

Krishna College of Law



Noorpur Road, Bijnor - 246701(U.P.)

☎ : 9105108100

Estd. 2002



(Affiliated to M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly
and recognised by Bar Council of India & UGC)

Ref. No.

Date.....

Implementation of Elective course as per the MJP Rohilkhand University, Bareilly

SL. NO.	Semester	Elective Course
1.	LL. B 3 Years (V Semester) B.A. LL. B 5 Years (IX Semester)	Optional Paper- I (A) Interpretation of Statutes and Principle of Legislation (B) Intellectual Property Law and IPR Litigation (C) Banking Law Optional Paper -II (A) Human Right Law and Practice (B) Information Technology Law (C) Patent Law Optional Paper -III (A) Penology & Victimology (B) Cyber Crimes (Information Technology Offences) (C) White Collar Crime
2.	LL. B 3 Years (VI Semester) B.A. LL. B 5 Years (X Semester)	Optional Paper- IV (A) Land Laws (U.P Revenue Act, 2006) (B) Trade Mark and Design

		<p>(C) International Organization</p> <p>Optional Paper -V</p> <p>(A) Right to Information (B) Copyright Including Neighbouring Rights (C) Investment Law</p> <p>Optional Paper -VI</p> <p>(A) Trust, Equity and Fiduciary Relationships (B) Direct Taxation (Income Tax) (C) Insurance Law</p>
3.	LL.M 2 Years (III Semester)	<p>Elective Papers- I:</p> <p>ii. Law of Copyright</p> <p>iii Constitutionalism, Pluralism and Good Governance</p> <p>iv. Treatment of Offender and Victimology</p> <p>V. Law of Corporate Management</p> <p>Elective Papers- II:</p> <p>ii. Cyber Crimes and IT Laws</p> <p>iii. Federalism and Comparative Power Sharing</p> <p>iv. Forensic Science & Its Evidentiary</p> <p>v. Competition Law and Policy</p>
4.	LL.M 2 Years (IV Semester)	<p>Elective Papers- I:</p> <p>ii. Comparative Constitutional Law</p> <p>iii. International Criminal Law and Transnational Crime</p>

		<p>iv. Safeguards of Women and Child in Labour Laws</p> <p>Elective Papers- II:</p> <p>ii. Administrative Process and Judicial Control</p> <p>iii. Offences & Law related to Juvenile</p> <p>iv. Marriage under different personal laws</p> <p>v. Social Security Legislation in India</p>
--	--	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

सेवा में,

दिनांक : 24.04.2017

कुलसचिव,

महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले रुहेलखण्ड विश्वविद्यालय,

बरेली।

विषय : एलएल0बी0 पंचवर्षीय (10-सेमेस्टर) के संशोधित पाठ्यक्रम एवं संशोधित परीक्षा नियमावली के प्रकाशन एवं विश्वविद्यालय वेबसाइट पर अपलोड करने के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय,

आपको अवगत कराना है कि विश्वविद्यालय की विधि अध्ययन परिषद (B.O.S.) के द्वारा संशोधित एवं कुलपति महोदय द्वारा अनुमोदित एलएल0बी0 परीक्षा नियमावली तथा एलएल0बी0 पंचवर्षीय (10-सेमेस्टर) के संशोधित पाठ्यक्रम का प्रकाशन एवं विश्वविद्यालय वेबसाइट पर छात्रहित में अपलोड किया जाना आवश्यक है। जिसके सन्दर्भ में संशोधित नियमावली एवं पाठ्यक्रम की छायाप्रति तथा सॉफ्ट कॉपी सी0डी0 प्रति में संलग्न है।

आपकी सेवा में आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।

संलग्नक :- यथोक्त।


भवदीय

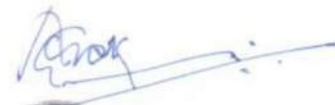
(अशोक कुमार)

संयोजक, विधि अध्ययन परिषद (B.O.S.)
महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले रुहेलखण्ड
विश्वविद्यालय, बरेली।

प्रतिलिपि : निम्नलिखित को आवश्यक कार्यवाही एवं सूचनाएँ प्रेषित :
(1) निजी सचिव, सा.कुलपति जी के सूचनाएँ
(2) प्राचार्य/प्राचार्या, सम्बन्ध विधिमहाविद्यालय, सा.ज्यो. फुले रु.वि.ब.बरेली
(3) प्रभारो गीयनीय / परीक्षा
(4) प्रभारी वेबसाइट


14/11/13


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


(संयोजक, विधि अध्ययन परिषद)

B.A., LL.B. FIVE YEARS (TEN SEMESTER)


(Applicable from the academic year 2009-10 onwards)

Ordinance

(General Rules, Examination Regulations and Course of Study
with Amendments)

M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly

U.P. - 243006


Principal
Krisna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)

General Rules for B.A., LL.B. (Five Year) {Ten Semester} Degree Course (Session 2009-10 and onwards)

WHEREAS, it is necessary to adopt and implement the revised curriculum and rules formulated by the Bar Council of India, M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly hereby adopts B.A., LL.B. Five Years (Ten Semester) Degree Course of Study and frames the following general rules for the implementation from the academic year 2009-10 onwards.

(i) Eligibility for Admission:

A candidate will be eligible for admission to B.A., LL.B. Five Years (Ten Semester) class if he/she has completed Intermediate or any other equivalent 10+2 course recognized by M.J.P. Rohilkhand University and has secured not less than 45% marks at Intermediate level. However, for SC/ST candidate minimum percentage of marks will be 40%.

(ii) Admission Procedure:

Admission to B.A., LL.B. First Semester will be made strictly on the basis of the merit list prepared according to the percentage of the marks obtained by candidates in the qualifying examination plus the weightage, if any, for which the candidate may be entitled as per University Rules. The percentage will be calculated upto three figures after decimal point.

(iii) To determine the merit for admission of such candidates who have secured equal marks in the qualifying examination, the candidate senior in age will get preference in the merit list.

(iv) Reservation and weightage shall be as per University Rules.

(v) Prohibition to register for two regular courses of study:

No students shall be allowed to simultaneously register for a law degree programme with any other graduate or post graduate degree programme run by M.J.P. Rohilkhand University or any other University or an Institute for academic or professional learning.

(vi) Age on admission:


Bar Council India has recommended for maximum age on admission to B.A., LL.B. Course; however, these are only recommendatory and not mandatory. Since M.J.P. Rohilkhand University is an affiliating University for B.A., LL.B. Course, the Faculty Board is of the view that maximum age bar is not feasible as of now. However, the Vice Chancellor, M.J.P. Rohilkhand University may take final decision regarding age on admission keeping in view the recommendation provided in Schedule III Para 28 of Bar Council India Rules of Legal Education after necessary deliberations.

(vii) Attendance:

No student of B.A., LL.B. programme shall be allowed to take the end semester examination if the students concerned has not attended minimum of 75% of the classes held as also the moot court room exercise, tutorials and practicals conducted in the subject taken together. Provided that if a student for any exceptional reasons failed to attend 75% of the classes held in any subject, the Principal of the College may allow the student after approval from the Vice-Chancellor of M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, if he/she attended at least 66% of the classes held.

(viii) Overriding Effect:

The relevant UGC/BCI Rules (as amended from time to time) shall be binding on the University.


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)

B.A., LL.B. (Five Year: Ten Semester) Programme

Rules for Promotion, Exemption, Back Paper including Rules for Improvement etc. to be effective from Session 2009-10

Curriculum and Duration of Studies:

1. The Five Year degree course in law, namely Bachelor of Laws (B.A., LL.B.) shall be divided in Ten Semester.
2. The curriculum of studies of the B.A., LL.B. Degree shall comprise of the courses set out hereinafter schedule A.
3. The course content of each paper of study except the papers of the legal discipline shall be such as set out hereinafter schedule B.
However, course content of the papers of legal discipline shall remain the same as given in schedule A and schedule B for LL.B. Three years (Six Semester) Course.
Provided that the Board of Studies in Law may make such changes in content of the course of study as and when it deems it necessary and report the matter to the Faculty Board of Law for approval.
4. The curriculum of study for the B.A., LL.B. five year degree course shall be spread over five academic years, and shall be divided into ten semester for the examination purposes called as First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth semester. Each academic year shall be divided into two semesters.
5. Each semester course shall be conducted in not less than 18 weeks with not less than 30 class hours per week, including tutorials, moot court, seminars, workshops and special lectures provided there shall be at least 24 lecture hours per week as prescribed by the Bar Council of India.

Examination

1. In every Semester in each paper/practical, as the case may be, maximum marks shall be 100 while minimum pass marks in each paper shall be 36% individually and 45% in aggregate i.e., total of all papers, as the case may be, of that Semester taken together.
2. A candidate shall be examined in 20 compulsory first degree papers (which shall include one major subject consisting of six papers and English consisting of three papers and other minor subjects consisting not less than three papers each) and 20 compulsory law papers, four compulsory practical papers and six optional theory papers from first to tenth semester carrying 90 marks for each paper through written examination conducted by the University and 10 marks in each paper shall be of tutorial/ written assignments.
3. A candidate shall be examined for tutorial/ written assignments by two examiners, of which one shall be internal and one external from the discipline of Law. External examiners from legal discipline shall be appointed batchwise by the university for each Semester. Internal examiners of each paper shall conduct examination of the concerned paper for tutorial/ written assignments with the same External examiner in a particular batch.

The Examination Committee, in pursuance of its Resolution no. 4 in its meeting held on 01.04.2010, unanimously revises the evaluation process of the Tutorial/Written Assignment as follows:

1. The provision of a Tutorial of 10 marks in each subject is maintained as per the guidelines of the Bar Council.
2. The marks of the Tutorial shall be awarded by the teachers teaching the concerned subjects and such teachers must be recognized/approved, selected by a due process /approved by the university.
3. Out of the prescribed 10 marks for the Tutorials, 5 marks should be awarded on the basis of the attendance and performance of the student in the group discussion and, 5 marks, on the basis of his written assignment and presentation. In reference to the marks awarded on-the basis of the

- attendance, it is clarified that these marks should be awarded only to those students who have maintained more than 75% class room attendance.
- The marks awarded on the basis of attendance should be based on verifiable records (such as the Attendance Register).
 - In case, the marks awarded in Tutorials are less than 30% or more than 80%, the normalization process may be adopted to make the same justifiable.

The above text (decision of Examination Committee) has been sent all concern Colleges vide letter No.- Ru. Vi./Gop. /2010/12336-350 dated 05.04.2010 for immediate compliance.

- The four compulsory practical Papers as prescribed in semesters carrying 100 marks shall be examined as prescribed in the contents of the papers by two examiners, of which one shall be internal and one external.
- Division shall be awarded on the combined result of examinations of all the Semester. Those of the successful candidates who obtain 45% and upwards and below 60% of the total marks obtainable shall be placed in the SECOND DIVISION and those of the successful candidate who obtain 60% and upwards of the total marks obtainable shall be placed in the FIRST DIVISION.
- Grace Marks:** A candidate may be given five marks as grace marks in individual paper or in aggregate, as the case may be, if these grace marks enable him to pass the examination of that Semester.
- (a) Promotion:**

(1) No student shall be promoted to the next semester if he/she has been detained in the examination for shortage of attendance.

(2) All candidates who have had the minimum required percentage of attendance in the First Semester, filled up the examination form and appeared in the first semester examination will be promoted to Second Semester. The same rules of promotion will be applicable to the examinees of the third to fourth semester, fifth to sixth semester, seventh to eighth semester, and ninth to tenth semesters as well.

(3) A student shall be promoted in third semester only after passing in a minimum of eight papers of the first and second semesters together with a minimum of 45% marks in aggregate in the eight papers (he / she had passed). The remaining two papers in which the student has failed or dropped out will not be taken into count.

(4) A student shall be admitted in the Fifth semester only after passing a minimum of eight papers of the third and fourth semester, together, with 45% marks in aggregate in the eight papers (he /she had passed). The remaining two papers in which the student has failed or dropped out will not be taken into count.

However, under any circumstances, the student will not be admitted in the Fifth semester; unless and until he/she passed his first and second semester.

(5) A student shall be admitted in the seventh semester only after passing a minimum of eight papers of the fifth and sixth semester, together, with 45% marks in aggregate in the eight papers (he /she had passed). The remaining two papers in which the student has failed or dropped out will not be taken into count.

However, under any circumstances, the student will not be admitted in the seventh semester; unless and until he /she passed his third and fourth semester.

(6) A student shall be admitted in the ninth semester only after passing a minimum of eight papers of the seventh and eighth semester, together, with 45% marks in aggregate in the eight papers (he /she had passed). The remaining two papers in which the student has failed or dropped out will not be taken into count.

However, under any circumstances, the student will not be admitted in the ninth semester, unless and until he /she passed his fifth and sixth semester.

7. (b) Back Paper:

(1) Students will be allowed to appear in only two papers in each year (the 1st & IInd Semester, IIIrd & IVth semester, Vth & VIth semester, VIIth & VIIIth semester, IXth & Xth semester) as back paper in the next forthcoming semester examinations.

(2) The back paper facility to reappear in a semester examination of any two papers only shall be available to a candidate who failed in any two individual papers in Semester examination or to a candidate who passed in all individual papers but could not reach the aggregate marks to pass the semester.

(3) A candidate who is allowed to reappear in the examination in accordance with above rules shall appear in the next examination of those papers along with the regular examination of the Semester to which he was promoted.

7. (c) Ex-student

(1) A candidate who has failed in more than two papers or / and has failed to obtain a minimum of 45% marks in aggregate in eight papers (the 1st & IInd Semester, IIIrd & IVth semester, Vth & VIth semester, VIIth & VIIIth semester, IXth & Xth semester) as per the Rules of Promotion, he shall be allowed to appear as an ex-student in the concerned Semester.

However, such candidate may opt to retain his marks in any of the papers which he has passed with 45% or above percentage of marks. The marks retained in this option shall be valid to be included in the examination which he takes as Ex-student.

(2) A candidate who has failed in the examination but is eligible for back paper facility may also be allowed to appear in the examination as an ex-student; however, if he wants to appear as an ex-student or otherwise appears as an ex-student in the examinations, he shall not be granted promotion to the next Semester.

(3) A candidate shall be allowed to appear as ex-student/ back paper for not more than three attempts in that paper subject to the condition that he will have to clear the LL.B. 5-years (ten semester) degree course in maximum of ten Years. If he fails to pass the examination during this period, he will be deemed to have abandoned the course and shall not be readmitted.

8. Readmission:

I. There shall be no readmission in the first, third, fifth, seventh and ninth semesters.

II. A student, who has failed in examination or failed to appear in the examination and who is otherwise eligible to appear in the examination as an ex-student shall not be admitted as a regular student.

9. Improvement: A candidate can reappear at the rate of one paper in each Semester, as back paper, for improving his marks/division. But this facility will be available to those candidates only who pass the examination in one-go and without availing the back paper facility. However, the inter-se merit of the candidate shall be determined on the basis of marks obtained in the First examination.

All disputes regarding interpretation of provision of these rules shall be referred to the Examination Committee of the University whose decision shall be final.



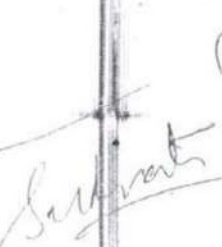




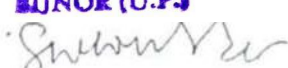
Course Component for BA.LL.B

A student of BA.LL.B has to take not less than Thirty Law papers in all which will include Twenty compulsory papers, Four compulsory practical papers and six optional paper. Besides Thirty Law papers, a student has to study Twenty paper from B.A. Course. This will include one major subject consisting of six papers and English consisting of three papers and other minor subjects consisting not less than three papers each.

Semester wise component is as under :

I.	Semester	4	(First Degree paper)	+1	Law paper
II.	Semester	4	do	+1	do
III.	Semester	3	do	+2	do
IV.	Semester	3	do	+2	do
V.	Semester	2	do	+3	do
VI.	Semester	2	do	+3	do
VII.	Semester	1	do	+4	do
VIII.	Semester	1	do	+4	do
IX.	Semester	-	-	5	do
X.	Semester	-	-	5	do
TOTAL				20	30

Thus a student of BA.LL.B has to study 20 liberal discipline (BA) papers and 30 Law papers. In all a student of BA.LL.B has to study 50 papers.








Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Subjects of liberal discipline (B.A.) are as under :-

1. English - 03 papers (Two papers of general English one paper of English Literature)
2. Economics - 06 papers
3. Political Science - 03 papers
4. History - 04 papers
5. Sociology - 03 papers
6. History of Courts, Legislature and Legal Profession in Indian - 01 Paper

Semester wise arrangement of papers is as follows :

First Semester

Paper :

1. General English - I
2. Economics - I
3. Political Science - I
4. History - I
5. Law of Contract - I

[Handwritten mark]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)

Second Semester-

Papers-

1. General English II
2. Economics II
3. Political Science II
4. History II
5. Constitutional Law of India I

Detailed Syllabus :-

1. General English II:-

(A) Grammar and usages.

(1) Simple sentences (one clause) (their phrase structure)

(i) tense and concord.

(ii) noun modifiers (determiner, prepositional phrases, clauses)

(iii) basic transformations

- (a) Passives
- (b) Negatives
- (c) Questions

2. Complex and compound sentences (use of connectives).

3. Conditionals.

4. Reported speech.

5. Question tags and short responses.

6. Some common errors.

Paul
Sankar
Dev
He
Shankar

(B) Vocabulary (communication Skills)

1. Legal terms (relevant to the subject paper of an LL.B. student)
2. Use of legal terms and idiomatic expressions.

(C) Comprehension Skills.

- (1) Reading comprehension (Principles and practice)
- (2) Listening comprehension.

(D) Composition skills

1. Paragraph Writing.
2. Formal correspondence.
3. Note-taking
4. Translation from regional language in to English and vice versa.

2. Economics I

Part A

(1) Consumer's behavior-

(a) The neo-classical marginal utility approach and a study of consumer equilibrium and derivation of Law of demand.

(b) The indifference curve approach and the study of consumer equilibrium and analysis of law of demand - nature and characteristic. Indifference curve, Indifference curve and consumer's Equilibrium, c in money income and consumer's demand changes in price and constant demand price effect (Hicksian & Slutsky approach).

(c) Elasticity of Demand.

(d) Concept of Consumer's surplus and its management.

(2) THEORY OF PRODUCTION FUNCTION AND LAWS OF RETURNS & PRODUCER'S BEHAVIOUR:

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

- (a) Production function - meaning and nature.
- (b) Short period production function
- (c) Long period production function and returns to scale.
- (d) Analysis of cost function and cost curves in short period and long p

PART - B

3. Theory of product pricing: Pricing of products under different market conditions. Perfect competition, Monopoly, monopolistic competition (elementary treatment)

(A) Marginal productivity of theory of distribution.

(B) Rent: Ricardian theory, modern theory of Rent, quasi Rent, Wage determination under perfect and imperfect markets.

Interest: classical theory of interest, loanable fund theory, Liquidity preference theory of interest.

4. THEORY OF FACTOR PRICING Profit: Schumpeter, Hawley and Knight's theory.

3. POLITICAL SCIENCE

(i) Definition, nature and scope of political science with reference to traditional behavioral and post behavioral development.

(ii) Theories of origin of state (Social contract, Historical, Evolutionary and Marxist) . Theories of function of state (Liberal, Welfare and Socialist)

(iii) Sovereignty : Evolution of concept ; essential attributes Authority theory pluralist Criticism, power and authority and influence

(iv) Rights and political obligations liberty, Equality, Law, Justice and Punishment.

(v) Democracy, dictatorship, fascism, totalitarianism, Socialism and Revolution.

Handwritten signatures and initials:
 A large signature on the left, possibly "S. K. Singh".
 Several other initials and signatures in the center and right, including one that looks like "S. K. Singh" and another "S. K. Singh".

4. HISTORY I (History of India up to A.D. 1206)

A.

- (i) Harappan civilization - Origin, extent, urban planning, urban decline and late Harappan cultures Political and economic organization, economic pattern in non Harappan India.
- (ii) Society, Culture and religion as reflected in Vedic literature.
- (iii) Social development, Varna, Jati and occupational categories, marriage and property relations.
- (iv) Rise of New religious relations movements in north India. Doctrines and social dimensions, early Buddhism and Jainism.
- (v) Rise of Territorial states. The Mauryan Empire. Ashoka's dhamma- its nature and propagation, Mauryan state administration & economy.
- (vi) Post Mauryan social and cultural developments with special reference to the Kushanans and sat vahanas.

B.

- (i) Developments in the Gupta and post Gupta time (up to 1200 A.D.), administration of agrarian and revenue system.
- (ii) North society, art, architecture, literature, philosophy, science and technology.
- (iii) North India Gurjara, Pratiharas, Palas and Rashtra Kulas and Vardha.
- (iv) Invasions of the Arabs, Ghaznavi and Ghods and their impact.

5. Law of Contract-I (General Principles)

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

5. LAW OF CONTRACT I

(Same as 2 L.B. Three years)

Pooja
Principal
Krishna College of Law
MUNOR (U.P.)

SECOND SEMESTER

General English II

A. Vocabulary

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

B. Comprehension skills

1. Common logical fallacies
2. Comprehension of legal texts

C. Composition Skills

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

D. Applied Grammar .

The use of articles , nouns, pronouns, adjective, adverb, verbs and their tenses, propositions and conjunctions.

ECONOMICS- (II)

Indian economy: Nature and problems.

1. Evolution of India economy since Independence. Structure and features of India Economy.

Subrata

Pr

Devi

Ne

Swarna

Pras
Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)

2. Agriculture : Growth and productivity, trend in Indian agriculture, Irrigation and agriculture inputs, Institutional aspects - Land reform agriculture finance and credit, marketing and price policies, public distribution system, Green revolution and technological changes, employment and poverty in rural sector employment generating and poverty alleviation programs, Food problem and food security, alleviation programmes, food problem and food security,

3. Population Problem in India : Main demographic features, occupational distributions, population policy.

4. National Income of India : National Income estimation in India, trends in National Income Growth and structure.

Part-B

5. Industry : Structure and growth of industries in India, Role of Public sector and private sector, Role of small and cottage industries, Industrial policy in India, since 1948 with emphasis on recent changes. Privatisation and economic reforms. Sources of industrial finance.

6. Economic planning in India : A brief review of planning in India, objective, priorities and strategies, Plan performance, problem of unemployment and poverty in India.

7. Economic and social infrastructure : Transport and Communication, Power, Health, Social forestry and Environment.

POLITICAL SCIENCE - II

Theory and practice of Modern Governments

1. Government: Constitution and Constitutional Government; Parliamentary and Presidential.
2. Political culture: Elite and Political socialization, Political parties, role and classification, Public opinion, Pressure groups.

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)

3. Comparative analysis of Legislative, Executive and Judiciary of USA, UK, China and Switzerland.
4. Role and function of Political parties, pressure and interest of groups, Legislative behaviour of USA, UK, China and Switzerland.
5. The nature of non-western political process; A general study of constitution and political problems affecting the afro-Asian societies.

