding on C.
-

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

**SRL-49302**

**3 YEAR LL.B DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY, 2014.**

**THIRD SEMESTER**

**LAW**

**Paper – XII : ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

**(Regular and Supplementary)**

*Time : 3 Hours*

*Max. Marks : 100*

**PART – A**

Answer any SIX questions.

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Social welfare state.
2. Rule of law.
3. Nepotism.
4. Delegation.
5. ESI courts.
6. Tribunals.
7. Bias.
8. Lok pal.
9. Act of state.

**PART – B**

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Explain the evolution, nature and scope of administrative law.
11. Examine in brief the bureaucracy in India and administrative deviance involved.
12. Discuss the concept of delegated legislation and the parliamentary control of delegated legislation.
13. Examine in brief the Judicial control of administrative action.

**PART - C**

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

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. 'A' a driver of a government car hits a women and as a result women dies. Examine the tortious liability of the government to pay compensation.
  15. A person was detained and was not produced before the court even after 48 hours of his arrest. Examine which writ is available. Advise.
  16. A civil servant was removed from service by sub inspector of police but his appointing authority was D.S.P. Is his removal valid.
  17. 'A' a person wants to know about the details of the land which was given to an industrialist and that land was a temple land. Is it possible for him to get information under what law?
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MODEL QUESTION PAPER

SRL-49303

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

THIRD SEMESTER

LAW

Paper XIII : 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. Partnership.
2. Memorandum.
3. Shares.
4. Share capital.
5. Creditors.
6. Misstatements.
7. Rule of law.
8. Articles.
9. Prospectus.

SECTION – B

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Explain the steps involved in formation of a company.
11. Discuss the binding force of Articles of association and its relation with memorandum of association.
12. Explain the position, duties and liabilities of promoters.
13. Discuss the kinds, alteration and reduction of share capital and the law relating to conversion of loans and debentures.

**SECTION – C**

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

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. A company had in its board his family members and shares are invited from the public. Explain.
  15. A partnership firm was converted into a company, explain the process involved.
  16. 'X' a company had Z as chairman and the board of directors. Z has misused the whole amount. Which has come as investments whether the board is responsible.
  17. There was a misstatement in the prospectus and the company was held responsible. Decide.
-

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

**SRL-49304**

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

THIRD SEMESTER

LAW

Paper : XIV — PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

(Regular & Supplementary)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

SECTION — A

Answer any SIX questions.

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. State hood.
2. Succession.
3. Custom.
4. Treaties.
5. SARC.
6. Juscogens.
7. Disarmament.
8. GATT.
9. W.T.O.

SECTION — B

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Discuss the concept of treaties, types of treaties and authority to enter into treaties with special reference to India and SARC.
11. Explain the role of International NGO in International Law creation.
12. Discuss how the reformulation of the law of the common heritage of mankind has taken place.
13. Explain the emerging law relating to transboundary pollution.

**SECTION C**

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 20 = 40 marks)

14. A MNC manufactures hazardous substances releasing toxics into atmosphere. There was an accident in the company causing death to many people. This MNC head office is in America. Explain from where the people can claim compensation.
  15. A fisherman from a State of India ventures into sea and goes to the neighbouring country where he was caught by that country. Bring out the law relating to high seas.
  16. Some business people of country 'y' started selling the space in the moon. Z bought the land space and wants to resale to X. Advise X.
  17. A country called x started selling second rate technology to a developing country called y as a result a disaster killing thousands of people. Advise country y for getting compensation.
-



**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**SRL-49305**

LAW DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER, 2014.

THIRD SEMESTER

3 YEAR LL.B.

(Regular/Supplementary)

Paper – XV : LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW

*Time : 3 Hours*

*Max. Marks : 100*

**PART – A**

Answer any SIX questions.

(6 × 4 = 24 marks)

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Labour
2. Trade union
3. Lock out
4. Bipartite agreement
5. Social justice
6. Judicial review
7. Mutual agreements
8. Precedent
9. Right to form association.

**PART – B**

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Explain the colonial labour policy and law and how it emerged in Independent India.
11. Examine the legal control and protection of trade unions.
12. Explain the concept of collective bargaining and its international norms.
13. Explain the wage determining process its modes and modalities.

**PART – C**

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

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. A partnership of 5 persons started manufacturing business and employed 20 persons. But even the minimum wage was not paid to them. Advise.
  15. A person called Shyam was punished for misconduct. But there was no fair procedure adopted in the disciplinary proceedings. Advise Shyam and explain the procedure to be adopted.
  16. A group of women were employed in the night shift and there were no basic amenities. Explain the law and advice the women.
  17. A hazardous industry employed certain labour and Poisonous gas escaped one night and caused death to the labour. Explain the liability of the Industry.
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**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

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35-67-3-06

THREE YEAR L.L.B. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,

MARCH/APRIL - 2016

THIRD SEMESTER

**PAPER - 3.6 : REGULATORY LAWS (H.C - III)**

*(New Regulations w.e.f. 2014-2015)*

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

**Part - A**

**(Short Answer Questions)**

Write short notes on any Six of the following

Each question carries 4 marks.