HISTORY (II)

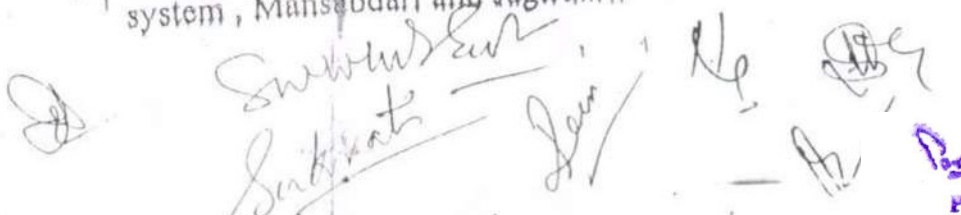
History of India (from AD 1206 to 1707)

Early medieval period (AD 1206 to 1707)

- (i) Foundation and consolidation of sultanate, causes of success of Turks, Iltutmish, Razia, Balban, the Mongols and the sultanate.
- (ii) Expansion
- (iii) khiljis : Conquests, administrative and economic reforms,
- (iv) Tughlaqs : Mohammad bin tughlaq & Firozshah tughlaq
- (v) Fragmentation of sultanate and rule of provincial kingdoms
- (vi) State and society : Political and administrative institutions and ruling classes.
- (vii) Religion and culture: Bhakti & sufi movements.

B. Later Medieval Period (A.D. 1526-1707)

- (i) Establishment of Mughal empire.
- (ii) Expansion & growth of Mughal empire 1707.
- (iii) Mughal administration and administrative structure, land revenue system, Mansabdari and Jagirdari.



(iv) Relation of Mughals with Rajputs & Marathas

(v) Religion & culture, religious policies of Akber & Aurangzeb.

(vi) Decline & disintegration of Mughal empire

(vii) Policy of Mughals towards Persians and central Asia.

5. Constitutional Law of India I-.

(Same as Law of Three years)

Paras
Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)

LL.B. FIVE YEAR (TEN-SEMESTER) DEGREE COURSE OF STUDY

LL.B. Third Semester paper

- Paper-I : Economics-III
Paper-II : Political Science-III
Paper-III : Sociology-I
Paper-IV : Specific Contracts
Paper-V : Constitutional Law-II

Paper-I : Economics-III

MONEY, BANKING & INTERNATIONAL TRADE

PART- A


MONEY & BANKING

1. Concepts of Money.
2. Quantity Theory of Money - Fisher's and Cambridge Approaches. Keynes Fundamental Equations, An elementary treatment of Saving and Investment Approach.
3. Concepts and Components of Money Supply.
4. Inflation : Concepts, Effects and Anti - Inflationary Policies.
5. Theory of Commercial Banking, Process of Credit Creation, Credit Multiplier, Credit Control.
6. Monetary and Non - Monetary Financial Intermediaries in India.
7. Reserve Bank of India : Credit and Monetary Policy of the R.B.I.

PART-B

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS & WORLD ECONOMIC ORGANISATIONS

8. Internal and International Trade.
9. Classical Theory of International Trade - Absolute Advantage Model of Adam Smith ; Comparative Advantage model of Ricardo.
10. Haberier's Theory of Opportunity Cost.
11. Heckscher - Ohlin Theorem - An elementary treatment.
12. Terms of Trade and Gains from Trade.
13. Free Trade Vs Protection.
14. Tariff and Quota.
15. Determination of Foreign Exchange Rate.
16. Balance of Payments : Meaning, Dis-equilibrium and Adjustment mechanism Devaluation and Problem of Convertibility.
17. I.M.F., World Bank, New International Economic Order & World Trade Organisation


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)

**Paper-II : Political Science-III
(Political Thinkers and Indian National Movement)**

(a) Political Thinkers

I Plato, Manu Aristotle, Kautilya

II Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Montesquieu, Hegel, Marx, Gandhi.

(b) Indian National Movement

III Foundation of the Indian National Congress; The Swadeshi Movement; Gandhi's activism – Non-Co-operation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Quit India Movement.

IV Constitutional Development: Govt. of India Act. 1858; Indian Council Act. 1861; Indian Council Act 1892.

Morley - Minto Reforms 1909; Mountagu Chelmsford Report; The Govt. of India Act 1919; Govt. of India Act. 1935.

Paper-III : Sociology-I (Basic)

I-Basic Concepts

Sociology, Meaning, Scope and Subject matter. Society, Community, Association, Institutes,

Mores Social Group: Meaning and Classification of Social groups, Family, Traditional and Modern

II-Pioneers of Social Thought

Auguste Comte: Law of three stages, Positivism and Religion of humanity

Emile Durkheim: Social Solidarity, The theory of Division of Labour, theory of Religion and Suicide.

Karl Marx: Maxim Concept of Social change, Class struggle, Division of Labour

Max Weber: Sociology of Religion, The Concept of authority and the Concept of Social action

III- Social Change and Social Control

Social Change, meaning, factors, Distinction between Social and Cultural Change

Social Control, Meaning and importance of Social control, Means of Social Control, Public

opinion and propaganda, Renowned and Punishment, Agencies of Social Control: Religion, Family and State

Pooja
Principal
Krisana College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)

Sociology of Profession

Profession and Professionalisms, Distinction between Profession and Occupation.
Society and Professional Ethics, Sociology of Law, Relationship between Law
and Society.

Paper-IV : Specific Contracts

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. Second Semester PAPER-II

Paper-V : Constitutional Law-II

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. Second Semester PAPER-I

P. Singh
Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)

LL.B. Fourth Semester Paper

Paper-I : Economics-IV

Paper-II : History-III

Paper-III : Sociology-II

Paper-IV : Law of Crimes Paper -I (Indian Penal Code)

Paper-V : Law of Tort including MV Accident and Consume Protection Laws


Paper-I : Economics-IV(PUBLIC FINANCE)

PART- A

1. Public Finance - Nature, Rationale and Scope. Normative Approach and Theory of Fiscal Politics.
2. Public Goods, Private Goods and Merit Goods.
3. Structure and Classification of Budget; Alternative Measures of Deficit.
4. Principles of Budget Planning.
5. Public Expenditure : Growth, Composition, Trends and Effects.
6. Taxation : Objectives, Structure and Effects ; Benefit and Ability to pay Principles of Taxation ; Incidence, Impact and Shifting of Taxation.
7. Fiscal Policy and Economic Development.


PART- B

8. Management of Public Debt.: Principles, Problems and Effects, Redemption of Public Debt.
9. Fiscal Federalism in India : Problem of Inter-Government, Financial Relations; Finance Commissions.
10. Indian Public Finances : Major trends in Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India.


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)

Paper-II : History-III
(MODERN INDIAN HISTORY)

- I Problem of Indian Society during 19th/20th century, Renaissance, Cultural, Social and Political.
- II Uprising 1857, Social & religious movements, Arya Samaj, Brahma Samaj, Theosophical Society, Ram Krishna Mission.
- III Emergence of nationalism & Congress Moderates, Extremists, Revolutionaries in India & abroad; Movements of 1920, 1930, 1942 by M.K. Gandhi.
- IV Personalities of national movement - Tilak, Gokhale, M.K. Gandhi, Subhash, Nehru, Dr. Ambedkar, Jyotiba Phule
- V. Problems of Indian Society
Regionalism, Casteism, Terrorism, Fundamentalism


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)

Paper-III : Sociology-II (Indian Social System)

I: Development of Indian Society

Development from Vedic to Post Vedic Society, Indian traditional order, Ashram and Varna System, Sanskars, Indian Cultural Values and their importance

II: Composition of Indian Society

Rural and Urban Society, Meaning and their characteristics, Rural-Urban Linkage, Geographical determination, Social stratification and its traditional basis, Joint family : meaning, characteristics, merits and demerits, Caste: meaning, characteristic, merits and demerits and recent changes in the Caste System, Caste and class in India

III: Weaker Sections of Society in India

Schedule Caste, Minorities, Tribes: Meaning, Features, Problem and their Classification, Other Backward Class

IV: Trends of Social change in India


A Shift from Tradition to Modernity. Process of Westernization, Modernization, Globalization, Sanskritization, Liberalization, National building and Women empowerment

Paper-IV : Law of Crimes Paper -I (Indian Penal Code)

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. First Semester PAPER-IV

Paper-V : Law of Tort including MV Accident and Consumer Protection Laws

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. First Semester PAPER-V


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)

**LL.B. FIVE YEAR (TEN-SEMESTER) DEGREE COURSE OF STUDY
(Fifth Semester to Tenth Semester)**

LL.B. Fifth Semester paper

- Paper-I : Economics-IV
Paper-II : Sociology-III
Paper-III : Family Law-I
Paper-IV : Administrative Law
Paper-V : Environmental Law

Paper-I : Economics- IV

DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

1: Development and Economic Growth:

Economic growth and development — Factors affecting economic growth — Capital, labour and technology; Growth models — Harrod and Domar; Instability of equilibrium — Neo-classical growth models — Solow and Meade, Mrs. Joan Robinson's growth model; Technological progress — Embodied and disembodied technical progress — Technical progress of Hicks, Harrod; Learning by doing; Production function approach to the sources of growth.

2: Economic Development, Population and Institutions


Development and underdevelopment — Perpetuation of underdevelopment; Poverty — absolute and relative; Measuring development and development gap — per capita income, inequality of income and wealth, Human development index and other indices of development and quality of life; Concept of intellectual capital; Food security, education, health and nutrition — Human resource development — Population problem and growth pattern of population; Theory of demographic transition; Population, poverty and environment; Economic development and institutions; Markets and market failure; State and state failure; Issues of good governance.

3: Theories of Economic Development

Theories of development — Classical theory of development; Karl Marx in the theory of development — theory of social change; immutable laws of capitalist development — Crisis in capitalism; Schumpeter and capitalistic development.

4: Choice and Pattern of Investment

Need for investment criteria in LDCs: Present vs. future growth; Alternative investment criteria; Cost-benefit analysis.


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)

5: Macro Economic Policy and Economic Development

Role of monetary and fiscal policies in developing countries; External resources; FDI; Aid vs. trade; Technology inflow; MNC activity in developing countries; IMF and World Bank policies in developing countries.

6: Planning and Development

Need for planning — Democratic, decentralized and indicative planning, micro level planning; Review of India's plan models.

7: Environment and Ecology

Environment-economy linkage; Environment as a necessity and luxury; Population-environment linkage; Environmental use and environmental disruption as an allocation problem; Market failure for environmental goods; Environment as a public good; The commons problem; Property right approach to environmental problem; Valuation of environmental damages; Land water, air and forest.

8: **Pollution Control:** Prevention, control and abatement of pollution; Choice of policy instruments in developing countries; Environmental legislation; Indicators of sustainable development; Environmental accounting.

Paper-II : Sociology-III

Social Welfare and Social Legislation

1. **Constitution of India-** Fundamental rights and duties-Directive Principles of State Policy and related instruments of the constitution initiating the welfare goals of the state.
2. **Social Legislation as an instrument of social welfare and as instrument of social change.** Limitations of social legislation.
3. **Social welfare needs-** provision of compulsory primary education — full employment, — health care needs, welfare of women and children, welfare of disadvantaged groups (handicapped, elderly, dalits and tribes), and Housing needs.
4. **Social Legislations-** Constitutional provisions in favor of dalits tribes other backward classes, women and children. Law relating to compulsory primary education, employment, labor legislations, health for all, social security, insurance schemes, human rights, trafficking in women and children.
5. **Legislations initiated by State Legislative Bodies to meet regional and local social welfare needs.**
6. **Organisations promoting social welfare programmes:** Central and State Government organisations and their functioning. Semi-government and non governmental organizations and their role in social welfare, their functioning.
7. **New approaches and efforts to reach the constitutional goals in the context of liberalization and globalisation of Indian economy.**

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]
Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)

Paper-III : Family Law-I

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. First Semester PAPER-III

Paper-IV : Administrative Law

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. Third Semester PAPER-I

Paper-V : Environmental Law

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. Third Semester PAPER-II

12/11/11
16 Aug 11

16/11/11 ³

AS

Paras
Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)

LL.B. Sixth Semester Paper

- Paper-I : Economics-VI
Paper-II : History-IV
Paper-III : Family Law-II
Paper-IV : Company Law
Paper-V : Property Law

Paper-I : Economics-VI

MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS

- 1: **Business and Environment:** Objectives of Business, Social Responsibilities, Corporate Image, Business Environment, internal and external, Business Ethics
- 2: **Operation of scale and Business Decision:** Operation of scale and related Policy issues, Production and Distribution Policies and Functions of a Firm, Cost and Price policies of a Firm, Economics of growth – horizontal and vertical growth, External and Internal economy in scale operation, Localization of Industries, growth under Market Economy and Controlled Economy
- 3: **Combination, Merger and Acquisition:** Business Combinations- types, forms and the economic concerns, Competition and Combination, Spin offs and Strategic alliance, Various forms of combinations and M &A and Public Policy, Concerns for Regulatory System
- 4: **Rationalization and Automation:** Rationalization in Business Firm, Industry's concern for technological invention and innovation, technology transfer, Government Policy
- 5: **Economic Downturn and responsibility of a Firm:** Business Cycle and economic results, Management policy in various stages of Business Cycle, Long term and short term policy in various stages of business cycle
- 6: **Government and Business:** Government's responsibility in Market Economy, Money and Capital market Regulatory System and Economic issues, Control and Regulation of Prices. Policy to regulate Monopoly and Unfair Trade Practices, Role of Government in Economic downturn
- 7: **Money Market Management and Industrial concern:** Industrial concern of growth of short term capital instrument, market concerns of CPs, Industrial concern about working capital, General Equilibrium and Theory of Money,
- 8: **Infrastructure Development and PPP:** Economics of Public Private Partnership, Why is PPP economically a good alternative in Infrastructure Building,

Paper-II : History- IV

History of Modern World

- 1: Introduction – Europe the states of rising power - rise of power of Parliament in Britain- development of early science and industrialization – rising dominance of people-centric philosophy of political power – sense of being European
- 2: Renaissance and Reformation in Europe during 1450 to 1670
- 3: From Magna Carta to Bill of Rights, history of domination of British Parliament
- 4: Early history of Industrialization in Europe
- 5: History of French Revolution – fall of monarchy and rise of dictatorship – Napoleonic Empire
- 6: The Continent in turmoil (1770 to 1815) – the enlightenment – the transformation,
- 7: The American War of Independence to civil war
- 8: The era of revolutions in Europe – liberalism, western economic expansion – national revolutions – democracy and socialism
- 9: History of Soviet Revolution and aftermath
- 10: History of World Wars

Paper-III : Family Law-II

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. Second Semester PAPER-III

Paper-IV : Company Law

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. Second Semester PAPER-IV

Paper-V : Property Law

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. Second Semester PAPER-V

Handwritten notes:
16 Aug 11

Handwritten notes:
16/8/11

5

Handwritten signature:
D. Singh

Handwritten signature:
Principal
Krisna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)

LL.B. Seventh Semester Paper

- Paper-I : History of Courts, Legislature and Legal Profession in India
Paper-II : Labour Law-I
Paper-III : Public International Law
Paper-IV : Law of Evidence
Paper-V : Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting system(Clinical/Practical))

Paper-I : History of Courts, Legislature and Legal Profession in India

1. Courts
 - a. Administration of justice in the presidency towns and development of courts (1900- 1773).
 - b. Warren Hasting Plan of 1772 and the Adalat System.
 - c. Supreme Court of 1774 and supreme court of India.
 - d. High Court Act 1861 and High Courts under Indian Constitution.
 - e. Development of the rule of law, separation of power and independence of Judiciary.
 - f. Judicial committee of Privy Council.
 - g. Courts system generally under the constitution of India.
2. Legislature
 - a. Legislative Authority of East India Company under the charter of 1600.
 - b. Changes under regulating Act 1773, Act of 1781.
 - c. Act of 1813, 1833 and establishing of All India Legislature 1834.
 - d. Indian Council Act 1861 and 1909.
 - e. Government of India Act of 1919 and 1935.
 - f. Legislative council in the provinces, power and function of the same.
 - g. Law reforms and Law commissions.
3. Legal Profession
 - a. Legal profession in Pre- British, India. Role, training and function.
 - b. Law practitioners in the Mayor's Courts.
 - c. Organisation of legal profession under the charter of 1774.

Paras
Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)

- d. Legal profession in company courts.
- e. Provision for enrolment of Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys under the Legal Practitioners Act. 1853 and under the letters patent issued.
- f. Legal Practitioners Act, 1879- report of Indian Bar Committee 1923.
- g. Indian Bar Council Act, 1926. The All India Bar Committee, 1951. The Advocates Act. 1961.
- h. Development of Legal Education

Paper-II : Labour Law-I

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. Third Semester PAPER-III

Paper-III : Public International Law

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. Third Semester PAPER-IV

Paper-IV : Law of Evidence

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. Forth Semester PAPER-I

**Paper-V : Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting
system(Clinical/Practical)**

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. Third Semester PAPER-V

16 Aug 11

16/8/11

16/8/11

Pooja
Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)

LL.B. Eighth Semester Paper

- Paper-I : Legal Professional Communication Skills
Paper-II : Law of Crime II: Criminal Procedure Code
Paper-III : Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act
Paper-IV : Labour Law-II
Paper-V : Alternate Dispute Resolution (Clinical/Practical))

Paper-I : Legal Professional Communication Skills

PART- A

1. Introduction to Legal Language

- (a) Need and Importance of Legal Language
- (b) Legal Language in India
- (c) Official Language - the Constitutional Position.
- (d) Problem of legal language in drafting;
- (e) Fundamental principles of legal writing
- (f) How to write a case comment

2- **Introduction to communication:** definition; importance of communication skills for a professional; verbal, nonverbal and paralinguistic communication; the communication model. ; Written v/s oral communication ; Brevity, clarity, simplicity, accuracy and appropriateness ;

Barriers to communication and how to avoid them.; Characteristics of the Language of the law

3- **Placement Related Skills:**-Group Discussion; How to face an interview ; Presentation techniques ; Resume; Writing for Employment-Designing Cover letters

4-**Nonverbal Communication.;** Meetings: purpose, procedure, chairmanship, participation, physical arrangement ; Writing a professional letter, ; Hearing and Listening, ; The plain English movement, Peter Tiersma

5- **Communication skills for advocacy** The advocate as conductor: painting the picture; my physical presence; where do I look; masking my anxiety; what do I call people; opening statements; agendas; questioning my witnesses; helping the decision maker to understand, (Winning advocacy by Hugh Selby and Graeme Blank p75-110)

PART-B

Literary Readings

1. Language and the Law, John Gibbons. 1999. Annual review of applied linguistics. 19, 156-173. Cambridge University Press.
2. The Merchant of Venice (Act IV, the court scene) – William Shakespeare
3. C.K. Kakodar v. State of Maharashtra. (P. Jaganmohan Reddy. J.). Equivalent citation: AIR 1970 SC 1390, (1970) 72BOMLR917, 1970Cri LJ1273, (1969) 2SCC687, [1970] 2SCR80
4. Francis Bacon, Of Judicature
5. Legality of book-banning, A.M. Bhattacharjee

6. The Bajaj dispute and mediation by Sriram Panchu
7. Learning Legal Rules (A Student's Guide to Legal Method and Reasoning) - James A. Holland, Julian S. Webb. Type: Non-Fiction. Genre: Crime & Law
8. An Autobiography of APJ Abdul Kalam by A.P.J Abdul Kalam, Arun Tiwari: Orient Longman 1999.

Reference Text:

1. Dr. Anurudh Prasad. Outlines of legal language in India. 4th edition. Central law publications. Allahabad. 2007.
2. Developing Communication skills by Mohan and Banerji ; Peter Tiersma.
3. Legal language, legal writing general English. Dr. S.C. Tripathi. Central Law Publications. 2005. 3rd ed.:
4. Osborn and Osborn. Public Speaking 4th ed. 2000. Houghton Mifflin Company, U.S.A. ;
5. Winning advocacy by Hugh Selby and Graeme Blank p75-110

Paper-II : Law of Crime II: Criminal Procedure Code

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. Forth Semester PAPER-II

Paper-III : Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. Forth Semester PAPER-III

Paper-IV : Labour Law-II

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. Forth Semester PAPER-IV

Paper-V : Alternate Dispute Resolution (Clinical/Practical)

SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE
COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. Forth Semester PAPER-V

Handwritten signatures and dates:
16/11/11
16/11/11

Handwritten signature:

Principal
Krishna College of Law
BIJNOR (U.P.)

LL.B. Ninth Semester

Paper-I : Jurisprudence

Any three of the optional papers given in Schedule-A(i)

Paper-II : Optional Paper-I

Paper-III : Optional Paper-II

Paper-IV : Optional Paper-III

Paper-V : Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance (Clinical/Practical)

[DETAILED COURSE OF STUDY ON ABOVE MENTIONED COURSES ARE SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. FIFTH SEMESTER COURSE]

LL.B. Tenth Semester

Paper-I : Principles of Taxation Law

Any three of the optional papers given in Schedule-A(i)

Paper-II : Optional Paper-IV

Paper-III : Optional Paper-V

Paper-IV : Optional Paper-VI

Paper-V : Moot court exercise and Internship (Clinical/Practical)

[DETAILED COURSE OF STUDY ON ABOVE MENTIONED COURSES ARE SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. SIXTH SEMESTER COURSE]

SCHEDULE-A(i) OPTIONAL PAPERS

1. Every student shall be required to opt Three optional papers in LL.B. Earth Semester and LL.B. Tenth Semester respectively.
2. Instruction in an optional paper shall be arranged by Colleges/Department keeping in view the availability of teaching staff and teaching material.
3. Optional papers shall be offered from the following list of papers :

LL.B. FIFTH SEMESTER

Optional Paper-I (any one)

(a) Interpretation of Statutes and Principle of Legislation

(b) Intellectual Property Law and R Litigation

(c) Banking Law

10

[Signature]
Principal
Krisna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)

Optional Paper-II (any one)

- (a) Human Right Law and Practice
- (b) Information Technology Law
- (c) Patent Law

Optional Paper-III (any one)

- (a) Penology & Victimology
- (b) Cyber Crimes (Information Technology Offences)
- (c) White collar Crime

[DETAILED COURSE OF STUDY ON ABOVE MENTIONED COURSES ARE SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. FIFTH SEMESTER COURSE]

LL.B. SIXTH SEMESTER

Optional Paper-IV (any one)

- (a) Land Laws including Tenure & Tenancy system
- (b) Trade Mark and Design
- (c) International Organization

Optional Paper-V (any one)

- (a) Right to Information
- (b) Copyright Including Neighbouring Rights
- (c) Investment Law

Optional Paper-VI (any one)

- (a) Trust, Equity and Fiduciary Relationships
- (b) Direct Taxation (Income Tax)
- (c) Insurance Law

[DETAILED COURSE OF STUDY ON ABOVE MENTIONED COURSES ARE SAME AS LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE COURSE OF STUDY LL.B. SIXTH SEMESTER COURSE]

[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten signature]
16 Aug 11

[Handwritten signature]
11/6/11

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]
Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)

LL.B. THREE YEARS (SIX SEMESTER)

(Applicable from the academic year 2009-10 onwards)

Ordinance


**(General Rules, Examination Regulations and Course of Study
with Amendments)**

**PREPARED BY:
BOARDS OF STUDIES (LAW)**

**Dr. AMIT SINGH
CONVENOR, B.O.S. (LAW)**

M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly

U.P. - 243006


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

**General Rules for LL.B. (Three Year) {Six Semester} Degree Course
(Session 2009-10 and onwards)**

WHEREAS, it is necessary to adopt and implement the revised curriculum and rules formulated by the Bar Council of India, M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly hereby adopts LL.B. Three Years (Six Semester) Degree Course of Study and frames the following general rules for the implementation from the academic year 2009-10 onwards.

(i) Eligibility for Admission:

A candidate will be eligible for admission to LL.B. class if he/she has completed BA/B.Sc/B.Com or any other bachelor's degree recognized by M.J.P. Rohilkhand University and has secured not less than 45% marks at Graduate level. However, for SC/ST candidate minimum percentage of marks will be 40%.