**(Marks : 6×4=24)**

1. Product and enterprise
2. Global depositions
3. Fairness in competition
4. Legal remedies for environmental degradation
5. Public Trust Doctrine.
6. The Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act, 1998
7. Economic Liberalization
8. Competition advocacy
9. New Telecom Policy

**Part - B**

**(Essay Type Questions)**

Answer any Two Questions

Each question carries 18 marks.

**(Marks : 2×18=36)**

10. Discuss the important features of Telecom Regulatory Authority
11. Write a note on Industrial Policy Resolutions.
12. Trace the rationale of Government regulations from constitutional perspective.
13. Central Electricity Regulatory Commission

Answer any **Two** Questions

Each question carries **20** marks.

(Marks : 2×20=40)

14. Examine the agreements prohibited under Competition Act.
  15. Enumerate the composition and powers of competition commission of India.
  16. Examine the need for regulation of economic enterprises.
  17. Enumerate the organization of electricity authorities in a State.
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**SEMESTER - IV**

**PAPER XIX: 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 XX**  
**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, 20 & 21, The variety of Criminal Procedures and The organization

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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.

- 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 (Sectiond211, 212, 216), Separate charges for distinct–offences (Sections 218, 219, 220, 221, 223).
- UNIT - 9 PRELIMINARY PLEAS TO BAR TRIAL** - Jurisdiction (Sections 26, 177-1888, 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.

## **Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years**

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**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 XXI**

### **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).



- 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 Plaint, Rejection of Plaint, Production and listing of Documents, Written Statement, Counter Claim, Set off, Framing of issues.
- UNIT - 5 APPEARANCE AND EXAMINATION –** Appearance, Exparte 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 LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years**

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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 XXII : 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.

- 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).

## Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years

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- 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

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

## **PAPER – XXIII**

### **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

## Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years

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- 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
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 – XXIV**  
**LAW OF INSURANCE (H.C – IV)**

**OBJECTIVE OF THE COURSE :**

The concept of insurance has significantly developed in the present post privatization era. The study of insurance law has various dimensions. The concepts like insurable interest, good faith criteria, remoteness of cause have been very important in the area of insurance disputes. The IRDA, a new regulator has framed various significant rules for regulating the insurance sector. The bjective of the course is to provide the students.

- i. To know of the legal dimensions relating to formation and discharge of insurance contracts.
- ii. To understand and appreciate the aspects of various insurance contracts.
- iii. To learn the redressal mechanisms available pertaining to the insurance sector.

## Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years

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- UNIT - 1 INTRODUCTION** - Meaning of concept of Insurance – Risk Management - Kinds of risks – Insurable – Distinction between Insurance Assurance – Parties of Insurance. Insurance and contract linkage – Extent of applicability of General principles of Law of Contract viz., offer, acceptance, capacity of parties, consideration, consensus, ad-idem and lawful object – Insurance and wager – Performance of insurance contracts – Discharge of Insurance Contract. Necessity for applying special principles of contract to Law of Insurance – Extent of applicability – Special Principles: (a) Uberrimae fidae, (b) Idemnity, (c) Subrogation, (d) Contribution (e) Proximate cause – Cover note and slip.
- UNIT - 2 FIRE INSURANCE CONTRACT** - Meaning of the term 'Fire' – Fire policies – Perils insured – Fire claims – Scope of applicability of special principles to contract of fire insurance – Standard Fire Policy – 'Average' in Fire Insurance Contract.
- UNIT - 3 MARINE INSURANCE CONTRACT** - Significance of Marine Insurance Contract – Maritime perils – Subject – Matter covered by Marine Policy – Kinds of Marine policies – Scope of applicability of special principles to contract of marine insurance – Principle of 'change of voyage' and Deviation' and therein related aspects – Total loss – Partial loss – General average sacrifice and expenditure – Salvage – An over view of Marine Insurance Act, 1963 with special reference to Bill of Lading and counter party.
- UNIT - 4 LIFE INSURANCE CONTRACT** - Introduction – Meaning of Life Insurance and its significance – Kinds of Life policies – Extent of applicability of Special Principles to Life Insurance Contract – 'Suicide' Clause in a Life Policy – Assignment and nomination – Constitution, powers and functions of L.I.C. under L.I.C. Act, 1956 – Ombudsman, IRDA.
- UNIT - 5 MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE** - Introduction – The Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (as amended in 1988) – Compulsory Third party Insurance of Motor Vehicles – No – fault liability – Chapter VIII A of the Act – Motor Accident Claims Tribunals.