(ii) Admission Procedure:

Admission to LL.B. First Semester will be made strictly on the basis of the merit list prepared according to the percentage of the marks obtained by candidates in the qualifying examination plus the weightage, if any, for which the candidate may be entitled as per University Rules. The percentage will be calculated upto three figures after decimal point.

(iii) To determine the merit for admission of such candidates who have secured equal marks in the qualifying examination, the percentage of marks secured by the candidate at the intermediate or equivalent examination will be the determining factor of merit for admission.

If the marks obtained at the intermediate or equivalent examination by two or more candidates are the same, in that case the candidates senior in age will get preference in the merit list.

(iv) Reservation and weightage shall be as per University Rules.

Unquote (Justification):


1. Since the number of candidates applying for entrance examination for admission to LL.B. is less than three times of the available seats in affiliated colleges, there is no need for entrance examination.
2. It has been observed in previous years that a lot of time is wasted in the process of entrance examination and counseling, and still most of seats in various affiliated colleges could not be filled by the university; hence, this system is of no utility in such circumstances.
3. A significant majority of candidates, who apply for admission to this course are graduates from the Mahatma Jyotiba Phule University; so we can rely on the examination results of the same university.

(v) Prohibition to register for two regular courses of study:

No students shall be allowed to simultaneously register for a law degree programme with any other graduate or post graduate degree programme run by M.J.P. Rohilkhand University or any other University or an Institute for academic or professional learning.

(vi) Age on admission:

Bar Council India has recommended for maximum age on admission to LL.B. Course; however, these are only recommendatory and not mandatory. Since M.J.P. Rohilkhand University is an affiliating University for LL.B. Course, the Faculty Board is of the view that maximum age bar is not feasible as of now. However, the Vice Chancellor, M.J.P. Rohilkhand University may take final decision regarding age on admission keeping in view the recommendation provided in Schedule III Para 28 of Bar Council India Rules of Legal Education after necessary deliberations.


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

(vii) Attendance:

No student of LL.B. programme shall be allowed to take the end semester examination if the students concerned has not attended minimum of 75% of the classes held as also the moot court room exercise, tutorials and practicals conducted in the subject taken together.

Provided that if a student for any exceptional reasons failed to attend 75% of the classes held in any subject, the Principal of the College may allow the student after approval from the Vice-Chancellor of M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, if he/she attended at least 66% of the classes held.

(vii) Overriding Effect:

The relevant UGC/BCI Rules (as amended from time to time) shall be binding on the University.


LL.B. (Three Year: Six Semester) Programme

Rules for Promotion, Exemption, Back Paper including Rules for Improvement etc. to be effective from Session 2009-10

(A) Curriculum and Duration of Studies:

1. The Three Year degree course in law, namely Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) shall be divided in Six Semester.
2. The curriculum of studies of the LL.B. Degree shall comprise of the courses set out hereinafter **schedule A**.
3. The course content of each paper of study shall be such as set out hereinafter **schedule B**.

Provided that the Board of Studies in Law may make such changes in content of the course of study as and when it deems it necessary and report the matter to the Faculty Board of Law for approval.



Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

4. The curriculum of study for the LL.B. three year degree course shall be spread over three academic years, and shall be divided into six semester for the examination purposes called as First, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth semester. Each academic year shall be divided into two semesters.
5. Each semester course shall be conducted in not less than 15 weeks with not less than 30 class hours per week, including tutorials, moot court, seminars, workshops and special lectures provided there shall be at least 24 lecture hours per week as prescribed by the Bar Council of India.

(A) Examination

1. In every Semester in each paper/practical, as the case may be, maximum marks shall be 100 while minimum pass marks in each paper shall be 36% individually and 45% in aggregate i.e., total of all papers, as the case may be, of that Semester taken together.
2. A candidate shall be examined in 20 compulsory and six optional theory papers and one General English and Legal Language paper from first to sixth semester carrying 90 marks for each paper through written examination conducted by the University and 10 marks in each paper shall be of tutorial/ written assignments.
3. A candidate shall be examined for tutorial/ written assignments by two examiners, of which one shall be internal and one external. External examiners shall be appointed batch wise by the university for each Semester. Internal examiners of each paper shall conduct examination of the concerned paper for tutorial/ written assignments with the same External examiner in a particular batch.


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)



Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

The Examination Committee, in pursuance of its Resolution no. 4 in its meeting held on 01.04.2010, unanimously revise the evaluation process of the Tutorial/Written Assignment as follows :

1. The provision of a Tutorial of 10 marks in each subject is maintained as per the guidelines of the Bar Council.
2. The marks of the Tutorial shall be awarded by the teacher teaching the concerned subjects and such teacher must be recognized/approved, selected by a due process/approve by the university.
3. Out of the prescribed 10 marks for the Tutorials, 5 marks should be awarded on the basis of the attendance and performance of the student in the group discussion and, 5 marks on the basis of his written assignment and presentation. In reference to the marks awarded on the basis of the attendance, It is clarified that these marks should be awarded only to those students who have maintained more than 75% class room attendance.
4. The marks awarded on the basis of attendance should be based on verifiable records (such as the Attendance register).
5. In case, the marks awarded in Tutorials are less than 30% or more than 80%, the normalization process may be adopted to make the same justifiable.

The above text (decision of Examination Committee) has been sent all concern Colleges vide letter No. – Ru. Vi./Gop./2010/12336-350 dated 05.04.2010 for immediate compliance.

4. The four compulsory practical Papers as prescribed in III, IV, V and VI semesters carrying 100 marks shall be examined as prescribed in the contents of the papers by two examiners, of which one shall be internal and one external.


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

5. Division shall be awarded on the combined result of examinations of all the Semester. Those of the successful candidates who obtain 45% and upwards and below 60% of the total marks obtainable shall be placed in the SECOND DIVISION and those of the successful candidate who obtain 60% and upwards of the total marks obtainable shall be placed in the FIRST DIVISION.
6. **Grace Marks:** A candidate may be given five marks as grace marks in individual paper or in aggregate, as the case may be, if these grace marks enable him to pass the examination of that Semester.

7. **Promotion:**

LL.B. 3-years (six semester) degree course


7. (a) **Promotion :**


(1) No student shall be promoted to the next semester if he/she has been detained in the examination for shortage of attendance.

(2) All candidates who have had the minimum required percentage of attendance in the First Semester, filled up the examination form and appeared in the first semester examination will be promoted to Second Semester. The same rules of promotion will be applicable to the examinees of the third to fourth semester and fifth to sixth semesters as well.

(3) A student shall be promoted in third semester only after passing in a minimum of eight papers of the first and second semester together with a minimum of 45% marks in aggregate in the eight papers (he/she had passed). The remaining two papers in which the student has failed or dropped out will not be taken into count.

(4) Similarly, a student shall be admitted in the Fifth semester only after passing a minimum of eight papers of the their and fourth semester, together, with 45% marks in aggregate in the eight papers (he/she had passed). The


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

remaining two papers in which the student has failed or dropped out will not be taken into count.

However, under any circumstances, the student will not be admitted in the Fifth semester; unless and until he/she passed his first and second semester.

7. (b) Back Paper :

(1) Students will be allowed to appear in only two papers in each year (the 1st & IInd Semester, IIIrd & IVth semester and Vth & VIth semester) as back paper in the next forthcoming semester examinations.


(2) The back paper facility to reappear in a semester examination of any two papers only shall be available to a candidate who failed in any two individual papers in Semester examination or to a candidate who passed in all individual papers but could not reach the aggregate marks to pass the semester.

(3) A candidate who is allowed to reappear 2 times in the examination in two papers no one of any semester for academic semester in the examination in accordance with above rules shall appear in the next examination of those papers along with the regular examination of the Semester to which he was promoted.

7. (c) Ex-students

(1) A candidate who has failed in more than two papers or/and has failed to obtain a minimum of 45% marks in aggregate in eight papers (1st & IInd semester), (IIIrd & IVth semester), (Vth & VIth semester) as per the Rules of Promotion, he shall be allowed to appear as an ex-student in the concerned Semester.

(2) A candidate who has failed in the examination but is eligible for back paper facility may also be allowed to appear in the examination as an ex-student; however, if he wants to appear as an ex-student or otherwise appears as


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

an ex-student in the examinations, he shall not be granted promotion to the next Semester.

(3) A candidate shall be allowed to appear as ex-student/back paper for not more than three attempts in that paper subject to the condition that he will have to clear the LL.B. in maximum of Six Years. If he fails to pass the examination during this period, he will be deemed to have abandoned the course and shall not be readmitted.

8. Readmission:

I. There shall be no readmission in the first, third and fifth semesters.


II. A student, who has failed in examination or failed to appear in the examination and who is otherwise eligible to appear in the examination as an ex-student shall not be admitted as a regular student.

9. Improvement:

No improvement allowed in any semester as any level.

10. Left out Practical :-

If a candidate drops his/her practical exam of any semester. He may appear in left out practical exam within six years of period from admission date.


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

SCHEDULE-A

(Curriculum)

LL.B. THREE YEAR (SIX-SEMESTER) DEGREE COURSE OF STUDY

LL.B. First Semester

- Paper-I : Constitutional Law-I
- Paper-II : Law of Contract (Contract-I)
- Paper-III : Family Law-I
- Paper-IV : Law of Crimes Paper -I (Indian Penal Code)
- Paper-V : Law of Tort including MV Accident and
Consumer Protection Laws

LL.B. Second Semester

- Paper-I : Constitutional Law-II
- Paper-II : Specific Contracts (Contract-II)
- Paper-III : Family Law-II
- Paper-IV : Company Law
- Paper-V : Property Law

LL.B. Third Semester

- Paper-I : Administrative Law
- Paper-II : Environmental Law
- Paper-III : Labour Law-I
- Paper-IV : Public International Law
- Paper-V : Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting
system(Clinical/Practical))

LL.B. Fourth Semester

Paper-I : Law of Evidence

Paper-II : Law of Crime II: (Criminal Procedure Code)

Paper-III : Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act

Paper-IV : Labour Law-II

Paper-V : Alternate Dispute Resolution (Clinical/Practical))

LL.B. Fifth Semester

Paper-I : Jurisprudence

Any three of the optional papers given in Schedule-A(i)

Paper-II : Optional Paper-I

Paper-III : Optional Paper-II

Paper-IV : Optional Paper-III

Paper-V : Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance(Clinical/Practical)

LL.B. Sixth Semester

Paper-I : Principles of Taxation Law

Any three of the optional papers given in Schedule-A(i)


Paper-II : Optional Paper-IV

Paper-III : Optional Paper-V

Paper-IV : Optional Paper-VI

Paper-V : Moot court exercise and Internship(Clinical/Practical)

Paper-VI : General English and Legal Language


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

SCHEDULE-A(i)

OPTIONAL PAPERS

1. Every student shall be required to opt Three optional papers in LL.B. fifth Semester and LL.B. sixth Semester respectively.
2. Instruction in an optional paper shall be arranged by Colleges/Department keeping in view the availability of teaching staff and teaching material.
3. Optional papers shall be offered from the following list of papers :

LL.B. FIFTH SEMESTER

Optional Paper-I (any one)

- (a) Interpretation of Statutes and Principle of Legislation
- (b) Intellectual Property Law and IPR Litigation
- (c) Banking Law

Optional Paper-II (any one)

- (a) Human Right Law and Practice
- (b) Information Technology Law
- (c) Patent Law

Optional Paper-III (any one)

- (a) Penology & Victimology
- (b) Cyber Crimes (Information Technology Offences)
- (c) White collar Crime

LL.B. SIXTH SEMESTER

Optional Paper-IV (any one)

- (a) Land Laws (U.P. Revenue Code-2006)
- (b) Trade Mark and Design

(c) International Organization

Optional Paper-V (any one)

- (a) Right to Information
- (b) Copyright Including Neighbouring Rights
- (c) Investment Law

Optional Paper-VI (any one)


- (a) Trust, Equity and Fiduciary Relationships
- (b) Direct Taxation(Income Tax)
- (c) Insurance Law

Optional Paper-V (any one)

- (a) Land Laws (U.P. Revenue Code-2006)
- (b) Trade Mark and Design
- (c) International Organization

Optional Paper –VI (any one)

- (a) Trust, Equity and Fiduciary Relationship
- (b) Direct Taxation (Income Tax)
- (c) Insurance Law


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

SCHEDULE-B

Compulsory Papers

(COURSES OF STUDY)

LL.B. FIRST SEMESTER

1-STRUCTURE AND WORKING OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION (CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I)

The course shall comprise of the following

- (1) Characteristics of the Indian Constitutions. Special Emphasis shall be placed on (A) Federal Structure and (B) Form of the Government. (C) Preamble and Basic Features of Indian Constitutions.
- (2) Union Parliament : Organization, Procedure regarding Enactment of Legislation, Parliamentary Privileges.
- (3) Union Executive : The President, his Powers and Position including Ordinance Making Power.
- (4) Prime Minister and the Cabinet. Is the Prime Minister Real Head?
- (5) Distribution of Legislative Powers between Union and the States. Territorial and Topical Distribution of Powers. Power of Parliament to Legislate on State Matters. Doctrine of Territorial Nexus. Doctrine of Pith and Substance, Doctrine of Colorable Legislation.
- (6) Emergency Provisions with Special References to Proclamation of Emergency and president's Rule.
- (7) Freedom of Inter-state Trade & Commerce.
- (8) Constitutional Institutions : Election Commission, Finance Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General, Attorney General of India, Public Service

Commission, National Commission for SC and ST, Inter-state River Dispute Resolution Tribunals, Central and State Service Tribunals.

2. LAW OF CONTRACT (CONTRACT- I)

The course shall comprise of the following :

- (1) Purpose, Evolution and Scope of Law of Contracts
- (2) Proposal and Promise Including Communication of Proposal, Acceptance and Communication of the Revocation of Proposal and Acceptance.
- (3) Consideration and Doctrine of Privity of Contract.
- (4) Lawful Object and Consideration.
- (5) Capacity to Contract : Minors, Persons of Unsound Mind and Others Disqualified by Law : Nature and Effects of Minor's Agreements ; Doctrine of Restitution.
- (6) Consent and Free Consent.
- (7) Standard Form of Contracts
- (8) Agreements Declared Void Under the Contract Act.
- (9) Contingent Contracts
- (10) Law Relating to Certain Relations Resembling those Created by Contracts, viz., Quasi-Contracts.
- (11) Discharge of Contract :
 - (i) Discharge by Performance
 - (ii) Discharge by Breach Including Anticipatory Breach
 - (iii) Discharge by Agreement
 - (iv) Discharge by Impossibility of Performance with Particular Reference to English Law Doctrine of Frustration

(12) Remedies Available Under Indian Contract Act, 1872 Compensation :
Meaning Nature and Kinds; Remoteness of Damage; Measure of Damages; Contracts Containing Stipulation by Way of Penalty.

(13) Remedies Available Under Specific Relief Act, 1963

(i) General Principles of Granting Specific Relief

(ii) Specific Performance of Contracts Including Contracts which cannot be Specifically Enforced

(iii) Injunctive Relief

3. FAMILY LAW-I (HINDU LAW)

The course shall comprise of the following :

(1) Sources of Hindu Law , Schools and Sub-Schools of Hindu Law

(2) Marriage : Essentials of a Valid Marriage, Void and Voidable Marriage

(3) Matrimonial Relief

Concept and Grounds of Various Matrimonial Reliefs viz.

- Restitution of Conjugal Rights

- Judicial Separation

- Nullity of Marriage

- Divorce

(4) Legitimacy - Legal Status of Children Born of Void and Voidable Marriage.


(5) Adoption

(6) Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956

(7) Law of Maintenance - Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956.

(8) Joint Hindu Family (Mitakshara and Dayabhaga)

(a) Coparcenary - Its Formation and Incidents


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

- (b) Kinds of Property - Obstructed and Un-obstructed Heritage, Coparcenary Property and Separate Property
- (c) Rights and Duties of Karta
- (d) Alienation of Coparcenary Property, Alienation of Undivided Coparcenary Interest
- (9) Law of Partition and Re-Union :
- Nature of Partition
 - Partition how Effected and Reopened
 - Subject Matter of Partition
 - Re-union
- (10) Law of Succession

4. GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CRIMES (LAW OF CRIMES- I)

The course shall comprise of the following with special reference to the Indian Penal Code, 1860 :

- (1) Concept of crime; Element of crime-external and internal; Motive; Concept of Strict Liability;
- (2) General Exceptions viz. Mistake, Superior order, Action in pursuance of legal obligation, accident, necessity, young age, unsoundness of mind, drunkenness, consent compulsion, trifling act, communication made in good faith;
- (3) Right of Private Defence; Joint and constructive liability; Preliminary offences viz. Abetment, conspiracy and attempt,
- (4) Offences Affecting Human Body, viz. Culpable Homicide, Murder, Homicide by Rash and Negligent Act, Hurt and Grievous Hurt; Wrongful

Restraint and Wrongful Confinement; Criminal Force; Assault; Outraging the Modesty of Woman; Kidnapping and Abduction.

- (5) Offences Against Property, viz. Theft; Extortion; Robbery; Dacoity; Criminal Misappropriation; Criminal Breach of Trust; Cheating; Mischief; Criminal Trespass.
- (6) (i) Offences Against Public Tranquility viz. Unlawful Assembly; Rioting and Affray.
- (ii) Offences Against Marriage viz. Bigamy and Adultery.

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

The course shall comprise of the following :

- (1) Evolution, Definition, Nature and Scope of Torts.
- (a) Its Development by Courts in England and India.
- (b) A Wrongful Act - Legal Damage
- (i) Damnum Sine Injuria
- (ii) Injuria Sine Damno
- (c) Joint and Several Tort Feasors
- (d) Tort distinguished from Crime and Contract
- (2) General Defences in Torts : With Special Reference to Volenti Non Fit Injuria, Act of God, Inevitable Accident, Statutory Authority.
- (3) Vicarious Liability with Special Reference to Master's Liability for Acts of Servant.
- (4) Absolute and Strict Liability ,Absolute liability under the Moter Vehicles Act 1988 (Section 140 to 143,161 to 163)
- (5) Torts based on Intentional Wrong-Doing.
- (a) Affecting Person - Assault, Battery and False Imprisonment.

- (b) Malicious Prosecution
 - (c) Affecting Immovable Property - Trespass to Land.
- (6) Torts based on Intentional and Negligent Wrong-Doing
- (a) Nervous Shock
 - (b) Nuisance
 - (c) Defamation
- (7) Remoteness of Damage
- (8) (a) Need of Consumer Protection and Consumerism
- (b) Doctrine of Caveat Emptor
 - (c) Consumer Protection & Doctrine of Negligence
- (9) Consumer Protection Act 1986 : Salient Features of the Act and the Relationship of the Act with Other Consumer Protection Legislations.
- (10) Consumer Dispute Redressal Agencies - Their Constitution, Jurisdiction and Procedure.

LL.B. Second Semester

1-CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES (CONSTITUTIONAL LAW -II)

The course shall comprise of the following :


- (1) Fundamental Rights - General : Scheme of Fundamental Rights, Who can Claim Fundamental Rights : Against whom Fundamental Rights are Available ? Suspension of Fundamental Rights.
- (2) Fundamental Rights - Specific : Special Emphasis shall be Placed on the Following Rights :
 - (a) Right to Equality (Articles 14 to 18)

- (b) Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression (Article 19(1)(a))
 - (c) Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21)
 - (d) Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25 to 28)
 - (e) Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)
 - (f) Right to education : Free education upto 14 years of age-Freedom of Education Act
- (3) Directive Principles of State Policy. Their Importance and Relationship with Fundamental Rights.
- (4) Fundamental Duties
- (5) Union Judiciary : Supreme Court of India. Composition and Jurisdiction
- (6) Amendment of the Constitution. Power and Procedure; Basic Structure of the Constitution.
- (7) Other Principles : Fundamental principle is of welfare, like, adequate live hood, use of material resources to sub serve the common good, economic system not to produce common determine humane condition of work and maternity relief, equal justice and free legal aid, workers participation in management – living wages, childhood care, promotion of economic and education interest of schedule caste and schedule tribes.

2. SPECIFIC CONTRACTS (CONTRACT - II)

The course shall comprise of the following :

- I. (i) Nature and Definition of Contract of Indemnity : Extent of Indemnifier's Liability.
- (ii) Nature and Definition of Contract of Guarantee, Rights, Liabilities and Discharge of Surety.


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

(2) Meaning and Definition of Contract of Bailment, Rights and Duties of Bailor and Bailee

(3) Meaning of Bailment of Pledge; Pledge by Persons Other than the Owner.

(4) Contract of Agency :

(i) Nature of Contract of Agency

(ii) Modes of Creation of Agency

(iii) Modes of Termination of Agency

(5)(i) Rights and Duties of Principal and Agent

(ii) Rights and Liabilities of Undisclosed Principal

(iii) Personal Liability of an Agent

(5) Contract of Partnership :

(i) Nature and Definition of Contract of Partnership

(ii) Non-Partnership Interests

(iii) Formation of Partnership and Partner by Holding Out

(iv) Minor and Partnership Firm

(v) Registration of Firms and Effects of Non-Registration

(vi) Dissolution of Firms

(6) Contract of sale of Goods:

(i) Nature and Definition of Contract of Sale of Goods

(ii) Conditions and Warranties

(iii) Rule of Caveat Emptor

(iv) Nemo dat quad non habet

(v) Definition and Rights of an Unpaid Seller

3. FAMILY LAW - II (MUSLIM LAW)

The course shall comprise of the following :

- (1) Introduction : Who is Muslim, Conversion, Apostasy.
- (2) Sources of Muslim Law
- (3) Schools of Muslim Law
- (4) Marriage : Definition, Nature, Capacity, Classification and Legal Effect of Marriage.
- (5) Dower
- (6) Dissolution of Marriage under Muslim Law : (Divorce) Talaq, Ila, Khula, Mubarrat, Talaq-e-Tafweed, Lian, Faskh etc.
- (7) Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939.
- (7a) The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act 2019 (Act No. 20 of 2019)
- (8) Maintenance of Wives with Special Reference to Section 125 Cr. P.C.
- (9) Shah Banu Case and the Ensuing Legislation.
- (10) Parentage and Legitimacy : Acknowledgement of Legitimacy. Brief Study of Section 112 of the Evidence Act.
- (11) Will
- (12) Gift
- (13) Hiba-Marz-ul Maut
- (14) Law of Pre-emption
- (15) General rule of Inheritance
- (16) Wakf : Meaning, character formation for creation, Admission, power of Mutawali; Muslim Religious Institution and Offices

(16a) Guardianship

(a) Custody of Minor

(b) Kinds and rights of Guardian

4. Company Law

The course shall comprise of the following :

A. Formation of Companies :

(1) Meaning and Nature of Company with Emphasis on its Advantages and Disadvantages over Other Forms of Business Organizations.

(2) Kinds of Companies

(3) Corporate Personality and Lifting the Corporate Veil

(4) Promotion of Companies :

(a) Promoters and Pre-Incorporation Contracts

(b) Registration of Companies

(5) Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association :

(a) Meaning, Nature and Contents and Relationship Between the two

(b) Objects Clause and Doctrine of Ultra-Vires

(6) Prospectus and Statement in Lieu of Prospectus


(7) Membership of Company - Its Acquisition and Termination.

B. Corporate Capital :

(1) Share and Share Capital : Meaning, Nature and Kinds; Various Rights and Duties Attached to these Shares.