**REFERENCE BOOKS :**

1. Raoul Colinvarx – Law of Insurance
2. M.N. Srinivasan – Law of Insurance
3. Srinivasan & Murthy – Law of Insurance
4. Hardy Ivany – Law of Insurance

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

**SRL-493401**

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**LAW DEGREE EXAMINATIONS - APRIL, 2016**

**3 YEARS LLB**

**FOURTH SEMESTER**

*(Regular & Supplementary)*

**Paper - XVI : PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 100**

**Part-A**

Answer any **Six** questions

**(6×4=24 marks)**

Each question carries **4** marks

1. Tax and Fee
2. Deemed Assessee
3. Capital and Revenue Receipts
4. Residential status
5. Gratuity
6. Exempted Assets
7. Dealer
8. Business
9. Return of Wealth - Tax

**Part-B**

Answer any **Two** questions

**(2×18=36 marks)**

Each question carries **18** marks

10. Examine the Doctrine of Unjust Enrichment in the field of taxation.
11. Explain various exemptions allowed on income from salary.
12. What is meant by incidence of wealth tax? Explain valuation rules of immovable property under the Wealth - Tax Act, 1957?
13. Explain the procedure for registration of dealers under APGST Act and the procedure for renewal.

**Part-C**

Answer any **Two** questions

**(2×20=40 marks)**

Each question carries **20** marks

14. 'X' is in receipt of Rs. 60,000 as basic salary and Rs. 15,000 as house rent allowance in the previous year, in vizag. He pays Rs. 18,000 as rent for the house occupied by him during the year. Determine the taxability of house rent allowance.
15. A ltd, a trading company, constructed residential flats and let them to its employees, at a nominal rent deductible from their salaries. Determine the head under which rental income of the company will be taxable.
16. Mr 'Y' makes an agreement to sell his property for Rs. 25 Lakhs in November 2010. He received Rs. 10 Lakhs as an advance, the balance amount was received on 15<sup>th</sup> March 2011, but the deed was registered on 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2011. The property was shown as Rs. 24 Lakhs for the assessment year 2010-2011. Advise 'Y' regarding Net Wealth for the assessment year 2011-2012 and 2016-2017?
17. Assessee having Head office in Andhra Pradesh makes stock transfer of goods to the branch outside the state and the branch sells them to the customers. Is there sale in the course of inter - state trade or commerce?

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

**SRL-493402**

[Total No. of Pages : 2]

**LAW DEGREE EXAMINATIONS - APRIL, 2016**

**3 YEARS LLB**

**Fourth Semester**

*(Regular & Supplementary)*

**Paper - XVII : Criminal Procedure Code Juvenile Justice Act &  
Probations Of Offenders Act**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 100**

**Part-A**

Answer any Six questions

**(6×4=24 marks)**

Each question carries 4 marks

1. Anticipatory Bail
2. Cognizable offence and Non - Cognizable offence
3. Review
4. Probation
5. Summary trial
6. Jurisdiction of criminal courts
7. Juvenile justice system
8. FIR
9. Parole

**Part-B**

Answer any Two questions

**(2×18=36 marks)**

Each question carries 18 marks

10. Define the term 'charge' state the object and the particulars to be incorporated in the charge. Can the court alter the charge? If So, how?
11. Discuss the constitutional safeguards provided to an accused person.
12. Differentiate between bailable and non - bailable offences. When an anticipatory bail can be granted?
13. Explain the concept of 'fair trial' and analyze the principal features of 'fair trial'.

**Part-C**

Answer any **Two** questions

**(2×20=40 marks)**

Each question carries **20** marks

14. X and Y were aged and Infirm parents of Z, who threw them out of their house X and Y want to seek relief. Advise them?
15. A, a juvenile is in the custody of X. X exploit's A's services and involved him in cleaning his house. What action can be initiated against X?
16. Ramu's house was searched by police under suspicion of struggled property without search warrant. Ramu raises on objection that it is politically motivated and an illegal search as nothing was traced in Ramu's house. Decide whether it is legal or illegal search 'Z'.
17. A and B assisted C to kill 'Z' by providing C weapons which were used to kill Z. Can A B and C be charged jointly for the same offence or separately?

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

**SRL-493403**

[Total No. of Pages : 2]

**LAW DEGREE EXAMINATIONS - APRIL, 2016**

**3 YEARS LLB**

**Fourth Semester**

*(Regular & Supplementary)*

**Paper - XVIII : Civil Procedure Code & Limitation Act**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 100**

**Part-A**

Answer any Six questions

**(6×4=24 marks)**

Each question carries 4 marks

1. Defendant
2. Judgment
3. Suits by or against minors
4. Limitation
5. Caveat
6. Statutory notice
7. Adjournment
8. Commissions
9. Summoning and attendance of witnesses.

**Part-B**

Answer any Two questions

**(2×18=36 marks)**

Each question carries 18 marks

10. Discuss the different modes of execution of a decree.
11. Explain the concept of Res judicata?
12. Discuss the scope and nature of interim orders.
13. Discuss the scope of Interpleader suit.

**Part-C**

Answer any **Two** questions

**(2×20=40 marks)**

Each question carries **20** marks

14. X lives at Mumbai. He has a house in vijayawada. One Y was in wrong full possession of the house. 'X' wants to sue 'Y'. Where should he file the suit?
  15. A, filed a suit in a court, which did not have the jurisdiction. The judge realised this fact prior to the commencement of trial. What can the judge do?
  16. A filed a suit against the government of Andhra Pradesh at Ananthapuramu without giving any prior notice. Can the suit be survived or it can be dismissed on the ground that there is no statutory notice. Decide?
  17. A gave money Rs. 50,000/- to B on promissory note on 8/1/2009. A died on 15/2/2010 leaving two minor children. Taking the advantage. B did not repay the debt. When can two minors file a suit? Decided Refer case law on legal disability?
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**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

**SRL-493404**

[Total No. of Pages : 2]

**LAW DEGREE EXAMINATIONS - APRIL, 2016**

**3 YEARS LLB**

**Fourth Semester**

*(Regular & Supplementary)*

**Paper - XIX : Law Of Evidence**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 100**

**Part-A**

**Answer any Six questions**

**(6×4=24 marks)**

**Each question carries 4 marks**

1. Facts in issue
2. Hearsay Evidence
3. Leading Questions
4. Dying declaration
5. Res gestae
6. Primary evidence
7. Burden of proof
8. Presumption
9. Patent ambiguity

**Part-B**

**Answer any Two questions**

**(2×18=36 marks)**

**Each question carries 18 marks**

10. Define Estoppel. Explain the different kinds of Estoppel.
11. What is meant by expert evidence? How for it is reliable for proof of identity or legitimacy?
12. Write an essay on the examination of witnesses?
13. Define confession and Discuss what confessions are admissible?



**Part-C**

Answer any **Two** questions

**(2×20=40 marks)**

Each question carries **20** marks

14. X was murdered in his house X's wife deposed before the court. She was the sole direct witness. Is she competent to depose?
  15. A is on a trial for killing his wife by poisoning her. The prosecution adduces evidence of the fact that in the past he married three women and each one of them were killed by poisoning. Is this evidence is admissible?
  16. A is accused of harassing his wife on account of dowry and finally killing her A's wife was killed within three years of their marriage. The prosecution is not able to produce any evidence. How can the facts be proved in this case?
  17. B met with an accident. Just before his death, he told the doctor treating him that A killed Z. He then died. In the trial of A for killing Z Is the statement of 'B' admissible in evidence.
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**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

**SRL-493405**

[Total No. of Pages : 2]

**LAW DEGREE EXAMINATIONS - APRIL, 2016**

**3 YEARS LLB**

**Fourth Semester**

*(Regular / Supplementary)*

**Paper - XX : BANKING LAW & 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. Customer
2. Banking Business
3. Pass Book
4. Countermanding
5. Days of Grace
6. Inchoate Instrument
7. General Lien
8. Scheduled Bank
9. Quasi - Negotiable Instrument

**Part-B**

Answer any Two questions

**(2×18=36 marks)**

Each question carries 18 marks

10. State the powers of Reserve Bank to control commercial Banks.
11. State the main features of Banking Regulation Act, 1949.
12. Critically examine the current trends in the banking system in India.
13. Explain the different kinds of endorsements.

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## Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years

### Part-C

Answer any Two questions

(2×20=40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks

14. X's pass - book showing a balance of Rs. 1,00,000 where as Bank records showing Rs. 10,000. X approached the court to take action against the bank. Is a pass - book is a conclusive record. Decide and explain.
  15. 'X' a banker discloses confidential information relating to the account of a customer 'Y' to his friend 'Z' without the consent of 'Y'. Discuss the liability of the banker.
  16. 'X' a banker pays the cheque of the customer 'Y' before the order of counter - manding the cheque is received by the bank. Is the banker liable for it?
  17. A banker has a joint account in the names of 'X' and 'Y' operated by either or survivor, 'X' dies, can the legal representative of 'X' ask the bank not allow operation by 'Y'. Give reasons.
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**SEMESTER - V**

**PAPER XXV : 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:

## **Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years**

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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 – XXVI**

### **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.

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## **Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 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 XXVII**

### **LAND LAWS INCLUDING TENURE AND TENANCY SYSTEM**

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

## **Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years**

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- 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 XXVIII**

### **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 :



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 Organization (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, Criterial 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, Criterial 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 - XXIX 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.

- 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.