(2) Issuance and Allotment of Shares

C. Company Management and Administration :


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

- (1) Company and its Various Organs Including Division of Powers between Board of Directors and Company in General Meeting.
- (2) Company Meetings and Resolutions :
 - (a) Types / Kinds of Meetings
 - (b) Essential Conditions of a Valid Meeting
 - (c) Procedure for Calling Company Meetings
 - (d) Resolution Kinds and Procedures Relating Thereto
- (3) Directors and Managing Director : Appointment and Legal Position.
- (4) Oppression and Mismanagement
- (5) National Company Law Tribunal : Composition and Powers

D. Winding up of Company :

- (1) Modes of Winding Up :
- (2) Compulsory Winding Up - Conditions and Positions
- (3) Voluntary Winding Up : Kinds and Distinctions.

5- Property Law

The course shall comprise of the following :

I. General Principles Applicable to Transfer of Both Moveable and Immoveable Properties :

- (1) General Definitions - Immovable Property, Attestation, Notice
 - (a) Meaning of 'Transfer of Property' (Section 5)
 - (b) Meaning of 'Property' Including Non-transferable properties (Section 6)
- (2) (a) Persons Competent to Transfer, Incidents of Transfer, Oral Transfer (Sections 7,8 and 9).
 - (b) Conditions Restraining Alienation (Sections 10 to 12)

(3) Transfer for Benefit of Unborn Person and Rule Against Perpetuity (Sections 13 to 18).

(4) Vested and Contingent Interests (Sections 19 and 21)

(5) Conditional Transfers (Sections 25 to 29)

(6) Election (Section 35)

II. General Principles applicable to transfer of Immoveable Properties only

7. (a) Transfer by Unauthorised Persons Other than Full Owner (Sections 41 and 43)

(b) Restrictive Covenant and Protection of Third Persons Rights (Sections 39 and 40)

(8) Lis Pendens (Section 52)

(9) Fraudulent Transfer (Section 53)

(10) Part-Performance (Section 53A)

(11) Sale of Immoveable Property : Definition and Mode of Sale and Exchange (Sections 54 and 118)

(12) Mortgages : Definitions: Mortgage, Mortgagor, Mortgagee, Mortgage Money, Mortgage Deed (Section 58), Charge (Section 100).

Kinds of Mortgage (Section 58)

Mode of Formalities for Creation of Mortgage (Section 59)


Right to Redeem, Partial Redemption, Clog on Redemption (Section 60),

Marshalling and Contribution (Sections 81 and 82),

Subrogation (Sections 91 and 92).

(13) Leases of Immoveable Property :

Definition of Lease (Section 105) and Licence,


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

Leases How Made (Section 107)

Determination of Lease (Section 111)

Effect of Holding Over (Section 116).

(14) Gift

Definition of Gift (Section 122)

Transfer how Effected (Section 123)

Onerous Gift (Section 127)

Universal Donee (Section 128)

(15) Easements

Definition, Acquisition and Kinds of Easements (Sections 4 to 18).

LL.B. Third Semester

1.ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

The course shall comprise of the following :

- (1) Reasons for the Development of Administrative Law, Definition and its Scope
- (2) Rule of Law
- (3) Separation of Powers
- (4) Delegated Legislation :
 - (a) Necessity of Delegated Legislation
 - (b) Constitutionality of Delegated Legislation
 - (c) Judicial Control
 - (d) Parliamentary Control
 - (e) Procedural Control

- (5) Government Liability in Torts
- (6) Government Contracts and Government Liability in Contracts
- (7) Promissory Estoppel
- (8) Principles of Natural Justice
- (9) Writs with Special Reference to :
 - (a) Writ of Certiorari
 - (b) Writ of Mandamus
 - (c) Writ of Quo-Warranto
- (10) Public Interest Litigation and Judicial Review of Administrative Action.
- (11) Ombudsman in India
- (12) Public Corporation

2. ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

The course shall comprise of the following :

- (1) General Background :
 - (a) Problems of Environmental Pollution and Protection
 - (b) History of Indian Environmental Laws
 - (c) Importance and Scope of Environmental Laws
 - (d) International Perspective of Environmental Law
- (2) Constitutional Aspects :
 - (a) Distribution of Legislative Power
 - (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
 - (c) Fundamental Duties
 - (d) Fundamental Rights

(3) Select Legal Controls - The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

- (a) Salient Features of the Acts
- (b) Definitions
- (c) Authorities - Composition, Power and Function
- (d) Mechanism to Control the Pollution
- (e) Sanctions

(4) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 :

- (a) Definition of 'Environment'
- (b) Salient Features of the Act
- (c) Authorities - Composition, Powers, Functions
- (d) Mechanism to Control Environmental Pollution
- (e) Sanctions

(5) Control of Noise Pollution :

- (a) Legal Control
- (b) Judicial Control

(6) Judicial Justice - Select Case Laws :

- (a) M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India (AIR 1987 SC 965, 982, 1086)
- (b) M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India (AIR 1988 SC 1037, 1115)
- (c) Municipal Council, Ratlam vs. Vardhichand and Others (AIR 1980 SC 1622)

(7) Emerging Principles : Historical Background and Judicial Approach in India

- (a) Polluter Pays Principle

(b) Precautionary Principle

(c) Public Trust Doctrine

(d) Sustainable Development

(8) Environmental Dispute and Grievance Settlement Mechanism : The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 (No. 19 of 2010).

3. Labour Law-I

The course shall comprise of the following :

I. Evolution of Industrial Legislation in India.

II. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

(1) Scope and Object, Main Features, Important Definition

(2) Industry(3) Industrial Dispute and Individual Dispute

(4) Workman and Employer

(5) Reference of Disputes

(6) Voluntary Arbitration (Section 10A)

(7) Award

(8) Authorities under the Act

(9) Procedures, Powers and Duties of Authorities


(10) Strike

(11) Lock-Out

(12) Retrenchment

(13) Transfer and Closure

(14) Regulation of Management's Prerogative During Pendency of Proceedings.


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

III. Trade Unions Act, 1926

- (1) Growth of Unions
- (2) Important Definitions
- (3) Registrations of Trade Unions
- (4) Rights and Liabilities of Registered Trade Unions
- (5) Collective Bargainin

4. PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

The course shall comprise of the following :

- (1) Theoretical Foundation of International Law :
 - (a) Definition
 - (b) Nature and Scope
 - (c) Schools of International Law
- (2) Sources of International Law :
 - (a) Custom
 - (b) International Conventions
 - (c) General Principles of Law
 - (d) Judicial Decisions and Juristic Works
- (3) Relations between International Law and Municipal Law
 - (a) Theories of Relationship
 - (b) Indian and British Practices
- (4) Recognition in International Law :
 - (a) Concept, kind and Theories
 - (b) Legal Consequence of Recognition

(5) State Territory :

(a) Law of the Sea

(b) Air space

(6) Jurisdiction :

(a) Territorial Jurisdiction

(b) Extraterritorial Jurisdiction

(7) Asylum and Extradition

(8) Pacific Settlement of International Disputes

5. Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting

system(Clinical/Practical)

This course will be taught in association with practicing lawyers on the basis of the following topics:.

(A)The course shall comprise of the following :

(1) Nature and Characteristics of :

(a) Professional Ethics

(b) Legal Profession

(2) Historical Perspective and Regulation of Legal Profession, Constitution, Function,


Powers and Jurisdiction of State Bar Council and Bar Council of India
Admission and enrolment of Advocates

(3) Contempt of Court by the Lawyers :

(a) Civil Contempt

(b) Criminal Contempt :

-Punishment,


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly


- Defences

- (4) Strike by the Lawyers
- (5) Extent of Professionalization of Legal Profession
- (6) Code of Ethics for Lawyers
- (7) Professional Misconduct and its Control
- (8) Bar-Bench Relations
- (9) Accountability of Lawyers Towards :
 - Court
 - Clients
 - Society
- (10) Role of Law and Legal Profession in Social Transform

(B) Viva-Voce

Cases(10 Selected cases)

1. Rajendra V Pai v Alex Frnandes AIR 2002 SC 1808
2. In re; A an advocate AIR 1962 SC 1337
3. In re; Mr. G a Senior Advocate of SC AIR 1954 SC 557
4. In re; Lalit Mohan Das AIR 1957 SC 250
5. Sheo Narayan Jafa v Judge Allahabad H.C. AIR 1953 SC 368
6. P. J. Ratnam v d. Kanik ran AIR 1964 SC 244
7. In re; "M" an Advocate AIR 1957 SC 149
8. Jhon D' Souza v Edward Ani (1994) 2 SCC 64
9. In re; V.C. Mishra AIR 1995 SC 2348
10. L.D. Jaisingham v Narain das N Punjabi (1976) 1 ACC 354


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

Acts and Rule

1. The Advocate Act, 1961, The Bar Council of India Rules, 1961
2. Contempt of Court Act, 1971
3. The Advocates Welfare Fund Act, 2001

The Division of marks:

- **Written Assignment-40 marks,**
- **On the Spot written test at the time of practical on above topics conducted by**

External and Internal examiners- 40 Marks (One hours Duration).


-Viva Voce-20 marks.


LL.B. Fourth Semester

1. LAW OF EVIDENCE

The course shall comprise of the following :

- (1) Fact In-Issue; Relevant Facts; Document
- (2) Evidence : Proved; Disproved; Not proved;
- (3) May Presume, Shall Presume, and Conclusive Proof
- (4) Circumstantial Evidence
- (5) Relevancy and Admissibility; Res Gestae (Sections 6 to 13)
- (6) Admission ; Confession (Sections 17 to 31)
- (7) Dying Declaration (Section 32(1))
- (8) Relevancy of Judgments (Sections 40 to 44)
- (9) Opinion of Experts; Opinion of Third Persons (Sections 45 to 47)
- (10) Conduct and Character of Parties (Sections 52 to55)


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

(11) Judicial Notice (Sections 56 to 57)

(12) Estoppel (Sections 115 to 116)

(13) Means of Proof : Oral Evidence; Documents - Public Document, Private Document, Primary and Secondary Evidence; (Sections 59 to 65 and 74 to 78); Exclusion of Oral by Documentary Evidence (Sections 91 to 92)

(14) (i) Burden of Proof (Sections 101 to 106)

(ii) Witnesses : Competency and Compellability of Witnesses; Examination of Witnesses; Privileges : State Privilege and Private Privilege (Sections 118 to 155).

2. Law of Crime- II (Criminal Procedure Code)

The course shall comprise of the following :

(1) Constitution of Criminal Courts and their Powers

(2) Arrest of Persons and the Rights of Arrested Persons

(3) Information to the Police and their Powers to Investigate

(4) Cognisance of Offences by the Magistrate and Court of Sessions.

(5) Complaints to Magistrates and Commencement of Proceedings before Magistrates.

(6) The Charges :

(a) Forms of Charges

(b) Joinder of Charges

(7) Trials of the Cases :

(a) Sessions Trial

(b) Warrant Trial

(i) Cases Instituted upon a Police Report

- (ii) Cases Instituted Otherwise than on a Police Report
- (iii) Conclusion of Trial
- (c) Summons Trial by Magistrates
- (d) Summary Trial
- (8) Provisions as to Bails and Bonds
- (9) Maintenance of Wives and Children
- (9) Security for Keeping Peace and Good Behaviour
- (10) Maintenance of Public Order and Tranquility
- (11) Dispute as to Immovable Property
- (12) Appeal, Revision and Reference

3. Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act

The Course shall comprise of the following :

- (1) Definition : Decree, Order, Mesne Profit, Gradation of Courts, Suit of Civil Nature
- (2) Principle of Res-Judicata and Res Sub-Judice
- (3) Cause of Action, Place of Suing, Parties to the Suits, Framing of Issues, Appearance and Consequences of Non-Appearances of Parties
- (4) Suits by Indigent Persons, Suit by or Against Minors and Persons of Unsound Mind
- (5) Judgment, Decree and Orders
- (6) Mode of Execution, Attachment and Sale of Movable and Immovable Properties in Execution
- (7) Arrest, Restitution, Simultaneous Execution, Ratable Distribution
- (8) Appeals : Appeal from Original Decree, Power of the Appellate Courts,

Reference, Review, Revision, Inherent

(9) Interim Orders: Commission, Arrest before judgment Attachment before Judgement Temporary Injunctions, Interlocutory Order .

(10) Inherent Powers of Courts, Suits against Government

(11) Limitation of Suits, Appeal and Applications, Period of Limitation, Continuous Running of Time, Effect of Sufficient cause for not Preferring Appeal or Making an Application within a Period of Limitation, Legal Disabilities.

(12) Computation of Period of Limitation and Exclusion of Time in Legal Proceeding, Effect of Death, Fraud, Acknowledgement in Writing.

4. LABOUR LAW-II

The course shall comprise of the following :

I. Employees States Insurance Act, 1948 :

(1) Historical Development

(2) Objects and Application of the Act, Important Definitions

(3) Employment Injury

(4) Liability of the Employers for Accidents During and In the Course of Employment.

(5) Various Benefits Available Under the Act

(6) Constitution, Jurisdiction and Powers of Employees State Insurance Court.

II. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 :

(1) Object, Constitutional Validity and Salient Features of the Act

(2) Important Definitions

(3) Fixation of Minimum Rates of Wages

III. The payment of Wages Act, 1936 :

- (1) Scope and Applicability of the Act.
- (2) Important Definitions
- (3) Payment of Wages and Deductions from Wages
- (4) Authorities Under the Act

IV. The Factories Act, 1948 :

- (1) Important Definitions
- (2) Inspecting Staff
- (3) Health, Safety and Welfare Measures
- (4) Working Hours of Adults
- (5) Employment of Young Persons
- (6) Annual Leave with Wages

V. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 :

- (1) Scope and Applicability of the Act
- (2) Important Definitions
- (3) Minimum Bonus and Maximum Bonus
- (4) Calculation of Bonus
- (5) Eligibility and Disqualification for Bonus

VI. Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 (Workmen Compensation Amendment Act 2009 act no 45 of 2009 amended the name of Workmen Compensation Act 1923)

- (1) Conceptual frame work of Social Security-Evolution and concept of Social Security,
- (2) Employees' Compensation Act, 1923: Definitions, Aims & Object.

- (3) Liability of Employer, Notional Extension & Defenses,
- (4) Determination of Amount of Compensation, Compensation when due- Penalty for default, Contracting Out (Sec.17),
- (5) Appointment & Powers of Commissioner (Sec.19-31)

5. Alternate Dispute Resolution (Clinical/Practical)

The course shall comprise of the following :

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

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

(assessment through case-study, viva, and periodical problem solution besides the written tests).

The Division of marks:


- case-study and periodical problem solution-50 marks,
- On the spot written test at the time of practical conducted by Internal and External examiners- 30 marks (One hours Duration) and
- Viva Voce-20marks.

LL.B. Fifth Semester

1- Jurisprudence

The course shall comprise of the following :

- (1) Introduction


Principal
Krisna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

- (a) Definition, Nature and Scope of Jurisprudence
- (b) Importance of the Study of Jurisprudence
- (2) Analytical School
 - (a) Analytical Positivism
 - (b) Imperative Theory : John Austin
 - (c) Pure Theory of Law: Hans Kelsen
- (3) Historical School
 - (a) Frederick Karl Von Savigny
 - (b) Sir Henry Sumner Maine
- (4) Natural Law School
 - (a) Classical Natural Law
 - (b) Revival of Natural Law : Rudolf Stammler
- (5) Sociological School
 - (a) Background and Characteristics
 - (b) Roscoe Pound
- (6) American Realist School:
 - (a) Karl Llewellyn
 - (b) Jerone Frank
 - (c) Gray
- (7) Legal Person :
 - (a) Nature and Concept
 - (b) Theories of Legal Personality
- (8) Legal Rights :

- (a) Definition, Basis and Characteristics
- (b) Kinds of Legal Rights
- (c) Relation between Rights and Duties
- (3) Possession and Ownership :
 - (a) Possession in Fact and Possession in Law
 - (b) Relation between Possession and Ownership
- (9) Liability :
 - (a) Theory of Remedial Liability
 - (b) Theory of Penal Liability
- (10) Law and Morality :
 - (a) Relation between Law and Morals
 - (b) Legal Enforcement of Morality

5. Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance

Outline of the course:

- (a) Drafting:- General principles of drafting and relevant substantive rules shall be taught.
- (b) Pleadings: -
 - (i) Civil: Plaint, Written Statement, Interlocutory Application, Original Petition, Affidavit, Execution Petition, Memorandum of Appeal and Revision, Petition under Article 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India.
 - (ii) Criminal: Complaint, Criminal Miscellaneous petition, Bail Application, Memorandum of Appeal and Revision.
 - (iii) Conveyance: Sale Deed, Mortgage Deed, Lease Deed, Gift Deed, Promissory Note, Power of Attorney, Will, Trust Deed

(iv) Drafting of writ petition and PIL petition

Note:

The course will be taught class instructions and simulation exercises, preferably with assistance of practicing lawyers/retired judges. Apart from teaching the relevant provisions of law, the course may include not less than 15 practical exercises in drafting and 15 exercises in conveyancing. Each student is required to maintain a diary under the guidance of Subject teacher. **The evaluation of marks will be as under:**

(i) Preparation & maintenance of diary (Evaluation of Diary by internal and External Examiners will be done in consultation with subject teacher) -60 marks

(ii) On Spot written examination at the time of practical for evaluating drafting skill of student, conducted by Internal and External Examiners - 30 marks(One hours and thirty minutes Duration)

(iii) Viva Voce-10 marks.

LL.B. Sixth Semester

1.Principles of Taxation Law

The course shall comprise of the following :

- (1) Introduction : Origin, History and Need of Taxation
- (2)Concept of Tax and Fee, Distinction between Tax and Fee
- (3) Canons of Taxation(Characteristics of a good tax system)
- (4) Direct and Indirect tax
- (3) Constitutional provisions relating to Taxation :Nature and Scope of Tax
 - (a) Taxation and Right to equality
 - (b) Taxation and Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse

(c) Residuary Power of Taxation Under Entry 97 of the Union List

- (4) Power to levy taxes on income
- (5) Power to levy Excise Duties
- (6) Taxes on Sale or Purchase of Goods
- (7) Distribution of Tax Revenues between centre and states
- (8) Inter-Governmental Tax Immunities in a federation
- (9) Judicial Review of the Orders of Tax Authorities
- (10) Tax evasion & Black money- Causes & effects of Tax Evasion, Tax evasion distinguished with Tax Avoidance and Tax Planning.


5. Moot court exercise and Internship:

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

(a) Moot Court (30 Marks). Every student may be required to do at least three moot courts in a year with 10 marks for each. The moot court work will be on assigned problem and it will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submissions and 5 marks for oral advocacy.

(b) Observance of Trial in two cases, one Civil and one Criminal (30 marks): Students may be required to attend two trials in the course of the last two or three years of LL.B. studies. They will maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court assignment. This scheme will carry 30 marks.

(c) Interviewing techniques and Pre-trial preparations and Internship diary (30 marks): Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the Lawyer's Office/Legal Aid Office and record the proceedings in a diary, which will carry 15 marks. Each student will further observe the preparation of


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

documents and court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit/petition. This will be recorded in the diary, which will carry 15 marks.

(d) The fourth component of this paper will be Viva Voce examination on all the above three aspects. This will carry 10 marks.

6. General English and Legal Language

The course shall comprise of the following :

1. Introduction to Legal Language :

(a) Need and Importance of Legal Language

(b) Legal Language in India

(c) Official Language - the Constitutional Position

(Articles 343 to 347, 348, 350, 351)

2. Proficiency in General English:

(a) Parts and Types of the Sentences

(b) Parts of Speech - A Brief Introduction

(c) Tenses : Forms and Use

(d) Active and Passive Voice

(e) Direct and Indirect (or Reported) Speech

(f) Some Common Mistakes in English

3. Legal Terminology:

(a) Terms Used in Civil and Criminal Law

(b) Latin Words and Expressions

Meaning and use of the following shall be taught -

Ab Initio, Ad Idem, Ad Infinitum, Ad Nauseam, Ad Valorem, Alibi, Ambiguitas Latens, Ambiguitas Patens, Amicus Curiae, Animus Possidendi,

Audi Alteram Partem, Bonafide, Caveat Emptor, De Facto, De Jure, De Novo, Ejusdem Generis, Ex Gratia, Ex Parte, Ex Post Facto, Factum Valet, Fait Accompli, Fiat Justitia, Inter Alia, In Limine, Jus Ad Rem, Jus In Personam, Letter Rogatory, Locus Standi, Malafide, Modus' Operandi, Mutatis Mutandis, Nudum Pactum, Obiter, Onus Probandi, Parens Patriae, Pari Passu, Per Incuriam, Prima Facie, Pro Bono Publico, Quid Pro Quo, Ratio Decidendi, Raison D'etre, Res Integre, Res Nullius, Sine Qua Non, Intra-Vires, Ultra Vires,

4.(a) Essay Writing on Topics of Legal Interests in English

(b) Letter Writing in English

5. (a) Translations: English to Hindi and Hindi to English

(b) Precise Writing in English

OPTIONAL PAPERS

(COURSES OF STUDY)


LL.B. FIFTH SEMESTER :

Optional Paper-I (any one)

(a) Interpretation of Statutes and Principle of Legislation

The course shall comprise of the following :

- (1) Introductory : Meaning, Purpose and Scope of Interpretation of Statutes; Nature of Statutes and their Classification
- (2) Internal Aids to Interpretation : Title; Preamble; Headings and Marginal Notes.
- (3) External Aids to Interpretation; Parliamentary History; Stare Decisis (Judicial Precedents); Dictionaries.
- (4) Rules of Statutory Interpretation : Primary (Basic) Rules; Secondary (Subsidiary) Rules; Literal Rule; Golden Rule; Mischief Rule.


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

- (5) Judicial Activism : Nature and Scope.
- (6) Presumptions in Statutory Interpretation : Presumption as to Jurisdiction; Presumption as to Prospective Operation of Statutes; Presumption Against Violation of International Law.
- (7) Maxims of Statutory Interpretation : Ejusdem Generis; Expressio Unius Est Exclusio Alterius; Ut Res Magis Valeat Quam Paraeat.
- (8) Interpretation with Reference to the Subject Matter and Purpose of Statutes : Penal Statutes; Taxing Statutes.
- (9) Principles of Constitutional Interpretation : Harmonious Construction; Doctrine of Pith and Substance; Doctrine of Colourable Legislation; Occupied Field; Repugnancy.

(b) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS LAW AND IPR LITIGATION

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. The Concept of Property vis-a-vis Intellectual Property
 - (a) Concept of Property and theories of Property-An Overview.
 - (b) Theories of Intellectual Property Rights
 - (c) Social and Economic Development and Role of Intellectual Property System.
 - (d) Need for Protecting Intellectual Property-Policy Consideration-,National Perspectives and International Demands
2. Kinds of Intellectual Property-organised Development-An Overview.
3. Intellectual Property Rights as Human Rights
4. Role of International Institutions - WIPO
 - (a) WIPO

- (b) Functions of WI PO
 - (c) Membership of WI PO
 - (d) Agreement between WIPO and WTO
 - (e) Dispute Settlement- New Treaties
5. International Legal Instruments Relating to IPR- Paris Convention, Bern~ Convention,PCT etc.
 6. IPR Litigation vis-a-vis general litigation
 7. Nature and Complexities of IPR Litigation
 8. LP.R. Litigation and National Interet.