## **Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years**

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**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

## **PAPER – XXX**

### **MEDIA LAW WITH RTI ACT**

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

**UNIT - 2**      Press – Freedom of speech and Expression – Articles 19 (1) (a): Includes Freedom of the press, Laws of defamation, obscenity, blasphemy and sedition, Law relating to employees wages and service conditions, Price and page Schedule Regulation, Newsprint and Control Order, Advertisement – is it included with in freedom of speech and expression? Press and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

**Unit - 3**      **Films** -How far included in freedom of speech and expression? Censorship of films – Constitutionally, The Abbas Case, Difference between films and press – Why Pre censorship valid for films but not for the press? Censorship under the cinematography Act.

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## **Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years**

- Unit - 4** Radio and Television – Government Monopoly; Why Government department? Should there be an autonomous corporation? Effect of television on people. Report of the Chanda Committee, Government Policy, Commercial advertisement, internal security of serials, etc. judicial Review of Doordarshan decisions: Freedom to telecast.
- Unit - 5** Constitutional Restrictions; Radio and television subject to law of defamation and obscenity, Power to legislate – Article 246 read with the seventh schedule, Power to impose tax – licensing and license fee.
- Unit - 6** Right to Information: Development of RTI in India.
- Unit - 7** Right to Information Act, 2005; its implementation.
- Unit - 8** Right to Information Decisions; Decisions of Judiciary.
- Unit - 9** RTI and Decisions of Chief Central Information commissions and State Information Commission under the RTI Act, 2005.
- Unit - 10** Law Reforms in India.

### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. M.P.Jain, Constitutional Law of India (1994) Wadhwa.
2. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India Vol.1. (199)Tripathi, Bombay.
3. Rajeev Dhavan “On the law of the Press in India” 26Jl.L/288(1984).
4. Rajeev Dhavan, “Ligitimating Government Rehtoric: Reflections on some Aspects of the Second Press commission “ 26 J. L /391 (1984)
5. Soil Sorabjee, Law of person Censorship in India (1976).
6. Justice E.S. Venkatramaiah, Freedom of Press: some Recent Trends (1984)

## **Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years**

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7. D.D. Basu, The Law of Press of India (1980)
8. Right to Information Act, 2005, SP Sathe, 2006.
9. Right to Information in India, Solu Nigam

### **PAPER – XXXI PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (H.C – V)**

#### **OBJECTIVE OF THE COURSE :**

In this 21<sup>st</sup> century, Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalization (LPG) works beyond national barriers. The course creates an understanding on the conflict of laws under various legal systems pertaining to jurisdiction, marriage, divorce, adoption, maintenance, property. The course also covers torts and contracts laws. The course also covers enforcement of foreign judgements and arbitral awards.

- UNIT - 1** Introduction – Scope of Private International Law – Theories of Private International Law – Conflict of Law or Private International Law – Codification of Private International Law – Hague Conventions – Distinction between Public International Law and Private International Law.
- UNIT - 2** Jurisdiction – Choice of Law – Domicile – Residence – Renvoi – Forum Convenience.
- UNIT - 3** Cases involving Private International Law – Marriage – Divorce – Adoption – Guardianship and Maintenance.
- UNIT - 4** Contract – Negotiable Instruments – e-contracts – Private International Law Relating to Corporations – Jurisdiction over Corporations – Insolvency Jurisdiction and effects of Foreign insolvency proceedings.
- UNIT - 5** Enforcement of Foreign Judgements and Decrees – Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards – Evidence and Procedure – Stay of Proceeding – Proof of Foreign Laws.

**REFERENCE BOOKS :**

1. V.C. Govindaraj – The conflict of Law in India.
2. Paras Diwan – Private International Law.
3. Setalvad – Conflict of Laws.
4. Cheshire, North and Fawcett – Private International Law

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

**SRL-49501**

3 YEAR LLB DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY, 2014.

FIFTH 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.

Turn Over



**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.
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**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**SRL-49502**

3 YEARS LL.B. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY, 2014.

FIFTH SEMESTER

LAW

Paper – XXII: DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ARBITRATION, CONCILIATION  
AND ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEM)

(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. Conciliation.
2. Trade Law.
3. Lok Adalats.
4. Gram Sabhas.
5. Appeals.
6. Arbitral award.
7. Geneva.
8. Tribunals.
9. Lok pal.

**SECTION – B**

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Explain the techniques involved in Alternate dispute resolution.
11. Discuss the characteristics, advantages and disadvantages of Judicial Dispute resolution.
12. Define Arbitrator. Explain the terms of appointment and grounds for changing and terminating the arbitrator.
13. Explain the Alternate models of Dispute Resolution.