(c)BANKING LAW

The course shall comprise of the following :

1. Origin and Development of Banking System
2. Relationship of Banker and Customer and their rights and duties
3. E-Banking System and Legal Aspects
4. Laws Relating to the Banking Companies in India
 - (I) Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
 - (i) Evolution of Reserve Bank of India
 - (ii) Compositions and functions of Reserve Bank of India
 - (iii) Reserve Bank as a banker's bank and advisor to the Government
 - (II) Banking Regulation Act, 1949
 - (i) Business of Banking Companies
 - (ii) Prohibited Banking functions
 - (iii) Suspension of Business and Winding Up of Banking Companies (iv) Application to Co-operative Banks

(III) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999

(i) Objectives, Scope and Commencement of the Act

(ii) Contravention and Penalties

(iii) Adjudication and Appeal

(iv) Directorate of Enforcement

5. Meaning and kinds of Negotiable Instruments

6. Endorsement, Negotiability and Assignability

7. Holder and Holder in due course

8. Rights and Liabilities of Paying and Collecting Banker

9. Dishonour of Negotiable Instruments Including Criminal Liability of Drawer and Protection of Collecting Banker

Optional Paper-II (any one)

(a) Human Right Law and Practice

The course shall comprise of the following :

(1) Meaning and Concept of Human Rights :

(2) Evolution and Development of Human Rights Law :

(a) Impact of Natural Law and Natural Rights (b) Human Rights-
Classification

(3) Human Rights and the United Nations :


(a) Charter Provisions (b) International Protection of Human Rights

(4) Universal Declaration of Human Rights

(5) International Covenants and the Protocols :

(a) Civil and Political Rights (b) Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

(6) Human Rights in India, Human Rights and Indian Constitution,


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

(7) The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993: (a) National Human Rights Commission (b) State Human Rights Commission (c) Human Rights Court

(8) Judicial activism & Protection of Human Rights in India, Role of Non-Governmental organization in the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights;

(9) Programmes and Policies:

(a) Integrated Child Development Scheme

(b) School Education and Mid day meal

(C) Rural Health and Employment

(d) Welfare Schemes

(10) Promotion and Respect of Human Rights:

(a) Role of Civil Society and the Media

(b) Role of Educational Institutions

(c) Obstacles

(11) Human Rights and Challenges of Globalization

(12) Future of Human Rights

(b) Information Technology Law

1. The Information Technology Act, 2000


(a) History, Object, Scope and Commencement of the Act.

(b) Overview of a Computer, Computer Network and the internet

2. (a) E-Governance, Attribution, Acknowledgement and Despatch
of Electronic Records

(b) Digital Signature and Secure Digital Signature

(c) Authorities- Controller, Certifying Authorities, Adjudicating Officer and
Cyber Appellate Tribunal


Principal
Krislana College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

3. Contravention and Offences, Power of Police Officers and Jurisdiction

4. Cyber Space- Intellectual Property Rights.

5. Amendments to the various enactments.

(a) The Indian Penal Code, 1860

(b) The Indian Evidence Act, 1872

(c) The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934

6. Liability of Network Service Providers

(a) U.S.A.

(b) U.K.

(c) India

(c) Patent Law

The course shall comprise of the following:

A. (1) Evolution and Development of Patent Law

(2) International Conventions/Treaties on Patent

(a) Paris Convention .

(b) Patent Cooperation Treaty

(c) WTO- TRIPs

(d) Harmonization of CBD and TRIPs

B. Indian Patent Law

(1) The Patents Act, 1970 with its amendments

(2) Patentable Subject Matter, Patentability Criteria

(3) Procedure for Filing Patent Applications and Patent Granting Procedure

(4) Revocation, Patent Infringement and Remedies

(5) Public Interest Provisions for Preventing abuse of Patent Rights

C. (1) Relevant Provisions of the Biological Diversity Act 2002.

(2) Access and benefit sharing Issue

Optional Paper-III (any one)

(a) Penology & Victimology

The course shall comprise of the following:

(i) Relation between Criminology and Penology

(ii) Concept and Forms of Punishment: From Ancient to Modern

(iii) Theories of Punishment

(iv) Capital Punishment

(v) Crime Prevention and the Role of Police

(vi) Concept of Treatment with Special reference to Prison, Probation
and parole

(vii) Victimology

(viii) New Dimensions of Penology- Compensation to Victims of Crime

(b) Cyber Crimes (Information Technology Offences)

The course shall comprise the following:

1. Meaning, Definition, Nature of Cyber crimes

2. Historical Genesis and Evolution of Cyber Crimes

3. Statutory Laws pertaining to Cyber Crimes in India:

a) Indian Penal Code

b) Indian Evidence Act.

c) Information Technology Act.

4. Cyber Crimes Laws of USA and U.K: A Comparative Study.

5. Specific Cyber crimes

a) Cyber Stalking

b) Cyber Terrorism

c) Child Pornography

d) Computer viruses

6. Investigation and Jurisdiction over Cyber crimes.

(c) White collar Crime

The course shall comprise the following:

(1) Concept of White Collar Crime and difference with Traditional crimes

(2) Causes of White Collar Crime

(3) White Collar Crimes and Public Servants_ with Special-references to Prevention of Corruption Act.

(4) Professional Ethics of Doctors, Advocates, Engineers, Teachers and White Collar Crimes.

(5) Corporate Crimes and Stock Market Frauds.


LL.B. SIXTH SEMESTER

Optional Paper-IV(any one)

(a) Land Laws (U.P. Revenue Code-2006)

The course shall comprise of the following :

1. Division and constitution of UP into Revenue Areas, Powers and Functions of Revenue Board, Commissioner, Collectors, Additional Collectors, Tasildar and Lekhpal.


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUJNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

2. Boundary and Boundary Marks – Fixation, Demarcation, Repair and Renewal, Penalty for damage and destruction, Settlement of boundary disputes.
3. Maintenance and revision of Village Records-Records of Rights, Mutation Proceedings, Records and Survey Operation, Preparation of New Record of Rights.
4. Management of Land and other Properties by Gram Panchayat, Land Management Committee, Gaon Fund, Consolidated Gaon Fund.
5. Classes and rights of Land tenures-Bhumidhar with Transferable Rights, Bhumidhar with Non-Transferable Rights, and Asami, Declaration, bequeath, Transfer, Exchange, Lease, Mortgage, Division.
6. Devolution-Order of Succession and Survivorship.
7. Abandonment, Surrender, Ejectment and Declaratory Suit and Rent.
8. Land Revenue-Liability, First Charge, Process of Collection of Land Revenue.
9. Revenue Courts – Jurisdiction and Procedure, First Appeal, Second Appeal, Board's Power of Review.
10. Salient features of the UP Consolidation of Land Holdings Act 1953.
11. Salient feature of the UP Panchayati Raj Act, 1947.

(b) Trademarks and Design

- (A) Introduction to Trade marks
- (2) Need and Emergence of Trade Marks Law
- (3) Definition and concept of trademarks
- (4) Kinds of Trade Mark
- (5) International Legal Instruments on Trade Marks

(B) Indian Trademark Law

(1) The Register and Conditions for Registration

(2) Procedure for and Duration of Registration

(3) Effect of Registration

(5) Passing-Off and Infringement of Trade Mark

(5) The doctrine of honest Current User

(6) The doctrine of deceptive similarity

(C) (1) Assignment and Transmission

(2) Use of Trade Marks and Registered Users

(3) Protection of well-known marks

(4) Appellate Board, Offences, Penalties and Procedure

(5) Domain names and Effects of New Technology(Internet)

(D) An Overview of the Design Act, 2000

(c) INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

The course shall comprise of the following :

(1) Concept and Nature of International Organization; Progress of Mankind Towards International Organization; Individual Visions and Organized Peace Movement

(2) The League of Nations : General Provisions, Organs of the League - Assembly, Council, Secretariat; Causes of the Failure of the League.

(3) A Comparative View of the League Covenant and the U.N. Charter.

(4) The United Nations : Genesis and Creation

-Purposes and Principles

-Membership

-Legal Capacity

-Privileges and Immunities

(5) The U.N. Organs : Their Composition; Power and Functions.

(6) Achievements of the United Nations;

(7) Review and Revision of the Charter

(8) Specialized Agencies : Concept, Relationship with U.N., UNESCO, ILO,
WTO

(9) Regional Organizations

Optional Paper-V(any one)

(a) Right to Information

The course comprise of the following:

1. Conceptual Background: Right to know, Open Government and Transparency
in Governance

2. Privilege to withhold disclosure of Documents/Informations:

Comparative analysis of Laws in other Common Law - countries with special
reference to (i) England (ii) U.S.A.

3. Privilege to withhold documents and the law in India - with special reference
to:

(i) Indian Evidence Act, 1872

(ii) Indian Telegraph Act, 1885

(iii) The Official Secret Act, 1923

(iv) The Atomic Energy Act, 1962

4. Right to Information and Legislative Measures in India

Efforts/attempts made to legislate Right to Information Act, 2005

5. Right to Information Act, 2005:

- (i) Right to information and Obligation of Public Authorities
 - (a) Designation of Public Information Officer
 - (b) Request for obtaining information
 - (c) Disposal of request
 - (d) Third Party Information
- (ii) The State Information Commission: Constitution, Powers and Function
- (iii) The Central Information Commission: Constitution, Powers and Function
- (iv) Appeal and Penalties

6.- Right to-Information and Judiciary: Supreme Court on Right to Information,
-Electoral reforms, privilege and immunities of journalist involved in legal reporting

(b) Copyright Including Neighbouring Rights

The course shall comprise of the following :

- (1) Concept of Copyright a kind of Intellectual Property
- (2) Nature, Origin and Development of Copyright
- (3) Role of International Institutions: International Conventions/ Treaties on Copyright
 - (a) Berne Convention
 - (b) Universal Copyright Convention, Rome Convention
 - (c) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and Copyright
- (4) Meaning of copyright
 - (a) Copyright in literary, dramatic and musical works
 - (b) Copyright in sound records and cinematograph films


- (c) Copyright in computer programme
- (5) Registration of Copyright and Term of Copyright
- (6) Ownership of copyright, Assignments and Licensing
- (7) Author's special rights
- (8) Neighboring Rights
- (9) Copyright Office and Copyright Board, Collective Administration of Copyright-Copyright Societies
- (10) Infringements and Remedies - Contractual, Civil, Criminal and Administrative (Remedies, especially, the possibility of Anton pillar injunctive relief in India.)
- (11) International Copyright

(c) Investment Law

The course shall consist of the following :

- (1) Meaning of Investment and Securities.
- (2) Legal Regulations of Investment in Securities - Shares and Debentures of a Company :
 - (a) Private Company
 - (b) Public Company
 - (c) Other Companies
- (3) Legal Regulations of Investment in Securities Listed at Stock Exchange :
 - (a) General Knowledge about Stock Exchange
 - (b) Procedure for Buying / Selling Corporate Securities through Stock Exchange
 - (c) Role and Functions of Securities Exchange Board of India.
- (4) Legal Regulations of Portfolio Investment in Corporate Securities

- (5) Legal Regulations of Investment through Mutual Funds
- (6) Legal Regulations of Fixed Deposits with Companies and Rights of Depositors
- (7) Legal Regulations of Investment through Life Insurance Schemes, Unit-Linked Insurance Plan, Public Provident Fund, National Saving Schemes, Units, Post-Office Scheme, Deposits in Bank and Other Schemes in the Form of Bonds.
- (8) Legal Regulations of Foreign Investment in Indian Securities and Indian Investments in Foreign Securities;
- (9) Law Relating to Protection of Investors
 - (a) Pre-Investment
 - (b) Post-Investment


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)



Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly


SYLLABUS

**MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.)
(TWO YEARS POST GRADUATE DEGREE PROGRAMME)
(Effective from Academic Year 2021-22)**



**Faculty of Legal Studies
Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Rohilkhand University,
Bareilly U.P. India**


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

1. Introduction to CBCS System :

The CBCS provides an opportunity for the students to choose courses from the prescribed courses comprising **Generic Core, Elective Groups** (FIVE fixed specialisation) and **Choice Based Disciplinary Courses (CBDC), Choice Based Interdisciplinary Courses (CBIC)** and **Half Credit/Minor Courses /MOOCS/ Value Added Courses**. The courses can be evaluated following the grading system. Grading system provides uniformity in the evaluation and computation of Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) based on student's performance in examinations which enables the student to move across institutions of higher learning. The uniformity in evaluation system also enable the potential employers in assessing the performance of the candidates.

2. Programme Objectives (POs):


The LL.M. Programme is aimed at:

- Familiarising students with laws and judicial interpretations at the national and international level and provide a comparative study of the contemporary and traditional laws and judicial interpretations.
- Apprising students of the legal system, rule of law, and administration of justice, while promoting specialised branch of study and research in diverse fields of law
- Imparting interdisciplinary approaches to law and legal development by involving philosophy, economics and scientific approach towards law study and research.
- Imparting professionally and socially relevant legal education.
- Sensitising students towards the issues of access to justice of the deprived, marginalised and weaker sections of society.
- Producing internationally competent litigating lawyers, corporate lawyers, judges, judicial officers, legal officers, researchers, law reformers, law teachers, etc.
- Imparting skills of legal reasoning, problem solving, research, legal writing, oral and written communication, persuasion, leadership and teamwork.
- Promoting ethical practices in the profession of law.
- Promoting inter-disciplinary approach to legal profession.

4. Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs):

At the end of the LL.M. course, the students will be able to:

- Study and explore law in an interdisciplinary and comparative manner.
- Do legal research and explore origin, development and prospect of law/laws both in national and international Law
- Understand, interpret, and apply law.


Principal
Krisana College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly


- Evaluate and compare domestic and international laws.
- Design, and formulate case theory and strategy.
- Analyze and differentiate facts and law.
- Solve problems by employing legal reasoning, research. Choose ethical practices in the profession of law and discharge their social responsibility

5. LL.M. Programme Details Programme Structure :

a) **Programme Structure** : The LL.M. Programme is a two years course divided into four semesters. A student has to complete 96 credits for the completion of the course and award of the degree. The scheme is as follows:


		<i>Semester</i>	<i>Semester</i>		
Part – I	First Year	Semester I (28 credit)	Semester II (24 credit)		
Part – II	Second Year	Semester III (24 credit)	Semester IV (30 credit)		
Semesters	Generic Core Papers 4 Credits Each Dissertation 8 Credits	Elective Group Papers or MOOCS 4 Credits Each	Value Added or Interdisciplinary or Skill Based Papers 4 Credits Each	Internship or Project Work 4 Credits Each	Total Credits
I	3	3	1	-	28
II	3	2	1	-	24
III	2	2	1	1	24
IV	1 (Dissertation)	2	1		30

Total 96 Credits


Principal
Krislana College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

Semesters	Core	Elective/MOOCs /Interdisciplinary	Value Added/Skill Based	Internship / Project Work	Total Credits
I	3 Core Papers 3*4 (12)	2 Electives +1 Elective /MOOCs 3*4 (12)	1 Credit 1*4 (4)	-	28
II	3 Core Papers 3*4 (12)	1 Electives +1 Elective / MOOCs 2*4 (8)	1 Credit 1*4 (4)	-	24
III	2 Core Papers 2*4 (8)	1 Electives +1 Elective / MOOCs 2*4 (8)	1 Credit 1*4 (4)	1 Credit 1*4 (4)	24
IV	1 Dissertation 1*8 (8)	1 Electives +1 Elective / Interdisciplinary 2*4 (8)	1 Credited 1*4 (4)	-	30


 Principal
 Krishna College of Law
 BUNOR (U.P.)


 Dean
 Faculty of Legal Studies
 MJPRU, Bareilly

6. Assessment of Students' Performance and Scheme of Examination Pass Percentage & Promotional Criteria :

1. Assessment of students' performance shall consist of: 70 marks (End Semester Written Examination) and 30 marks (Internal Assessment).
2. The duration of the End Semester Written Examination in Core Courses and Elective Courses shall be three hours for 70 marks.
3. For internal assessment of 30 marks, one internal Test+Assignment/Presentation/Viva shall be in the class in each course in each term.
4. Dissertation will carry 200 Marks. 100 For written Work and 100 for Viva.


7. Grade Points:

O (Outstanding)	10
A+(Excellent)	9
A (Very Good)	8
B+(Good)	7
B (Above Average)	6
C (Average)	5
P (Pass)	4
F (Fail)	0

8. CGPA Calculations:

Grading Pattern and illustration of Grading Pattern

Assessment as per university policy relating to implementation of choice based credit system (CBCS) to all the programs offered at M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.


Principal
Krishtna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

Illustration:

Course	Credit	Grade	Grade Point	Credit Grade	SGPA
Semester I					
Core I	04	B+	7	28	
Core II	04	B+	7	28	
Core III	04	B+	7	28	
Elective I	04	A	8	32	
Elective II	04	B	6	24	
Elective III/Moocs	04	B+	7	28	
Value Added	04	B+	7	28	
Total	28				196/28=7
Semester II					
Core II	04	B+	7	28	
Core III	04	B+	7	28	
Core IV	04	B+	7	28	
Elective IV	04	A	8	32	
Elective V/MOOCs	04	B	6	24	
Value Added	04	B	6	24	
Total	24				164/24=6.8
Semester III					
Core V	04	B+	7	28	
Core VI	04	B+	7	28	
Elective VI	04	A	8	32	
Elective VII/Moocs	04	B	6	24	
Value Added	04	B+	7	28	
Internship	04	B+	7	28	
Total	24				158/24=6.58
Semester IV					
Core VII(Dissertation)	8	B+	7	56	
Elective VIII	04	A	8	32	
Elective IX/Moocs	04	B	6	24	
Value Added	04	B+	7	28	
Total	30				140/30=7

Thus:

Semester I	Credits	SGPA
Semester I	28	7.00
Semester II	24	6.70
Semester III	24	6.58
Semester IV	30	7.00

Total 96

$$CGPA = (28 \times 7 + 24 \times 6.58 + 24 \times 6.58 + 30 \times 7) / 96 = 6.84$$

Pooja
Principal
Krislana College of Law
Bijnor (U.P.)

ASingh
Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

Core Papers :**a. Semester I**

- i. Constitutional Law : New Challenges
- ii. Law & Social Transformation
- iii. Mass Media Law
- iv. Fundamental of Intellectual Property Rights
- v. Jurisprudence and Legal Theory -I
- vi. Value Added Course (Credited)

b. Semester II

- i. Legal Jurisprudence and Legal Theory -II
- ii. Law and Justice in Globalized World
- iii. Law of Patent, plant varieties & Farmer's Rights
- iv. Research Methodology
- v. Human Rights
- vi. Criminal Justice System & H.R.
- vii. Value Added (non-Credited)

c. Semester III

- i. Criminology and penology
- ii. Law of Trade Mark, Geographical Indications Design
- iii. Summer Internship
- iv. Inter Departmental Course/ Elective

d. Semester IV


- i. Judicial Process
- ii. Law of Copy Rights /Elective
- iii. Dissertation

Elective Papers- I : Semester III

- i. Constitutionalism, Pluralism and Good Governance
- ii. Treatment of Offender and Victimology
- iii. Law of Corporate Management
- iv. Women Rights and its Protection
- v. Social Security Laws in India

Elective Papers- II : Semester III

- i. Federalism and Comparative Power Sharing
- ii. Forensic Science & Its Evidentiary Value
- iii. Competition Law and Policy
- iv. Socio-Economic Offences
- v. Law relating to Industry


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

Elective Papers- I : Semester IV

- i. Comparative Constitutional Law
- ii. International Criminal Law and Transnational Crime
- iii. Competition Law
- iv. Principal of Inheritance & Succession
- v. Safeguards of Women and Child in Labour Laws


Elective Papers- II : Semester IV

- i. Administrative Process and Judicial Control
- ii. Offences & Law related to Juvenile
- iii. Election Law
- iv. Law of Adoption and Guardianship
- v. Labour Welfare Laws and Employee Insurance

Value Added/ Skill Based

In Each Semester a candidate shall take one paper.

1. Practice of Yoga
2. Introduction to Linguistics and Phonetics
3. Labour Welfare, Social Security Law, MBA (Department of Business of Administrative)
4. Legal Framework governing human relations, MBA
5. Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence, B.Pharma
6. Social Work Profession: Concept, Philosophy and Development, MSW, Semester I, Department of SocialWork.
7. Computer Applications/ Computer fundamental
8. Right to Information & Good Governance
9. Security Law
10. Cyber Law
11. Labour Jurisprudence
12. Clinical Legal Aid
13. Environment Awareness.


Principal
Krislana College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

LL.M. I SEMESTER

PAPER I

INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-THE NEW CHALLENGES

1. **Introduction:** Indian Constitutional Law has been an outcome of labour of constitutional framers. Constitutional Governance always faces new challenges and ameliorating aspirations of such a plural democracy based on rule of law and judicial review is very challenging itself.
2. **Course Outcome:**
 - C.O. 1: The objective of this paper is to study the nature of constitutional governance.
 - C.O. 2: It is intended to highlight the role of constitution to face new challenges of society.
 - C.O. 3: This paper further intends to expose the intricacies of challenges of constitutional governance.
 - C.O. 4: To Understand the concept of Constitutional Morality.
3. **Programme Outcome:**
 - P.O. 1: To understand and distinguish the role of Constitution to tackle the problems of society
 - P.O.2 : To understand the impact of Constitution in making public opinion.
 - P.O.3: To Inculcate the value of legal research
4. **Assessment Plan**
Assessment as per university policy relating to implementation of choice based credit system (CBCS) to all the programs offered at M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.

Unit I: Indian Federal Structure


(8 Lectures)


- 1.1 Federalism : Creation of New States, Special status of certain States & Article 370,
- 1.2 Federal Comity-Relationship of trust and faith between Centre and State,
- 1.3 Tribal Areas, Scheduled Areas, Boundary disputes, Deployment of security forces etc.
- 1.4 Separation of Power : Doctrine of Separation of Powers and checks and balances,

Unit II: Judicial Framework & Constitutional Governance

(8 Lectures)

- 2.1 Constitutional framework-Judicial interpretation and practice, Judicial activism and judicial restraining, PIL : Implementation, Judicial autonomy and independence,
- 2.2 Accountability of Executive, Legislature and Judiciary.
- 2.3 Democratic Process : Election and Electoral reforms, Election Commission.
- 2.4 The Rule Of Law : The independence of judiciary as an aspect of separation of powers/Division of functions.
- 2.5 Constitutional Morality, Right to Dissent, Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation, Inclusive and Egalitarian Governance.


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BJNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

Unit III :State & Constitutional Governance

(8 Lectures)

- 3.1 The Executive : Constitutional status, Powers and functions of the President vis-a vis form of Government.
- 3.2 The Legislature : Parliamentary/Legislative Privilege : Nature, Extent, Scope and Limitation OnPrivileges.
- 3.3 The Judiciary : Status, Power, functions and contemporary developments, Power of JudicialReview.
- 3.4 Constitutional torts and compensatory Jurisprudence, Contractual Liability of State Fundamental Duties & Citizenship

Unit IV: Equality, Liberty & Constitutional Governance

(8 Lectures)

- 4.1 Liberalization & Social Justice
- 4.2 Right to Equality: Privatization and its Impact On Affirmative Action.
- 4.3 Empowerment of Women.
- 4.4 Freedom of Press and Challenges of New Scientific Development,
- 4.5 Data Protection & Privacy


Unit V: Constitutional Governance & Emerging Trends

(8 Lectures)

- 5.1 Emerging regime of new rights and remedies.
- 5.2 Reading Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties into Fundamental Rights.
- 5.3 Secularism: Religious freedom and right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
- 5.4 Implementation of International Obligation : Human Rights, Environmental protection and International trade.

Books:

1. D.D. Basu, Shorter Constitution of India
2. M.P. Jain, Constitution of India
3. M.P. Singh, Comparative Constitutional Law
4. T.K. Tope, Constitution of India


Principal
Krislana College of Law
BIJNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

CORE PAPERS
LL.M. I SEMESTER
PAPER II
LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA

1. Introduction:

Law is considered a social phenomenon. It removes the hindrances that hinder human growth. The legal phenomenon in spite of having a unique, objective identity is inherently tied to the social realities. The modern anthropocentric world considers individual as the center of the universe and law along with society must serve this individual. A tectonic shift in the society is bound to change the legal culture of a country. A Kelsenian/normative approach necessitates that Constitution changes the society whereas the sociological approach is of the view that it is the society that transforms the legal structure. Indian has adopted the latter approach. The purpose of the course is to familiarize the students with the changing dynamics of the Indian Legal system from post-independence to the current era of globalization.

2 . Course Outcomes:

- C.O. 1 :** To assess the concept of social transformation and its impact on the legal culture.
- C.O. 2 :** To evaluate the social problems affecting the Indian nation state and its legal solutions.
- C.O. 3 :** To critically evaluate the existing legal structure and its efficacy in solving the current social evils of the nation state .
- C.O. 4 :** To assess the legal culture of India in a post globalized era

3 . Program Outcomes

- P.O.1:** To foster an inter disciplinary approach in order to assess the social reality of law in India
- P.O.2:** To assess the changing nature of law in India in the era of „Right Based jurisprudence“.
- P.O.3:** To encourage a Critical method of thinking among the students to assess the legal situation
- P.O.4:** To assess the social impact and outcome of law.

4 .Assessment Plan

Assessment as per university policy relating to implementation of choice based credit system (CBCS) to all the programs offered at M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.

UNIT I : Law and Social Change

(8 Lectures)

- 1.1 Meaning of Social Change and Social Transformation .
- 1.2 Relation between Law and Society : The Consensus and Conflict model
- 1.3 Social, Economic and Educational Corollary
- 1.4 Law and Morality.

UNIT II: Constitution and Social Change

(8 Lectures)

- 2.1 The normative method and sociological mode of change .
- 2.2 Constitutional Amendments and Social change
- 2.3 Basic Structure theory as a balancing factor

ASingh
 Dean
 Faculty of Legal Studies
 MJPRU, Bareilly

P Singh
 Principal
 Krishna College of Law
 BUNOR (U.P.)

2.4 Women Empowerment and Social Dichotomy

2.5 Liberty and Social Acceptance

UNIT III: Globalization and Constitution of India

(8 Lectures)

3.1 Impact of Globalization on the vision of Article 38 and Article 39 (b), (c) of the Constitution.

3.2 Impact of Globalization on the legal aspects of Industries and Agriculture in India .

3.3 Impact of Human Rights on Indian Legal Culture.

3.4 Status of Welfare state in a Globalized Economy.

UNIT IV: Social Transformation & Modern India

(8 Lectures)

4.1 Regionalism and Law : Right to Movement, Residence and Business

4.2 Language Policy and Indian Constitution : Official, State and Court Language

4.3 Freedom of Religion and Religious Minorities

4.4 Reservation Policy in India : Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribe and Backward Class

UNIT V: Contemporary Issues in Indian Legal Culture

(8 Lectures)

5.1 Citizenship Law of India and Identification Documents in India.

5.2 Right to Privacy and Supreme Court of India.

5.3 Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanism and Social Upliftment

5.4 Good governance and RTI

Resources:

1. Marc Galanter (ed.) Law and Society in Modern India, Oxford.

2. Robert Lingat, The Classical Law of India,

3. U. Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal System,

4. Duncan Derret, The State, Religion and Law in India,


5. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India.


6. Tarngini Sriraman, *In Pursuit of Proof: A History of identification Documents in India* ,Oxford publications

7. Chris Thornhill, *A Sociology of Constitutions: Constitution and State legitimacy in Historical – Sociological Perspective* , Cambridge Publications .

8. Anupama Roy, *Mapping Citizenship in India*, Oxford Publication.

9. Gautam Bhatia, *The Transformative Constitution : A Radical Biography in Nine Acts* , Harper Collins India


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

LL.M. I SEMESTER
CORE PAPER
PAPER III
MASS MEDIA LAW

1. Introduction

To introduce the media and constitutional governance.

2 .Course Outcomes:

- C.O. 1 :To develop media awareness.
- C.O. 2 : to apprise the students about media.
- C.O. 3 :to apprise the incumbents about digital rights.

3 .Program Outcomes

To make students understand the role of media in constitutional governance.

4 .Assessment Plan

Assessment as per university policy relating to implementation of choice based credit system (CBCS) to all the programs offered at M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.

Unit I**Media, Ethics and the Constitution**

(8 Lectures)

- 1.1 Disseminating facets of media, Understanding the Concept of Media, History of Media, Theories of Media, Evolution of Media in India and
- 1.2 Media Legislation (including Media Laws in US, Scrips Newspapers Chain, Foreign Direct Investments in Media
- 1.3 **Media & Copyright issues Right to Information Act 3005:** New tool for Press Freedom **Media and Journalists:** Working Journalists Act and Press Council & Human Rights **Trial by Media:** Influence on Adjudicators
- 1.4 Press-Freedom of Speech and Expression-Article 19 (1) (a)Includes Freedom of the Press, Laws of defamation, obscenity, blasphemy and sedition.
- 1.5 Media and social Media Laws

Unit II**Advertisement and the Law**

(8 Lectures)

- 2.1 **Basis of Advertisement:** Constitutional Freedom of Commercial Speech, **Drug and Magic Remedies** (Objectionable Advertisements) Act and other Laws regulating Advertisements
- 2.2 Content of Advertisements: **Civil and Criminal liability**
- 2.3 Unfair Practices through Advertisements and **Consumers Rights, Advertising Standards Council of India:** A Private Regulatory, **Misleading Advertisements:** Need for New Law

2.5 Press and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

Unit III : Electronic Media and Regulatory Law

(8 Lectures)

3.1 **Convergence of New Media in the Internet:** Cinema, Social Media, **Expansion of Electronic Media:**

Broadcast sector – TV and Radio

3.2 **Autonomy of Public Sector Broadcaster:** Prasar Bharti Law

3.4 **Freedom of Private Broadcasting:** Broadcasting Regulation Bill and Cable TV Network Regulation Act

3.5 **Cinematography Act, Pre-censorship, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act and Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act Information Technology Act 3000**

Unit IV : Media & Self Regulation

(8 Lectures)

4.1 History of Media Law in India

4.2 Constitutional Rights of Media & Limitations on Freedom of Speech and Expression

4.3 Media & Other Constitutional Aspect

Unit V : Constitutional Restrictions

(8 Lectures)


5.1 Radio and Television subject to law of defamation and obscenity,


5.2 Power to legislate-Article 246 read with the Seventh Schedule.

5.3 Power to impose tax-licensing and licensing fee.

Select Bibliography

1. H.M.Seervai, Constitutional Law of India,
2. M.P.Jain, Constitutional Law of India,
3. John B.Howard, The Social Accountability of Public Enterprises,
4. Rajeev Dhavan, On the Law of the Press in India, 26 JILI 288 (1984)
5. Soli Sorabjee, Law of Press Censorship in India,
6. Justice E.S.Venkaramiah, Freedom of Press : Some Recent Trends, 1984
7. D.D.Basu, The Law of Press of India,
8. Rajeev Dhavan, Legitimizing Government Rhetoric : Reflections on Some Aspects of the Second Press Commission, 26 JILI 391, 1984
13. tionalism” 62 (6) *Stanford Law Review* 1583-1628(June 3010).


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

LL.M. I SEMESTER

FUNDAMENTALS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Unit –I

- 1.1 Meaning and Concept of Intellectual Property Rights,
- 1.2 Types of Intellectual Property Rights,
- 1.3 Economic Importance of Intellectual Property,
- 1.4 Justifications for Protection of Intellectual Property,

Unit –II

- 2.1 Nature of Intellectual Property Rights:
- 2.2 Monopolistic Perspective, Economic Perspective, Public welfare perspective,
- 2.3 Theories of Intellectual Property Rights.

Unit III

- 3.1 International Legal Framework: Pre and Post WTO regime:
- 3.2 TRIPS Agreement.
- 3.3 IPR and Human Rights,

Unit -IV


- 4.1 IPR and Protection of Traditional Knowledge.
- 4.2 IPR and Sustainable Development, Challenges for IPR:
- 4.3 Digital Economy, ECommerce, Domain names, Biotechnology and Nanotechnology

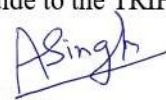
Unit –V,

- 5.1 Competition Law and Intellectual Property Rights Interface,
- 5.2 Competition Policy and Intellectual Property Rights,
- 5.3 Interplay Between Competition Law And IPR In Its Regulation,

Select Bibliography:

1. Shahid Alikhan and Raghunath Mashelkar, Intellectual Property and Competitive Strategies in 21st Century , Second Edition (3009) Kluwer Law International.
2. Phillippe Culet, Intellectual Property Protection and Sustainable Ddevelopment, Lexis Nexis Butterworth, 3004.
3. W R Cornish, Intellectual Property: Patents, copyright, Trademarks and allied rights , London : Sweet & Maxwell, 1996
4. Jayanti Bagachi , World Trade organization; An Indian Perspective (3000). Narayanan, P., Intellectual Property Rights
5. UNCTAD-ICTSD, Resource book on TRIPs and Development, Cambridge University Press, 3005
6. Michael Blakeney, Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights: A concise Guide to the TRIPS Agreement.
7. Elizabeth Verkey, Intellectual Property (3015), Eastern Book Company Lucknow.


 Principal
 Krishna College of Law
 BUNOR (U.P.)


 Dean
 Faculty of Legal Studies
 MJPRU, Bareilly

LL.M. I SEMESTER
CORE PAPER
Jurisprudence and Legal Theory- 1

1. Introduction:

Legal philosophy is backbone of legal discourse. Philosophical investigation of different ideas and theories is core of the legal study. This paper aims to introduce to the students the different schools and theories of legal philosophy so as to develop their analytical, critical and comparative approach to legal study. Scientific investigation of an idea is fulfilling and enriching experience and this paper inculcates the value of inquisitiveness, inquiry and inclusivity of ideas.

2 .Course Outcomes :

- C.O. 1:** Grasp the fundamentals of different schools and their dominant ideas.
- C.O.2:** Understand the concept of law and legal order in the backdrop of the theories of different schools.
- C.O.3:** Apply their understanding of law in different legal systems;
- C.O.4:** Identify and analyze problems of legal order and their analysis with multiple perspectives.
- C.O.5:** To appreciate establishment of an egalitarian legal order.

3.Program Outcomes

- P.O.1:** Demonstrate the ability to extract rules and policy from cases, statutes, and administrative regulations and analyzing, interpreting and arguing differing interpretations of rules and statutes;
- P.O.2:** Demonstrate the ability scientific, critical and comparative inquiry of the theory and ideas;
- P.O.3:** Identify legal issues and application of legal ideas thereto;
- P.O.4:** Inculcating the value of research;
- P.O.5:** Demonstrate the ability to solve problems with an holistic approach;

4 .Assessment Plan

Assessment as per university policy relating to implementation of choice based credit system (CBCS) to all the programs offered at M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.

UNIT I Legal Philosophy & Natural Law School

(8 Lectures)

- 1.1 Legal Philosophy & Jurisprudence
- 1.2 Jurisprudence: Distinct Study & Synthetic Jurisprudence
- 1.3 Jurisprudence: A Priori & A Posteriori, Deductive & Inductive Method
- 1.4 Natural Law School: Roman & Greek School, Thomist& Sophist, Social Contract, Dark Ages, Stammler &Kohler

UNIT II: Historical School & Analytical School

- 2.1 Maine & Status to Contract, Anthropology & Law
- 2.2 Kelsen: Pure Theory of Law: Normative Character of Law

ASingh
(8 Lectures)
 Dean
 Faculty of Legal Studies
 MJPRU, Bareilly

Prasanna
Principal
 Krishna College of Law
 BUNOR (U.P.)

UNIT III: Philosophical School & Sociological School (8 Lectures)

- 3.1 Kant & Hegel: Idealism, Metaphysical and Materialism, Dialectical Materialism
- 3.2 Sociology of Law and Sociological Jurisprudence
- 3.3 Inhering: Interest Theory
- 3.4 Roscoe Pound: Theory of Interests & Social Engineering

UNIT IV: Realist, Critical Studies & Feminism (8 Lectures)


- 4.1 Badman Theory, Jurimetrics & Skepticism & Scandinavian School
- 4.2 Critical Legal Studies
- 4.3 Feminism: Liberal & Radical Approach


UNIT V: Modernism and Post-Feminism and Post Modernism School (8 Lectures)

- 5.1 Modernism & Deconstructionism
- 5.2 Post-feminism and Post Modernism Discourse
- 5.3 Contemporary Discourse

Books:

1. Bodenehimer, Jurisprudence-The Philosophy & Method of Law, Universal, Delhi
2. R.W.M. Dias, Jurisprudence, Indian Reprint-Adithya Books, Delhi
3. Fitzgerald, Salmond on Jurisprudence, Tripathi, Bombay
4. Dhyani S N, Jurisprudence-A Study of Indian Legal Theory.
5. Wayne Morrison, Jurisprudence, Cavendish Publication.
6. Llyod, Introduction to Jurisprudence, Sweet and Maxwell.
7. N.E. Simmonds, Central Issues in Jurisprudence, Justice, Law and Rights, Second Edition (Sweet & Maxwell).
8. Brian Bix, Jurisprudence: Theory and Context, Carolina Academic Press, 1999.
9. Roger Cotterrell, Politics of Jurisprudence.


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

LL.M. II SEMESTER

CORE PAPER I

Jurisprudence and Legal Theory- II

1. Introduction:

The nature of law has changed drastically in the 21st century. We are living in the age of post modernism where Skepticism is in vogue. The contemporary era does not ask as to „what is the law?“ or what is the nature of legal enterprise? What is required now is a moment of reflexivity. One must question whether law is truly an independent, objective phenomenon or a range of different phenomena which are loosely grouped under the heading of law? In addition to the Liberal – Positivist approach to law, various other Schools have made their inroads into the ontology of law. The paper is an attempt to incorporate these new approaches and to develop a sense of reflection among the students. International social movements are affecting legal cultures all across the world and academics have opened new epicenters of knowledge. Third World Scholars have challenged the hegemony of Western intelligentsia and the Bretton Woods system has been challenged by the South Block ever since the outbreak of the sub-prime mortgage crisis. The issue of justice and human rights has gained momentum. The paper tends to investigate the new wave in the understanding of law in a Gridlock world.

2. Course Outcome

- C.O. 1: To analyze the changing nature of Law in the 21st century.
- C.O. 2 : To analyze and interpret the impact of international social movements on law .
- C.O. 3 : To understand and interpret the new approaches to law.
- C.O. 4 : To analyze the concepts of justice and rights as applicable in the 21st century.

3 . Program Outcomes


- To inculcate an inter disciplinary approach in order to understand the nature of law .
- To assess the changing nature of law.
- To assess the changing nature of Law, State , Sovereignty and Justice.


4 . Assessment Plan

Assessment as per university policy relating to implementation of choice based credit system (CBCS) to all the programs offered at M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.

UNIT I : Law in a Post Modern World .**(8 Lectures)**

- 1.1 Law and Post modernism: Critical Legal School , Ideas of Roberto Unger , Duncan Kennedy , Michel Foucault, Jacques Derrida .
- 1.2 Queer Jurisprudence.
- 1.3 Feminist Jurisprudence.
- 1.4 Law and Ideology.


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

UNIT II : Law , State and Sovereignty in a Contemporary world . (8 Lectures)

- 2.1 Challenges to Sovereignty in the 21st century : Subsidiarity , Sovereignty as Responsibility ,
- 2.2 Chunk theory of Sovereignty , Globalization , The concept of Fail / Weak State.
- 2.3 Post 9/11 world and State : Philosophy of Carl Schmitt , Giorgio Agamben , The concept of Bio Politics .
- 2.4 Cosmopolitanism and Globalization as an alternate to the State system .
- 2.5 The concept of Demosprudence .

UNIT III : Changing notion of Justice in a contemporary world (8 Lectures)

- 3.1 Rawlsian Difference Principle and the ideas of Nozick and Sen
- 3.2 Global Distributive Justice : Views of Peter Singer , Thomas Pogge , KokChor Tan, Martha Nussbaum, Refugee justice ,
- 3.3 Anti Globalization Movement : Meaning , Nature and Scope.

UNIT IV : Minorities & Governance (8 Lectures)


- 4.1 Right of Self-determination and the Minorities.
- 4.2 Ethnic Minorities and Governance
- 4.3 Sustainable Development, Inclusive Governance


UNIT V: Recent Global Trends (8 Lectures)

- 5.1 TWAIL scholarship.
- 5.2 Importance of Legal monism in establishing international peace.
- 5.3 Global Administrative Law : Meaning , Nature and Scope .
- 5.4 Global Governance, Post Secularism and Public Reason
- 5.5 Linguistic Philosophy, Wittgenstein, Interpretation of Law,

Bibliography

1. Encyclopedia of Global Justice ,Deen Chatterjee (ed) , Springer.
2. Global Governance by Thomas Weiss , Polity .
3. Global justice : The basics by Huw . L. Williams and Carl Death ,Routledge .
4. Jurisprudence : from the Greeks to Post Modernism by Wayne morrsion , Lawman (India) , Private Limited .
5. Globalization and After by Dasgupta and Kelly ,Routledge.
6. Legality and legitimacy by David Dyzenhaus , Cambridge publication.
7. Sovereignty as Responsibility by Luke Glanville , Chicago university press.
8. International Law from Below by BalakrishnaRajagopal , Cambridge .


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

LL.M. II SEMESTER**CORE PAPER II****LAW & JUSTICE IN GLOBALISED WORLD****1 . Introduction:**

Global world is known for its pervasiveness. Justice governed by rule of law has been epicenter of modern global world. Rights and duties and its interplay with people and corresponding role of state has been very changing in the modern world. The business and its interplay with rule of law and democratic constitutional governance is very important dynamics of modern world.

2 .Course Outcomes :

C.O. 1: Grasp the fundamentals of philosophical and analytical skills including close reading, logical analysis and exemplary modes of problem solving;

C.O.2: Understand the concept of justice as a political and legal ideal and appreciate the different motivations and assumptions behind key conceptions of justice;

C.O.3: Apply their understanding of justice in adopting a critical perspective on the nature of the law and legal systems;

C.O.4: Identify and analyze problems of justice within and beyond national communities with a special emphasis on the distinction between national, international, global and cosmopolitan justice; and

C.O.5: To appreciate the institutional and practical dimensions of securing a just and equitable society.

3 . Program Outcomes

P.O.1: Demonstrate the ability to extract rules and policy from cases, statutes, and administrative regulations and analyzing, interpreting and arguing differing interpretations of rules and statutes;

P.O.2: Demonstrate the ability to conduct investigation of facts and to construct a coherent narrative based on that investigation;

P.O.3: Identify legal issues in facts and applying rules and policy to facts;

P.O.4: Perform comprehensive legal research;

P.O.5: Demonstrate the ability to solve problems in light of a client's objectives: anticipating consequences and assessing risks;

4 .Assessment Plan

Assessment as per university policy relating to implementation of choice based credit system (CBCS) to all the programs offered at M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.

Unit I : Legal Philosophy & Utilitarianism

- 1.1 Legal and Philosophical Analysis
- 1.2 Utilitarian Justice
- 1.3 Non-Utilitarian Theories of Justice

Prakash
Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)

ASingh (8 Lectures)
Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

- Unit II: Law & Justice** (8 Lectures)
- 2.1 Law and Justice
 - 2.2 Rawls & Nozick, Sen and Justice
 - 2.3 The Separation of Law and Morals
 - 2.4 The Unity of Law and Morals
- Unit III: Economic Justice & Rights & Governance** (8 Lectures)
- 3.1 Rights Based Theory of Justice
 - 3.2 Economic Analysis of Law and Justice
 - 3.3 Justice in Critical Legal Studies
- Unit IV: Socialism & Communism** (8 Lectures)
- 4.1 Marx, Law and Justice
 - 4.2 Communitarian Justice
 - 4.3 Economic State & Laissez
 - 4.4 Faire State
- Unit V: Feminism & Global Justice** (8 Lectures)
- 5.1 Feminist Theories of Justice
 - 5.2 Cosmopolitan Justice
 - 5.3 Global Justice

Resources:

1. Aristotle. Nicomachean Ethics, OUP Oxford, 3009. (Excerpts)
2. Simmonds, N.E. Central Issues in Jurisprudence, Justice, Law and Rights, Second Edition (Sweet & Maxwell) pp. 1-15.
3. Bix, Brian. Jurisprudence: Theory and Context, Carolina Academic Press, 1999, Chapter 1.
4. Williams, Bernard. Philosophy as a Humanistic Discipline, Princeton University Press, 3006.
5. Mill, JS. Utilitarianism, Chapters 1 & 2
6. Smart, J.J.C and Williams, Bernard. Utilitarianism: For and Against, Cambridge University Press, 1973.
7. Kymlicka, Will. Contemporary Political Philosophy: An Introduction, Oxford University Press, 3002, pp. 23-52.
8. Sandel, Michael. Liberalism and the Limits of Justice, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1982, Chapter 1.
9. Rawls, John. A Theory of Justice, Harvard University Press, 3009, Chapter 1.
10. Kymlicka, Will. Contemporary Political Philosophy: An Introduction, Oxford University Press, 3002, Chapter 3.
11. Sen, Amartya. The idea of justice. Harvard University Press, 3011. Chapter 1, 2, 10
12. Cohen, G.A. Rescuing Justice and Equality, Harvard University Press, 3008.
13. Hart, Herbert Lionel Adolphus. The Concept of Law. OUP Oxford, 3012, Chapter 6
14. Coleman, Jules. „Beyond Inclusive Legal Positivism“, Ratio Juris, 22(3) 3009.
15. Hart, Herbert Lionel Adolphus. The Concept of Law, OUP Oxford, 3012, Chapters 1, 5, 8, & 9.
16. Fuller, Lon. “Positivism and Fidelity to Law”, Harvard Law Review, 71(4), 1958.
17. Dworkin, Ronald. Taking rights seriously. Harvard University Press, 1978, Chapters 2 & 3, 6, 10
18. Dworkin, Ronald, Law’s Empire, Belknap Press, 1986, Chapter 2.
19. Guest, S. “Integrity, equality and justice”, Revue Internationale de Philosophie, 59(3), 3005.
20. Posner, Richard A. The Economics of Justice, Harvard University Press, 1981, Chapter 3.

23. Kennedy, Duncan. "Form and substance in private law adjudication", Harvard Law Review, 89(8), 1976.
24. Unger, Roberto Mangabeira. The Critical Legal Studies Movement: Another Time, a Greater Task. Verso Books, 2015.
25. Waldron, Jeremy. "Did Dworkin Ever Answer the Critics?" in Scott Hershovitz (ed), Exploring Law's Empire: The Jurisprudence of Ronald Dworkin OUP Oxford, 2006.
26. Sypnowich, Christine, The Concept of Socialist Law, Oxford: Clarendon, 1990.
27. Cohen, G.A. Self-Ownership, Freedom and Equality, Cambridge University Press, 1995.
28. Cohen, G.A. If You're An Egalitarian How Come You're So Rich?, Harvard University Press, 2001 (Revised edition).
29. Okin, Susan Moller. "Justice and Gender", Philosophy and Public Affairs, 16(1), 1987.
30. Putnam, Ruth Anna. "Why not a Feminist Theory of Justice?" in M Nussbaum and J Glover (ed.) Women, Culture and Development: A Study of Human Capabilities, Oxford University Press, 1995.
31. Walzer, M. Spheres of Justice, Basic Books New York, 1983.
32. Sandel, Michael. Liberalism and the Limits of Justice, Cambridge University Press, 1982.
33. Rawls, John. The Law of Peoples, Harvard University Press, 2001.
34. Pogge, Thomas W. "An egalitarian law of peoples", Philosophy & Public Affairs 23(3), 1994.
35. Pogge, Thomas, "What is global justice?" (2003).
36. Nagel, Thomas, "The problem of global justice", Philosophy & Public Affairs 33 (2), 2005.
37. Miller, David. National Responsibility and Global Justice, Oxford University Press, 2007.