**SECTION – C**

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

**Each question carries 20 marks.**

14. 'A' person was appointed as arbitrator in a arbitratory proceedings. One of the party intends to change the arbitrator. Advise.
  15. A and B a husband and wife wants to seek divorce after one year of marriage. Counsel them.
  16. An Arbitral award was awarded and the party wants to file an appeal. Advise the party.
  17. A dispute comes before an NGO working in Child Rights area. The dispute is relating to a child worker who was appointed as domestic help without wages. Advice NGO.
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**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**SRL-49503**

**3 YEAR LLB DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY, 2014.**

**FIFTH SEMESTER**

**LAW**

**(Regular and Supplementary)**

**Paper – XXIII : LAND LAWS INCLUDING TENURE AND TENANCY SYSTEM**

*Time : 3 Hours*

*Max. Marks : 100*

**SECTION – A**

**Answer any SIX questions.**

**(6 × 4 = 24 marks)**

**Each question carries 4 marks.**

1. Ryotwari settlement
2. Urban land ceiling
3. Forest Laws
4. Intermediaries
5. Eviction
6. Land holding
7. Zamindari System
8. Use of Land
9. Grabbing.

**SECTION – B**

**Answer any TWO questions.**

**(2 × 18 = 36 marks)**

**Each question carries 18 marks.**

10. Explain the doctrines relating to ownership of land.
11. Discuss the Land reforms in preindependent and post independence eras.
12. Explain the law relating to Agricultural land ceilings.
13. Discuss how conservation of forest Land is taking place in India and the law relating to it.

**SECTION – C**

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. A is in possession of ancestral property of about 10 acres in urban area. Explain his position relating urban land ceiling laws.
  15. An agricultural land was sold and was converted into house plots by a business man. Whether the business man can sell away without conversion. Advise the buyer who buys the house plots from the business man.
  16. A land was given under tenancy Laws and rules. The tenant for about an year paid the tenancy and later rejected to pay. Advise the Land Owner.
  17. A forest Land was sold to a business man by the state Government. The business man approaches the dept of forestry for clearance as it comes under forest land. Explain the position of business man.
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**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**SRL-49504**

**3 YEAR LLB DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY, 2014.**

**FIFTH SEMESTER**

**LAW**

**Paper XXIV : INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWS**

**(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. Patents.
2. Musical works.
3. Copy rights.
4. Trademarks.
5. Dramatic works.
6. Video piracy.
7. Registration.
8. Infringement of copyright.
9. Injunctive relief.

**SECTION – B**

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 18 = 36 marks)

Each question carries 18 marks.

10. Explain the historical evolution of copyright law in India.
11. Discuss the relief available for infringement of patents under the law.
12. Explain the law relating to biotechnology patents.
13. Discuss the process involved for obtaining a patent.

**SECTION – C**

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

**Each question carries 20 marks.**

14. The title of a Cinema was copied by another movie maker after 20 years. The title owner goes to court of law. Advise.
15. X a company has made out an invention and has come out with a creation of new form of life. Explain the law relating.
16. W a company has its name of the product as Reynolds and another company manufactured the same product and named it as Reynolds. Can the first company file a case under which law.
17. The music of a song in Western country has been copied by an Indian film maker. The Western country company sued. Advise the Western country film maker.

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**SRL-49505**

**3 Year LLB. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY, 2014.**

**FIFTH SEMESTER**

**LAW**

**Paper – XXV : INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS**  
**(REGULAR & SUPPLEMENTARY)**

*Time : 3 Hours*

*Max. Marks : 100*

**SECTION – A**

**Answer any SIX questions.**

**(6 × 4 = 24 marks)**

**Each question carries 4 marks.**

1. Human Rights
2. Terrorism
3. NHRC
4. CEDAW
5. NGO'S
6. Humanitarian Law standards
7. Children rights
8. Criminal Justice
9. Covenants

**SECTION – B**

**Answer any TWO questions.**

**(2 × 18 = 36 marks)**

**Each question carries 18 marks.**

10. Describe the meaning and perspectives of human rights of developing countries.
11. Discuss the International Humanitarian Law standards.
12. Explain the role of NGO's in protection of Human Rights.
13. Discuss the salient features of CEDAW.



**SECTION – C**

Answer any TWO questions.

(2 × 20 = 40 marks)

Each question carries 20 marks.

14. 'A' a child was made to work as domestic servant in U.S. An NGO wants to protect the child. Advise NGO.
  15. A prisoner of Y country was detained in country X and his whereabouts were not made known to Y country. Explain.
  16. In a developing country 'X' in a small town a fisherman goes to High seas and was captured by Z country coast guards. Advise X.
  17. A woman undertrial was kept in a prison along with habitual criminals. Whether CEDAW Laws applies to her.
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**SEMESTER - VI**  
**PAPER XXXII – 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 – XXXIII**

**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 2/3<sup>rd</sup> year of 3 year Law Course or 4/5 year in Law Course.