PATENT LAW – BIODIVERSITY AND PLANT VARIETIES

1. Introduction:

Patent fosters inventions and innovation. Prior art and state of the art runs the industrial wheel of any society. Patentability of an invention is dependent on morality of nation. Flora and fauna and its diversity and protection of plant varieties is must in modern world. Intellectual property found in traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions is on the verge of extinction due to non-availability of protection.

2 .Course Outcomes:

- C.O. 1 :** To assess various dimensions of patents.
- C.O. 2 :** To evaluate the commercial exploitation of patents and resolving the infringement of patents.
- C.O. 3 :** To critically evaluate the existing legal order and its comparison with international order.
- C.O. 4 :** To critically understand the Indian Intellectual property and its protection through law.
- C.O.5:** To train for dispute resolution of Intellectual property.

ASingh

Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
HCU, Bareilly

Pras

Principal
Krishna College of Law
BIJNOR (U.P.)

3 .Program Outcomes

To foster an inter disciplinary approach to understand the intellectual property protection regime.

To assess the changing nature of protection and commercial exploitation of property.

To encourage a Critical method of thinking among the students to assess the legal situation.

To assess the social impact and outcome of intellectual property law.

4 .Assessment Plan

Assessment as per university policy relating to implementation of choice based credit system (CBCS) to all the programs offered at M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.

UNIT I : Patent

(8 Lectures)

1.1 Patent, Introduction, Subject matter of Patent, Conditions of Patentabilities,

1.2 Patentable and Non Patentable


1.3 Object, Nature, Scope, Role, Advantage


1.4 Specification, Kinds of Specification, Contents of Specification, Priority provisions

1.5 Working of Patents, Compulsory Licences, Revocation and Non working of Patens,

1.6 Purpose of Gravity ,Compulsory Licences, Termination of Compulsory Licence

1.7 Opposition to grant of patent, Anticipation, Infringement and Remedies, Surrender and revocation of patents.


Principal
Krisana College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

UNIT II: Patent & TRIPS**(8 Lectures)**

- 2.1 Paris Convention- Major Provisions
- 2.2 TRIPS Agreement, Obligations and Indian Position, Public Interest Issues
- 2.3 Intellectual Property and Human Rights, Intellectual property Health Care and Food Security
- 2.4 Prospective
- 2.5 WTO, Obligations, Dispute settlements, Issues and Controversies WIPO

UNIT III: Biodiversity**(8 Lectures)**

- 3.1 Intellectual Property and Biological Diversity, Convention on Bio Diversity (CBD)
- 3.2 Regulation and Access to Biological Diversity and Biopiracy
- 3.3 Biodiversity Management Committee/Boards
- 3.4 Biodiversity Funds
- 3.5 Biodiversity Authorities

UNIT IV: Plant Variety Protection**(8 Lectures)**


- 4.1 Intellectual Property and Farmers Rights, Proactable plant Varieties
- 4.2 Farmers Rights
- 4.3 Essentially Derived varieties
- 4.4 Registration of Plant varieties
- 4.5 Duration and Effect of Registration and Benefits

UNIT V: Traditional Knowledge**(8 Lectures)**

- 5.1 Intellectual Property and Traditional Knowledge Concept/Significance Nature
- 5.2 Rights of Indigenous People, Forms of Protection
- 5.3 Intellectual Property Exploitation, Dispute Resolution & Its Management & Valuation

Book:

1. N.S. Gopalakrishnan& T.G. Ajitha, Principles of Intellectual Property, Eastern Book Company.
2. B.L. Wadhwa, Law Relating to Intellectual Property, Universal Law Publishing.
3. S. Narayan, Intellectual Property Law in India, Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad.
4. A. K. Bansal, Law of Trademark In India, Thomson & Reuter.
5. V.K. Ahuja, Law Relating to Intellectual Property Law, Lexis Nexis.
- 6 Elizabeth Veghese, Law of Patents, Eastern India Company.
7. Jayashree Watal, Intellectual Property Rights in the WTO and Developing Countries, Oxford University Press.
8. P. Narayanan, Law of Trademarks (The Trademarks Act 1999) and Passing Off, Eastern Law, Calcutta.
9. W.R. Cornish, Intellectual Property: Patents, Copyright, Trademark and Allied Rights, Universal Law Publishing.


 Principal
 Krishna College of Law
 BUNOR (U.P.)


 Dean
 Faculty of Legal Studies
 MJPRU, Bareilly

LL.M. II SEMESTER
CORE PAPER IV
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1 . Introduction:

Research is the most important aspect of higher learning. This paper aims to introduce the research foundation, types, tools, techniques and methods for doctrinal and non-doctrinal method. It also makes the students aware about the research universe, research design, research tools and method. Research plan and its execution is the most important aspect of this paper.

2 .Course Outcomes :

- C.O. 1 :** To understand the dimensions of legal research.
- C.O. 2 :** To be able to find out research problem and hypothesize the research universe and tool techniques for the same .
- C.O. 3 :** To apply various tools and techniques in doctrinaire and non-doctrinaire researches.
- C.O. 4 :** To be able to understand the use of ICT in researches.

3.Program Outcomes

- To inculcate the value of inter disciplinary research attitude.
- To assess the importance of investigation and exploration of facts in law & policy making and in its enforcement.
- To encourage to find out legal issues in a comparative way of social problems and its solutions via legal researches.
- To train in comprehensive comparative legal research.


4 .Assessment Plan

Assessment as per university policy relating to implementation of choice based credit system (CBCS) to all the programs offered at M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.

Unit I : Research Methods

(8 Lectures)

- 1.1 Research, Meaning & Significance
- 1.2 Legal Research, Socio-Legal Research
- 1.3 Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal
- 1.4 Relevance of Empirical Research


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BIJNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

1.5 Induction and Deduction

Unit II: Identification of Problem of Research**(8 Lectures)**

2.1 Research Problem

2.2 Formation of Research Problem

2.3 Sampling Technique, Meaning, Type & Scaling

2.3 Questionnaire / Interview, Observation

2.4 Compilation of List of Reports or Special Studies Conducted Relevant To The Problem

Unit III Research Design & Tools**(8 Lectures)**

3.1 Steps in Preparation of Research

3.2 Devising tools and techniques for collection of Data : Methodology

3.3 Methods for the collection of statutory and case materials and juristic literature, Use of case studies,

3.4 Literature Review, Jurimetrics, Case Study & Case Law Analysis

3.5 Hypothesis, Nature, Type, Formulation, Testing & Variables

Unit IV Classification and Tabulation of Data**(8 Lectures)**

4.1 Rules for Tabulation

4.2 Explanation of tabulated data

4.3 Analysis of Data, Report Writing & Interpretation

4.4 Plagiarism & Research Ethics, Copyright Violations, Fair Use, Citation & Bibliography

Unit V Computerized Research**(8 Lectures)**

5.1 Legal Research & Computer


5.2 Use of software for legal research SPSS


5.3 Use of Computer, Mobiles and Camera in Data Collection

5.4 Use of Power Point Presentation and Explanation, Audio Visual

References:

1. M. O. Price, H. Bitner and Bysiewicz, Effective Legal Research
2. Pauline V. Young, Scientific Social Survey and Research
3. William J. Grade and Paul K. Hatt, Methods in Social Research, McGraw - Hill Book Company, London.
4. H. M. Hyman, Interviewing in Social Research
5. Payne, The Art of Asking Questions
6. Erwin C. Surrency, B. Fieff and J. Crea, A Guide to Research
7. Morris L. Cohan, Legal Research in Nutshell, West Publishing Co.
8. Harvard Law Review Association, Uniform System of Citations
9. ILI Publication, Legal Research and Methodology
10. S.K. Verma and M. Afzal Wani (Eds.) *Legal Research and Methodology*, Indian Law Institute (3001) 2nd Edition.



 Principal
 Krishna College of Law
 MJNOR (U.P.)


 Faculty of Legal Studies
 MJPRU, Bareilly

11. Goode and Hatt, „*Methods in Social Research*“, Singapore, Mc. Graw Hill Book Co., 1985 (reprint).

References:

1. Baxi, Upendra, „*Socio-Legal Research in India – A Program Schriff*“, ICSSR, Occasional Monograph, 1975.
2. Cohen, Morris L., „*Legal Research*“, Minnesota, West Publishing Co. 1985.
3. Ghosh, B.N., „*Scientific Method and Social Research*“, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., 1984.
4. Johari J.C. (ed), „*Introduction to the Method of Social Sciences*“, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd. 1988.
5. Kothari C.K., „*Research Methodology: Method and Techniques*“, New Delhi, Wiley Eastern Ltd., 1970.
6. Stone, Julius, „*Legal System and Lawyer’s Reasoning*“, Sydney, Maitland Publications, 1968.


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

**LL.M. II SEMESTER
PAPER VI**

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM & H.R.

Introduction:

Criminal justice is one of the critical areas of human rights where the legal system is tested on a continuous basis for preservation of peace and security in society on the one hand and the prevention of human dignity of both the victims of crime and accused of crime.

Objectives:

1. To give a detailed understanding of the concept, history and development of human rights.
2. To understand various theories of rights.
3. To understand international treaties and documents on human rights.
4. To understand the various dimensions of Article 21 of the Constitution of India.

Outcomes:

1. Students will get a better understanding of the concept of human rights.
2. Students will be able to understand the various international instruments and agencies for ensuring human rights.
3. Students will develop interest in becoming peace ambassadors.

UNIT-I: The Concept, History and Development of human Rights (8 Lectures)


- i. History of human rights civilization ii. Magna Cart, iii. British Bill of Rights iv. Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen vi. International Bill of Rights
- ii. Are Human Rights a universal concept?
- iii. Treaty Law as the main source of Human Rights
- iv. Legal nature of human rights obligations
- v. Scope of application

Theories of Rights

- i. Natural Rights Theory ii. Legal/Positivist Theory iii. Marxist Theory iv. Cultural Theory v. Sociological theory

UNIT-II: International Bills and Criminal Justice System (8 Lectures)

- i. Universal Declaration on Human Rights: a. History of the Declaration b. Structure of the Declaration c. Legal Significance
- ii. Rights under Criminal Justice System and International Covenants: ICCPR and ICESCR a. Nature and Characteristic b. Optional Protocols
- ii. Rights under Criminal Justice System and Regional Instruments a. European Convention on Human Rights b. American Convention on Human Rights


Principal
Krislana College of Law
BIJNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

UNIT-III**(8 Lectures)**

In India a. History and Development of Human Rights in Indian Constitution. b. Constitutional Philosophy. c. Preamble d. Human Rights Problems requiring the need of criminal justice - namely police atrocities, e. Protection of Human Rights in Criminal Justice Administration i. Compensation jurisprudence ii. Art. 30 Protection against Ex-Post Facto Laws, Protection against Double Jeopardy and Protection against Self Incrimination

UNIT-IV**(8 Lectures)**


Art. 21 Impact of expansive interpretation on criminal jurisprudence, Meaning of terms: Life and Personal liberty Fair Procedure Due Process of Law iv. Right of Accused Arrest, Hand Cuffing Bail, Speedy Trial Torture Custodial v. Violence Compensation Public Interest Litigation: Direct access to Courts in case of violation of Fundamental Right and other implicit rights vi. Death Penalty in Light of Art. 21 vii. Art. 22 Protection to Accused in case of punitive detention Protection against Preventive Detention

UNIT-V**(8 Lectures)**

Role of various Agencies in Protection of Human Rights under CJS i. At International Level i. Human Rights and the United Nations Charter: ii. Normative and Institutional Framework of the UN iii. Role of the permanent organs of the UN, Human Rights iv. Commissions, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights iii. At National Level i. The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 and amendments. ii. National Human Rights Commission iii. State Human Rights Commissions. iv. Human Rights Courts v. Other Commissions.vi. Emerging regime of new human rights under CJS in India.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Bhargava, G.S., "National Human Rights Commission: An Assessment of Its Functioning", in K.P. Saksena, ed., Human Rights: Fifty Years of India's Independence (New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House, 1999), pp.106- 118.
2. Batra, Manjula, Protection of Human Rights in Criminal Justice Administration : A study of the right of Accused in Indian and Soviet Legal System (New Delhi: Deep and Deep, 1989).
3. Walter Kalin and JorgKunzti, Law of International Human Rights Protection (Oxford, 3009),
4. Agarwal, H.O., Implementation of Human Rights Covenants with special reference to India (New Delhi: D.K. Publishers, 1993),
5. Upadhyay, C.M, Human rights in pre-trial detention (1999),
6. Bawa, Noorjahan, Human Rights and Criminal Justice Administration in India (New Delhi, Uppal Publishing House, 3000),
7. Bhagwati, P.N., Human Rights in the Criminal Justice System, Journal of Indian Law Institute, vol. 27 no.1, 1985, pp. 1-22.


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

LL.M. SEMESTER III

HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Introduction

The paper aims to introduce human rights in national and international Legal Order.

2 .Course Outcomes:

C.O. 1 : Human Rights

C.O. 2 : human rights protection scheme

C.O. 3 : Human Rights Protection in International Order

3 .Program Outcomes

To inculcate the value of protection of Human Rights.

4 .Assessment Plan

Assessment as per university policy relating to implementation of choice based credit system (CBCS) to all the programs offered at M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.

Unit I : Panoramic View of Human Rights


(8 Lectures)

- 1.1 Human Rights in Non-Western Thought, Awareness of Human Rights during the nationalist movement, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Constituent Assembly and Part III, drafting process,
- 1.2 Subsequent developments in International Law and the Position in India (e.g., Convention of Social Discrimination, Torture, Gender discrimination, Environment and the Two human right covenants.)
- 1.3 Fundamental Rights Jurisprudence as Incorporating Directive Principles The dichotomy of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, The interaction between Fundamental Right and Directive Principles, Resultant expansion of basic needs oriented human rights in India.

Unit II : Right not be Subject to Torture, Inhuman or Cruel Treatment

(8 Lectures)

- 2.1 Conceptions of torture, third-degree methods, 'Justification' for it, Outlay of torture at international and constitutional law level, Incidence of torture in India, Judicial attitudes, Law Reform-proposed and pending. Minority Rights : Conception of minorities, Scope of protection, The position of minority 'Woman' and their basic rights, Communal Riots as involving violation of


 Principal
 Krishna College of Law
 BUNOR (U.P.)


 Dean
 Faculty of Legal Studies
 MJPRU, Bareilly

rights.

Unit III

(8 Lectures)

Rights to Development of Individuals and Nations : The U.N. Declaration on right to Development, 1987, The need for constitutional and legal changes in India from human rights standpoint. People's Participation in Protection and Promotion of Human Rights : Role of International NGOs, Amnesty International, Minority Rights Groups, International Bars Association, Law Asia, Contribution of these groups to protection and promotion of human rights in India.

Unit I


(8 Lectures)


- 4.1 Development Agencies and Human Rights : Major International funding agencies and their operations in India,
- 4.2 World Bank lending and resultant violation/promotion of human rights,
- 4.3 Should development assistance be tied to observance of human rights (as embodied in various UN declarations)
- 4.4 Comparative Sources of Learning : EEC Jurisprudence,
- 4.5 The Green Movement in Germany,
- 4.6 The International Peace Movement,
- 4.7 Models of Protection of the rights of indigenous peoples : New Zealand (Maoris), Australia, Aborigines and Canada (Indians).
- 4.8 Freedom : Free Press-its role in protecting human rights,
- 4.9 Right of association, Right to due process of law,
- 4.10 Access and Distributive justice.

Unit V

(8 Lectures)

- 4.1 Independence of Judiciary : Role of the Legal Profession,
- 4.2 Judicial appointments-tenure of judges,
- 4.3 Qualifications of judges,
- 4.4 Separation of judiciary from executive.
- 4.5 European Convention of Human Rights : European Commission/Court of Human Rights,
- 4.6 Amnesty International, PUCL, PUDR,
- 4.7 Citizens for Democracy,
- 4.8 Minorities Commission, Human Rights Commission,
- 4.9 Remedies Against Violation of Human Rights.


Principal
Krislana College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

Select Bibliography

- 1.M.J. Akbar, Riots after Riots, 1988
- 2.U. Baxi (ed.) The right to be Human, 1986
- 3.U.Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal System, 1982
- 4.F. Kazmi, Human Rights, 1987
- 5.L. Levin, Human Rights, 1982
- 6.H. Beddard, Human Rights and Europe, 1970
- 7.Nagendra Singh, Human Rights and International Co-operation, 1969
- 8.S.C.Kashyap, Human Rights and Parliament, 1978
- 9.Moskowitz, Human Rights and World Order, 1958
10. J.A. Andrews, Human Rights in International Law, 1986

CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY**UNIT-I Criminology- Conceptual Aspect**

- 1.1 Definition, Nature, Scope and utility, Methods of Criminological Studies
- 1.2 Schools of Criminology: Classical, Biological Cartographic, Sociological and Socialist
- 1.3 Theorising Criminal actiology Lombroso and Neo- Lombrosian, Psycho-analysis, Differential Association, Anomie Tradition, Critical Criminology with reference to Labeling, Interactionism and Conflict Theory
- 1.4 brief discussion Modern Trends in Criminology Phenomenology,

UNI-II Criminology and Social Aspects

- 2.1 Postmodernism and Feminism Crime and Feminism

UNIT-III Penology and Criminal Justice System

- 3.1 Treatment of offenders: Prison, Probation and Parole
- 3.2 Punishment: Concept and Theories
- 3.3 Death Sentence

UNIT-IV Victimology and Human Rights

- 4.1 Victimology ,Naturer ,Meaning and Scope

4.2 Human Rights and Victimology , Victim assistance and service: types, victim assistance and service of criminal justice system

4.3 victim in Criminal Justice System, Rights of Victim, Compensation to victims of crime, UN Declaration on Rights of victim of crime and abuse of power, recommendations of Malimath Committee and Law Commission of India

Bibliography

1. Schur, Edwin,M, 1965, Crimes without victims, Prentice hall.Inc.
2. Mc Donald, William F, 1976, Criminal Justice and the Victim, Sage Publications, London
3. Singh Makkar, S.P, 1993, Global perspectives in Victimology, ABC Publications, Jalandar.
4. Rajan, V.N, 1981, Victimology in India: An Introductory Study, Allied Publishers, New Delhi
5. Ahmad Siddique, Criminology: Problem & Perspectives, Eastern Book Company
6. William Doerner, Victimology
7. Mike Maguire, Rod Morgan and Robert Reiner, The Oxford Handbook of Criminology (5th edn,3012)
8. Sutherland, Edwin Hardin (1974), Criminology,(9th edn), Philadelphia, Lippincott.

ASingh
Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

Pratap
Principal
Krisna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)

**LL.M. IV SEMESTER
CORE PAPER JUDICIAL PROCESS**

1. Introduction:

Judicial Process is the most important phenomenon of social order. Legal and judicial process contributes in the evolution, interpretation and enforcement of law. Judicial process through courts and judiciary has shaped the society and law ever.

2. Course Outcome:

C.O. 1: The objective of this paper is to study the nature of judicial process as an instrument of social ordering.

C.O. 2: It is intended to highlight the role of court as policy maker participant in the power process and as an instrument of social change.

C.O. 3: This paper further intends to expose the intricacies of judicial creativity and the judicial tools and techniques.

C.O. 4: Since the ultimate aim of any legal process or system is pursuit of justice, a systematic study of the concept of justice and its various theoretical foundations is required.

C.O.5: This paper, therefore, intends to familiarise the students with various theories different aspects and alternative ways of attaining justice.

3. Programme Outcome:

P.O. 1: To understand and distinguish the law making process.

P.O.2 : To understand the impact of judiciary in law making.

P.O.3: To understand the role of judicial process in social order.

4. Assessment Plan

Assessment as per university policy relating to implementation of choice based credit system (CBCS) to all the programs offered at M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.

Unit I: Nature of Judicial Process (8 Lectures)

- 1.1 Judicial process as an instrument of social change.
- 1.2 Judicial process and creativity in law-common law model,
- 1.3 Legal Reasoning and growth of law change and stability.
- 1.4 The tools and techniques of judicial creativity precedent.

Unit II: Legal Development And Creativity Through Legal Reasoning (8 Lectures)

- 2.1 Legal development and creativity through statutory and codified systems.
- 2.2 Role of judiciary in constitutional adjudication-various theories of judicial role.
- 2.3 Judicial Behaviour and constitutional adjudication.

Unit III: Judicial Process in India : (8 Lectures)


- 3.1 Judicial accountability-Problems and Prospects.
- 3.2 Indian debate on the role of judges and on the notion of judicial review.
- 3.3 The "Independence" of Judiciary "Political" nature of judicial process.


Unit IV: Judicial Activism And Creativity Of the Supreme Court: (8 Lectures)

- 4.1 The tools and techniques of creativity.
- 4.2 Judicial process in pursuit of constitutional goals and values.
- 4.3 Judicial Delay, Docket Explosion, Court Management & Litigation Management, and Performance of the Judges.

Unit V: Development of Human Rights Jurisprudence By Judiciary: (8 Lectures)


- 5.1 New dimensions of judicial activism and structural challenges.
- 5.2 Institutional liability of courts scope and limits.
- 5.3 The expansion of Human Rights jurisprudence by Interpretational tools.


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)

Resources :

1. Julius Stone, The Province and Function of Law, Part II, Chs. 1-8-16 ,Universal, New Delhi.
2. Cardozo : The Nature of Judicial Process, Universal, New Delhi 21.
3. Henry J. Abraham : The Judicial Process , Oxford.
4. J.Stone : Precedent and the Law : Dynamics of Common Law Growth .
5. Butterworths W. Friedmann : Legal Theory , Stevens, London.
6. Bodenheimer : Jurisprudence - The Philosophy and Method of the Law , Universal.
7. Delhi J. Stone : Legal System and Lawyer's Reasoning (1999), Universal, Delhi.
8. U. Baxi : The Indian Supreme Court and Politics (1970), Eastern, Lucknow.
9. Rajeev Dhavan : The Supreme Court of India - A Socio-Legal Critique of its Juristic Techniques .
10. Tripathi, Bombay John Rawls : A Theory of Justice , Universal, Delhi Edward.
11. H. Levi : An Introduction to Legal Reasoning , University of Chicago.


Principal
Krislana College of Law
BIJNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

ELECTIVE PAPERS-1
SEMESTER III
(I) CONSTITUTIONALISM, PLURALISM AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

1. Introduction

The paper introduces the constitution and constitutionalism & Good Governance in Indian Perspective.

2 .Course Outcomes:

- C.O. 1 :** To Understand the concept of Constitution.
- C.O. 2 :** Understand the concept of Constitutionalism
- C.O. 3 :** Understand the concept of Constitution and Good governance
- C.O. 4 :** Understand the concept of Constitution with relation to Federalism

3 .Program Outcomes

The Student will learn a critical and collaborative approach to constitution.

4 .Assessment Plan

Assessment as per university policy relating to implementation of choice based credit system (CBCS) to all the programs offered at M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.