## Syllabus for LL.B. Hons. - 3 Years

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- ✿ 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 1/3<sup>rd</sup> 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 XXXIV - 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 carries 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.
- \* The candidate shall get a minimum 1/3<sup>rd</sup> 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 – XXXV – 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 XXVI – 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 1/3<sup>rd</sup> 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.

**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)***

**PAPER – XXXVII**  
**INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW**

**OBJECTIVE OF THE COURSE :**

In this 21<sup>st</sup> century, the concept of Liberalisation, Privatisation and globalization (LPG) works beyond the trade barriers. This course helps to understand the dominant role of developed countries in exploiting the developing countries. It conglomerate the finer version of International Economic Law, in particular the notion of New International Economic Order, the object of economic integration with that of the pragmatic approaches of the International Trade Regime. As a matter of compliance of International Trade Practices, various bilateral and regional agreements exist in this scenario. International Trade Agreements and Conventions explore the balanced growth with the regulatory effect in transacting international trade in municipal spheres including Dispute Settlement Bodies. This subject provides basic inputs in International Trade Law.

**UNIT - 1      GENESIS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW** - Origin and Development – Theories – UN Conventions – Unification of International Trade Law – International Commercial Contracts – International Sale of Goods – Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) – Transnational Companies – Electronic Business Transactions – Elements of International Taxation – Risk Analysis of International Trade.

**UNIT - 2      INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS** - Structure and Functions of International Economic Institutions – International Trade Organisation (ITO) – Brettonwood Conference – Various Rounds of WTO – General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) – New International Economic Order (NIEO) – International Monetary Fund (IMF) – International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) – International Investments.

**UNIT - 3      WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION (WTO)** - Structure and Functions of WTO – WTO and Covered Agreements – Subsidies – Dumping and Anti-dumping – General Agreements of Trade and Services (GATS) – Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights



(TRIPS) – Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs) – Trade in Agriculture – Technical Barriers of Trade (TBT) United Nations Committee on Trade and Environment (UNCTE) – United Nations Committee on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) – Summits of the WTO.

**UNIT 4      BILATERAL AND REGIONAL TRADE** - Regional Arrangements under the United Nations – Most Favoured Nation (MFN) Clause – South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) – Association for South Eastern Asian Nations (ASEAN) – European Union (EU) – Organisation for Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) – North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) – South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA)

**UNIT - 5      SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE** - Methods of Dispute Settlement – Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and International Trade – UNCITRAL – International Arbitration, Conciliation, Mediation and Litigation – Online Dispute Resolution – Dispute Settlement Body in WTO – Appellate Body (AB) – Consultation – Trade and Environment Controversies – Enforcement and Compliance.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Autar Krishen Koul – Guide to the WTO and GATT.
2. C. Singhania – Foreign Collaborations and Investments in India Law and Procedure.
3. Correa, Carlos. M – IPRs, The WTO and Developing Countries.
4. Day, D. M. and Griffin, Bernardette – The Law of International Trade.
5. Anupam Goyal – The WTO and International Environmental Law: Towards Conciliation.
6. Gupta. R.K., - World Trade Organisation – (2 Volumes)
7. Indira Carr, Peter Stone – International Trade Law.
8. Clive M. Schmitthoff – Export Trade: The Law and Practice of International Trade.
9. Jayanta Bagachi – World Trade Organisation: An Indian Perspective.
10. Petersmann, Ernst Ulrich – The GATT/WTO Dispute Settlement Systems: International Law, International Organisations and Dispute Settlement.

**PAPER – XXXVIII**

**WOMEN AND CRIMINAL LAW (H.C – VI)**

**OBJECTIVE OF THE COURSE**

It is now for centuries that the women in India have suffered in the society. Even after 50 years of Adoption of the Constitution, for women, equality with man appears to be a distant mirage to be reached. Effective political representation of women in Legislature and other forums too has become a difficult proposition to be acceptable. Breach of her personality, through various forms of violence, too has not subsided. The course will study, what are the legal provisions enacted to ameliorate these situations with special emphasis on Indian Municipal Law and what is the scope and shortcomings in the existing legal regime in this regard.

**UNIT - 1** Women in Pre-Constitution Period, Social and Legal Inequality; social reform movement in India; Legislature response in India, Women & children in Post-Constitution Period, Provisions Of Constitution of India, Preamble, Art.14,15,23, and Part IV, Legal Measures in relating to Child Labour Women and Political Representation.

**UNIT - 2** Different Personal Laws-Unequal Position of Indian Women-Uniform civil code; Sex Inequality in Inheritance Rights: Right of Inheritance by birth for sons and not for Daughters; Inheritance under Christian Law; Inheritance under Muslim Law; Matrimonial Property Law; Right of women to be Guardian of her minor sons and daughters.

**UNIT - 3** Law of Divorce-Christian Law-Discriminatory Provision; Muslim Law-Inheritance divorce. Women and social Legislature: Dowry Prohibition Law; Sex Determination Test, Law relating to Prevention of Immoral Trafficking in Women Act.

**UNIT - 4** Women and Criminal Law: Adultery; Rape; Outraging the Modesty of women; Kidnapping; Sati Prohibition Law; Law relating to Domestic Violence; Law relating Eve-Teasing; Indecent Representation of Women Act.

**UNIT - 5** Women and Employment: Factories Act- Provisions relating to women; Maternity Benefit Act; Equal Remuneration Act; Law Relating to Sexual Harassment at working place; N.C.W-Aims, Functions and Performance.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Indu prakash singh-Women, Law and Social Change in India.
2. Paras Dewan-Dowry and protection to Married Women.
3. S.P.Sathe-Towards Gender Justice.
4. Dwarka Nath Mitter-Position of Women in Hindu Law.
5. Shaukat Nasir-Muslim Women and their Rights.

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

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

**SRL-493601**

[Total No. of Pages : 2]

**LAW DEGREE EXAMINATIONS - APRIL, 2016**

**3 YEARS LLB**

**Sixth Semester**

*(Regular & Supplementary)*

**Paper - XXVI : WHITE COLLAR CRIME (Criminological Concept of Crime, Schools of Criminology, Theories of Punishment)**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 100**

**Part-A**

Answer any Six questions

**(6×4=24 marks)**

Each question carries 4 marks

1. Solitary confinement
2. Mental Abnormality
3. Borstals
4. Dactylography
5. Retributive theory
6. Correctional technique
7. Under trial
8. Recidivism
9. Typology of victims.

**Part-B**

Answer any Two questions

**(2×18=36 marks)**

Each question carries 18 marks

10. Define probation. Distinguish probation from parole?
11. Explain the concept of 'white collar crimes' and its implementation mechanism?
12. Explain the salient features of Juvenile justice Act. 1986.
13. Explain the power of the police regarding Investigation, arrest and prosecution of offences

**Part-C**

Answer any **Two** questions

**(2×20=40 marks)**

Each question carries **20** marks

14. 'P' a police officer beats 'X', a theft suspect continuously during the course of interrogation in police custody. After some time 'X' falls unconscious and is admitted in hospital, where he dies. What is the nature of offence committed by 'P' and what procedure is to be followed.
15. X, a child of about 12 years attempts to rape a girl of 10 years of age. Discuss the liability of X.
16. 'X', a police officer was investigating a case and searching for the accused who was absconding. Unable to find him, the police officer Ricks up the mother of the accused and keeps her in custody. He tells the relatives and other members of the locality that she will be released only if the accused comes and surrenders in the police station. Discuss all aspects of the case?
17. A life convict writes a letter to the Govt. for release on parole. Explain the procedure involved?

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

**SRL-493602**

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**LAW DEGREE EXAMINATIONS - APRIL, 2016**

**3 YEARS LLB**

**Sixth Semester**

*(Regular / Supplementary)*

**Paper - XXIX-B : Professional Ethics**

**Accountancy of Law yers & Bar Bench Relations-**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 80**

*Answer All questions.*

*All questions carry equal marks.*

**Unit-I**

1. a) "Legal Profession is a noble profession". Discuss.

**OR**

- b) Distinguish between right and privilege with decided case - laws.

**Unit-II**

2. a) "The dust relating to scrap bar examination is gathering momentum". Discuss the recent supreme court of India observations on regulations governing enrolment and practice of law as per Advocates Act, 1961.

**OR**

- b) "Advocacy is the presentation of logical facts of any dispute in a right perspective." Discuss.

**Unit-III**

3. a) Discuss about the conflict of an advocate between Interest and Duty

**OR**

- b) Who advocated seven lamps of advocacy and discuss about it.

**Unit-IV**

4. a) Can the Bar council of India remove the name of the Advocate from the Rolls of Advocates? If so, when?

**OR**

- b) Describe the nature of the disciplinary jurisdiction.

**Unit-V**

5. a) Can Advocates appear before Income Tax Authorities? Explain with decided case - laws.

**OR**

- b) Discuss about legal software that a law firm should have in their office. Should an Advocate keep himself updated on it?

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

**SRL-493603**

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**LAW DEGREE EXAMINATIONS - APRIL, 2016**

**3 YEARS LLB**

**Sixth Semester**

*(Regular & Supplementary)*

**Paper - XXX : Public Interest Layering Legal Aid &  
Para Legal Services**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 50**

**Note :** Answer any **Four** questions.

All question carry **equal** marks.

1. Discuss in brief about Lok Adalat?
2. Discuss the fundamentals of law office management?
3. What are the guidelines for making a case comment?
4. Explain the evolution of Public - Interest litigation in India with the help of case laws.
5. Write short notes on any **two** of the following :
  - a) Counselling
  - b) Para Legal Training
  - c) Legal Literacy.
  - d) Editing law journal.