Unit I : Constitutionalism


(8 Lectures)


- 1.1 Authoritarianism-Dictatorship,
- 1.2 Democracy-Communism,
- 1.3 Limited Government-concept, Limitations on Governmental Power,
- 1.4 What is a Constitution? Development of a democratic government in England-Historical evolution of Constitutional government,
- 1.5 Conventions of Constitutionalism-law and conventions,
- 1.6 Written Constitutions : U.S.A., Canada, Australia, Sweden, South Africa and India,

UNIT II: Separation of Powers & Rule of Law

(8 Lectures)

- 2.1 Separation of Powers : Montesquieu,
- 2.2 Rule of Law : Concept and new horizons,
- 2.3 Marxist concept of constitutionalism,
- 2.4 Dictatorship of the proletariat,
- 2.5 Communist State from Stalin to Gorbachov,
- 2.6 Fundamental Rights : Human Rights,
- 2.7 Judicial Review : European Court of Human Rights,
- 2.8 Human Rights : International conventions,


 Dean
 Faculty of Legal Studies
 MJPRU, Bareilly


 Principal
 Krishna College of Law
 BUNOR (U.P.)

2.9 Limits & doctrine of domestic jurisdiction in international law.

Unit III : Federalism

(8 Lectures)

3.1 What is a federal government? Difference between confederation and federation

3.2 Conditions requisite for federalism,

3.3 Patterns of federal government-USA, Australia, Canada, India, Judicial review-for federal umpiring,

3.4 New trends in federalism : Co-operative federalism,

3.5 India-Central Control v. State Autonomy,

3.6 Political factors influencing federalism,

3.7 Plural aspects of Indian Federalism : Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Assam, Dynamics of federalism.

Unit IV : Pluralism

(8 Lectures)

4.1 What is a pluralistic society? Ethnic, linguistic, cultural, political pluralism,

4.2 Individual rights, Right to dissent, Freedom of speech and expression, Freedom of the Press,

4.3 Freedom of association, Rights to separateness, Rights of the religious and linguistic minorities,

4.4 Compensatory discrimination for backward classes,

4.5 Scheduled Tribes,

4.6 Distinct identity-protection against exploitation,

4.7 Uniform Civil Code-Non-State Law(NSLS) and State Law Systems - Problem of a Uniform

v. 4.8 Personal laws - vertical federalism.

Unit V :

(8 Lectures)

5.1 Equality in Plural Society : Right to equality and reasonable classification,


5.2 Prohibition of discrimination on ground of religion, caste, sex, language, Abolition of untouchability, Secularism-Constitutional principles, Tribal Groups and Equality.

5.3 Pluralism and International Concerns : International Declaration of Human Rights,

5.4 Conventions against genocide, Protection of religious, ethnic and linguistic minorities, State intervention for protection of human rights, Right of self-determination.

Select Bibliography :

1. UpendraBaxi, Law, Democracy and Human Right , 5 Lokayan Bulletin 4 (1987).
2. V.M.Dandekar. Unitary Elements in a Federal Constitution, 22 E.P.W 1865, 1988
3. Rajeev Dhavan, The Press and the Constitutional Guarantee of Free Speech and Expression, 28 JILI 299 (1986)
4. M.A.Fazal, Drafting a British Bill of Rights, 27 JILI 423, 1985
5. M.P.Jain, Indian Constitutional Law (1994), Wadhwa
6. H.M.Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, (1993)


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

**ELECTIVE PAPER-1: SEMESTER III
(II.) TREATMENT OF OFFENDER AND VICTIMOLOGY**

1. Introduction

This course offers a specialised understanding of criminal policies including theories of punishment, their supposed philosophical and sociological justifications. It advocates modern penology system and neo victimology in contemporary aspects. The emphasis of course will be on fashioning overall democratic understanding and responses to meet this problem.

2. Objectives:

1. To give a detailed study about the various theories of punishment and schools of criminology.
2. To provide an insight about the issues associated with sentencing in India.
3. To give a detailed study about latest issues like victim and witness protection.

3. Outcomes:

1. It will help the students in understanding the basic concepts like sentencing, theories of punishment etc.
2. It will help them to develop understanding of latest issues like victim and witness protection.

4 . Assessment Plan

Assessment as per university policy relating to implementation of choice based credit system (CBCS) to all the programs offered at M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.

Unit I: Introductory: Definition of Criminology and Penology

(8 Lectures)

Theories of Punishment: Retribution, Utilitarian prevention: Deterrence; Utilitarian: Intimidation; Behavioral prevention: Incapacitation, Behavioral prevention: Rehabilitation- Expiation, Classical Hindu and Islamic approaches to punishment. School of Criminology: The Constitutional School of Criminology, Lombroso and others, Hereditary and mental retardation as causes of Crime, Sociological theories Anomies, Modern Sociological Theories: Sutherland's differential Association theory, Reckless' social vulnerable theory. Multiple Causation Theories.

Unit II: Approaches to Sentencing

Alternatives to Imprisonment, Probation, Corrective labour, Fines, Collective Fines, Reparation by the offender/by the court, Constitutionality of Capital Punishment, Judicial Attitudes towards Capital Punishment in India-An inquiry through the status law and case law, Law Reform Proposal.

Unit III: Imprisonment


(8 Lectures)


The State of India's jails today, The disciplinary regime of Indian prisons, Classification of prisoners, Right of prisoner and duties of custodial staff, Deviance by custodial staff, Open prisons, Judicial Surveillance-basis- development reforms, rights of women prisoners

Unit IV: Victimology

(8 Lectures)

Status of victim in Criminal Justice System, Rights of Victim, Compensation to victims of crime, UN Declaration on Rights of victim of crime and abuse of power, recommendations of Malinath


Principal
Krislana College of Law
BIJNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

Committee and Law Commission of India, Neo victimology, rights of tourist victim, victimization, victimological theories, concept in victimology, victim psychology.


Unit-V: Victim and Witness Protection


(8 Lectures)

Witness protection, witness protection scheme,3018, approach of International criminal court, Victim assistance and service: types, victim assistance and service of criminal justice system. Criminal justice system and victim relationship: Collaborator or evidence-Victim and police

Bibliography

1. Schur, Edwin,M, 1965, Crimes without victims, Prentice hall.Inc.
2. Mc Donald, William F, 1976, Criminal Justice and the Victim, Sage Publications, London
3. Singh Makkar, S.P, 1993, Global perspectives in Victimology, ABC Publications, Jalandar.
4. Rajan, V.N, 1981, Victimology in India: An Introductory Study, Allied Publishers, New Delhi
5. Ahmad Siddique, Criminology: Problem & Perspectives, Eastern Book Company
6. William Doerner, Victimology
7. Mike Maguire, Rod Morgan and Robert Reiner, The Oxford Handbook of Criminology (5th edn,3012)
8. Sutherland, Edwin Hardin (1974), Criminology,(9th edn), Philadelphia, Lippincott.


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

**ELECTIVE PAPERS-1: SEMESTER III
(III.) CORPORATE FINANCE**

1. Introduction:

Corporation were founded for profit maximization and to fulfill human wants and desires by providing quality goods and services. Floating and financing a company is a herculean task. This paper aims to apprise the incumbents about financing of corporations in modern world and regulation thereof.

2 .Course Outcomes:

- C.O. 1 :** To assess the concept of corporate finance in modern world.
- C.O. 2 :** To evaluate the problems in multiple financing modes.
- C.O. 3 :** To critically evaluate the existing legal structure and its efficacy regarding financing the corporations.
- C.O. 4 :** To assess the legal regime of corporate financing .

3 .Program Outcomes

- To foster an inter disciplinary approach in order to assess the corporate finance
- To assess the corporate finance and its interrelationship with corporate scams.
- To encourage a Critical method of thinking among the students to assess the legal situation of financing the corporation.
- To assess the social impact and outcome of corporate law.

4 .Assessment Plan

Assessment as per university policy relating to implementation of choice based credit system (CBCS) to all the programs offered at M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.

Unit I Corporate Finance: Introduction


(8 Lectures)

- 1.1 Meaning, importance and scope of Corporation Finance
- 1.2 Own/Loan Capital
- 1.3 Capital needs - capitalisation - working capital
- 1.4 Objectives of corporation finance - profit maximisation and wealth maximisation
- 1.5 Dematerialization, de-mat account, Fungibility of Shares

Unit II Equity Finance

(8 Lectures)

- 2.1 Share capital
- 2.2 Prospectus - information disclosure, Types of Prospectus


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

- 2.3 Issue and allotment
- 2.4 Shares without monetary consideration
- 2.5 Non-opting equity shares

Unit III Debt Finance (8 Lectures)

- 3.1 Debentures
- 3.2 Nature, issue and class
- 3.3 Deposits and acceptance
- 3.4 Creation of charges, Fixed and floating charges
- 3.5 Convertible debentures/Non-convertible, ECB, Securitization

Unit IV Regulation of Corporate Finance (8 Lectures)


- 4.1 Regulation by Disclosure
- 4.2 Control On Payment Of Dividends
- 4.3 Managerial Remuneration
- 4.4 Payment of commissions and brokerage
- 4.5 Inter-corporate Investments, Foreign Investment & RBI, FEMA Dimensions
- 4.6 Buy-back of shares

Unit V Protection of Creditors/Shareholders (8 Lectures)

- 5.1 Need for creditor protection
- 5.2 Rights in making company decisions affecting creditor interests
- 5.3 Creditor self-protection, Nominee Directors, Control over corporate spending
- 5.4 Shareholders' Protection, IEPF and SEBI, Independent Directors
- 5.5 Control of Corporate Scams & Audit of Corporation

References :

1. Alastair Hundson, The Law on Financial Derivatives, Sweet & Maxwell
2. Eil's Ferran, Company Law and Corporate Finance
3. Oxford. Jonathan Charkham, Fair shares: the Future of Shareholder Power and Responsibility Oxford.
4. Ramaiya A, Guide to the Companies Act
5. H.A.J. Ford and A.P. Austen, Fords' principle of Corporations Law, Butterworths.
6. J.H. Farrar and B.M. Hanniyan, Farrar's company Law, Butterworths
7. Austen R.P., The Law of Public Company Finance
8. LBC R.M. Goode, Legal Problems of Credit and Security, Sweet and Maxwell
9. Altman and Subrahmanyam, Recent Advances in Corporate Finance
10. LBC Gilbert Harold, Corporation Finance
11. Henry E. Hoagland, Corporation Finance
12. MaryinM. Kristein, Corporate Finance
13. R.C. Osborn, Corporation Finance
14. S.C. Kuchhal Corporation finance : Principles and Problems


 Principal
 Krishna College of Law
 BUNOR (U.P.)


 Dean
 Faculty of Legal Studies
 MJPRU, Bareilly

**ELECTIVE PAPER-I: SEMESTER III
(IV) MARRIAGE UNDER DIFFERENT PERSONAL LAWS**

1. Introduction

Marriage is an essential institution of the society. Law is an instrument to regulate the society. Therefore, its legal aspect and effects are relevant to discuss as part of the post graduate course in Law. This paper is concerned with the all legal aspects and effects of the marriage under personal Laws. It's provides a comprehensive knowledge about the ceremonies, essentials, validity, and consequences of the marriage of all religion and interreligious marriages.

2. Course Outcome:

C.O.1: It provides an opportunity to understands the Legal concept of the institution of Marriage

C.O.2: It comprehensively deals with the statutory provisions related to Marriage of all personal laws.

C.O.3: It equipped the students to apply their critical thinking to solve the factual situations concerned with the family.

C.O.4: It provides an access to deal with contemporary issues of marriage.

C.O.5: Write research papers/notes and case comments On Matrimonial Relief.

3. Programme Objective

P.O.1: This Course develops an understanding about the legal aspect of the institution of marriage under all personal Laws

P.O.2: An objective of the course is to provide a comprehensive information about the essentials, ceremonies, etc of the religious and interreligious marriages.

P.O.3: A comparative study of the nature and concept of marriage under all personal laws.

4. Assessment Plan

Assessment as per university policy relating to implementation of choice based credit system (CBCS) to all the programs offered at M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.

Unit I: Hindu Marriage


(8 Lectures)

- 1.1 Marriage as an institution for Hindus,
- 1.2 Justifiability of marriage for the Hindus,
- 1.3 Marriage under Classical Hindu Law,
- 1.4 Marriage under Hindu Marriage Act 1955, (Ceremonies, Essentials, Kinds, Validity of The Marriage), Arya Samaj marriages,
- 1.5 Case study of leading judgments on the issues related to Hindu marriage, Registration of Hindu Marriage

Unit II: Muslim Marriage

(8 Lectures)

- 2.1 Marriage as an Institution for the Muslims (marriage under Islam),
- 2.2 Essentials and Ceremonies of Marriage under Muslim Personal Law,
- 2.3 Legal Impediments of the Muslim Marriage, Mutual Obligations of The Marital Couples,
- 2.4 Dower, Case Study of the Leading judgments on the issues related to Muslim Marriage,
- 2.5 Contemporary issues related to Muslim Marriage,


Principal
Krislana College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

Unit III: Christian and Parsi Marriage**(8 Lectures)**

- 3.1 Marriage as an Institution for the Christians,
- 3.2 Essentials and Ceremonies of the Christian marriage,
- 3.3 The Indian Christian Marriage Act 1872, Marriage As An Institution For The Parsis, Essentials And Ceremonies Of The Parsi Marriages,
- 3.4 The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act 1936,
- 3.5 Case study of leading judgments on the issues related to Christian and Parsi marriages,

Unit IV: Child Marriage**(8 Lectures)**

- 4.1 Status of child marriages in India,
- 4.2 The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 3006,
- 4.3 Child Labour and Child Abuse
- 4.4 Case study of Leading Judgments on the Issues Related to Child marriages/Abuse

Unit V: Inter Religious Marriages**(8 Lectures)**


- 5.1 Special Marriage Act 1954
- 5.2 Essentials and Conditions of a valid marriage
- 5.3 Registration of Inter Religious Marriages.
- 5.3 Case Study of Leading Judgments On The Issues Related To Inter Religious Marriages.


References

1. Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
2. Special Marriage Act, 1954
3. The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872
4. The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1934
5. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 3006

Books

1. Mayne, Hindu Law and Usage, Bharat Law House, New Delhi, 3001
2. Mulla, D.F: Principles of Mohammedan Law, N.M.Tripathi Pvt. Ltd., Bombay, 3001
3. Mulla, D.F: Principles of Hindu law. 18th Edn. New Delhi: LexisNexis Butterworths, 3001
4. Paras Diwan, Modern Hindu Law, Universal Law Publishing Co., N.Delhi, 3002.
5. Archana Prasad,A.Dhanda: Redefining Family Law in India, 3007
6. B.R.Verma, Commentaries on Mohammedan Law, Law Publishers India (Pvt.) Ltd., Allahabad, 3002.
7. Dr.R.C.Nagpal, Mordern Hindu Law, Eastern Book Company
8. Dr. Paras Diwan, Family law by Marriage and divorce
9. Family Law lectures by Kusum
10. Studies of Hindu Law by Tahir Mahmood
11. Mohammadan Law by Fazee


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BIJNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

ELECTIVE PAPERS-I : PAPER-III
(v.) SOCIAL SECURITY LEGISLATION IN INDIA

1. Introduction:

This paper consisted is consisted with various types of social security legislation. The main objectives of the same legislation to access the benefits and compensation to labour employed in any industrial establishment.

2 .Course Outcomes:

C.O. 1 : To introduce Social Security.

C.O. 2 : To introduce the factories Act.

C.O. 3 : To introduce the beneficial arrangements of social security.

3 .Program Outcomes

The paper aims to apprise the value of social security in social order.

4 .Assessment Plan


Assessment as per university policy relating to implementation of choice based credit system (CBCS) to all the programs offered at M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.

UNIT-I Employees' Compensation and Payment of Wages (8 Lectures)

- 1.1 Definitions, Employees' Compensation: Employer's Liabilities for compensation and Notional extension theory
- 1.2 Compensation in case of death of or injury in plantation, Amount of compensation.
- 1.3 Responsibility for payment of wages, Deductions and Maintenance of Register and Records
- 1.4 Claims, Appeal, Penalties and Procedure, Contracting out and payment of undisbursed wages

UNIT-II The Minimum Wages and payment Bonus (8 Lectures)

- 2.1 Interpretations; Fixing of Wages, Advisory Board and Committees; Correction of Errors, Rates of Wages, Overtime and Maintenance of Register and Records
- 2.2 Inspectors Claims, penalties, offences by companies, bar of suits, Contracting out and Exemption & Exceptions .
- iii. Definitions; Establishment, Computation, Eligibility, Min. & Max. Payment of Bonus and Calculation of Bonus.
- iv. Computation of working day, set on & set off of allocable surplus, deduction of certain Amount from bonus, Time limit for payment of Bonus, recovery of Bonus from employer and Penalty.


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

UNIT-III The Payment of Gratuity (8 Lectures)

- i. Payment of Gratuity,: Definitions; continuous service, Controlling Authority, Payment of Gratuity, Compulsory Insurance, nomination and determination of the amount of gratuity
- ii. Inspectors, recovery of Gratuity, Penalties, exemption, Protection of Gratuity
- iii. The Buildings and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1996: Definitions; Advisory Committees and Expert Committees.
- iv. Registration of Building Workers as Beneficiaries (Section 11-17).

UNIT-IV Employees' Provident Funds (8 Lectures)

- i. The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952: Definitions; Employees Provident Fund Schemes, Central Board, executive Committee, State Board, Appointment of Officer, delegation.
- ii. Contributions, Employees' Pension Scheme, Employees' Deposit-Linked Scheme, Modification of Scheme, Determination of Money due from Employers and determination of Escaped Amount.
- iii. Employees' Provident Funds Appellate Tribunal.
- iv. Interest payable by Employer, Recovery Provisions, Inspectors and Penalties Procedure

UNIT-V Employment Exchanges and Dock Workers (8 Lectures)


- i. The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959: Definitions; Act not to apply in relation to certain vacancies, Notifications of Vacancies, Employers to furnish Information and right to access to records and documents.
- ii. Penalties and Procedure and making rules.
- iii. The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948: Definitions: Scheme for ensuring regular employment.
- iv. Advisory Committee and Dock Labour Board.

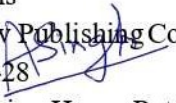
Legislations

1. The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948
2. The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory, Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959
3. The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952
4. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
5. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
6. Employees' Compensation Act, 1923
7. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
8. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
9. The Code on Wages, 3019
10. The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 3030
11. The Industrial Relations Code, 3030
12. The Code on Social Security, 3030


References:

1. OP Malhotra : the Law of Industrial Disputes two vols. Publication- Lexis Nexis
2. HL Kumar: Labour Problems and Remedies 12th Ed. Publication-Universal Law Publishing Co.
3. VSP Rao: Human Resource Management, Publisher: Excel Books, New Delhi-28
4. SC Srivastava: Industrial Relation and Labour Laws, Publisher: Vikash Publishing House Pvt Ltd. Noida U.P.


 Principal
 Krishna College of Law
 BUNOR (U.P.)


 Dean
 Faculty of Legal Studies
 MJPRU, Bareilly

5. SN Mishra: Labour and Industrial Laws, Publisher: Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
6. HL Kumar: Practice and Procedure of Labour Laws with Model Forms, Publisher: Universal Law Publishing Co. New Delhi
7. EM Rao: Industrial Jurisprudence, Publisher: Lexis Nexis Butterworth's, New Delhi -1
8. Government of India, Report of the first National Commission on Labour (1969).
9. Government of India, Report of the Second National Commission on Labour (3002).
10. GB Pai: Labour Law in India, in two Vols. Publication- Butterworth's.
11. VG. Goswami: Labour and Industrial Laws, Publication-Central Law Agency.
12. HG Abhyankar: Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Publication-
13. KD Srivastava: Labour Laws
14. BD Singh: Industrial Laws
15. VB Coutinho: Lectures on Labour Laws, EBC
16. P. L. Malik: Industrial Law, Publication- EBC


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

**ELECTIVE PAPER-II : SEMESTER III
(I.) FEDERALISM AND COMPARATIVE POWER SHARING**

1. Introduction

The paper introduces the federal structure.

2 .Course Outcomes:

C.O. 1 : to introduce federal structure.

C.O. 2 : To Introduce the comparative federal structure.

C.O. 3 : Different Federal Structure.

3 .Program Outcomes

To understand and develop a comparative and collaborative federal structure.

4 .Assessment Plan

Assessment as per university policy relating to implementation of choice based credit system (CBCS) to all the programs offered at M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.

UNIT I:

(8 Lectures)

- 1.1 Conceptual position of federation and confederation.
- 1.2 Rights and Duties of the states in confederal union.
- 1.3 Nature and scope of cooperative federalism.
- 1.4 Is India quasi-federal?
- 1.5 Relationship of trust and faith between centre and state in federalism.

UNIT II:


(8 Lectures)

- 2.1 Federalism in USA, Canada, Australia and Switzerland.
- 2.2 Views of Thomas Jafferson about federalism.
- 2.3 Comparative analysis of federalism of Government of India Act 1935 and Constitution of India.
- 2.4 Role of concurrent list in federal structure of India and Australia.
- 2.5 Lujan v. Defenders of wildlife, 504 U.S. 555 (1992).
- 2.6 Analysis of United States v. Munoz-Flores, 495 U.S. 385, 394 (1990) with search light case.

UNIT III:

(8 Lectures)

- 3.1 Concept of Checks and balances in India, USA, Canada and Australia.
- 3.2 Separation of powers is a corner-stone of federalism or not?


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

UNIT IV

(8 Lectures)

- 4.1 Administrative relations of centre and state/cantons in India and Switzerland.
- 4.2 Allocation of Taxing powers in India, USA and Canada.
- 4.3 Concept of Grants-in-Aid.


(8 Lectures)

UNIT V:

- 5.1 The Official Languages Act, 1963 and the concern amendments.
- 5.2 Concept of Legislative relation between centre and state in South Asia.
- 5.3 Distribution of powers in USA, Canada, Australia and Switzerland.
- 5.4 Article 352 v. Article 356 (Indian Constitution).

BOOKS

1. Upendra Baxi, Law, Democracy and Human Right , 5 Lokayan Bulletin 4 (1987).
2. V.M.Dandekar. Unitary Elements in a Federal Constitution, 22 E.P.W 1865, 1988
3. Rajeev Dhavan, The Press and the Constitutional Guarantee of Free Speech and Expression, 28 JILI 299 (1986)
4. M.A.Fazal, Drafting a British Bill of Rights, 27 JILI 423, 1985
5. M.P.Jain, Indian Constitutional Law (1994), Wadhwa
6. H.M.Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, (1993)


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

ELECTIVE PAPER-II : SEMESTER III**(II.) FORENSIC SCIENCE AND ITS EVIDENTIARY VALUE****Introduction**

Forensic science is in a unique position amongst other fields because of its social impact and legal implication in civil and criminal cases. It will provide a correlation between the scientific- technical and legal aspect. The purpose of forensic science is to serve the unique need of student who desire quality education in the field of forensic science.

Objectives

1. The objective is to give a fair idea of forensic science and its application in law.
2. It is introduced with an idea to help the student in better understanding of the crime scene, the accused and the victim.
3. It will help the students in better understanding and application of the procedure prescribed under Evidence Act, Criminal procedure code and civil procedure code.
4. It can help the students in understanding the various medical terms used under different criminallaws.

Outcome

1. It will promote inter-disciplinary learning.
2. It will help students in better understanding of the criminal law as a whole.
3. It will help in understanding the various complicated issues associated with the crime scene and will help better understanding of the Evidence law.
4. It will demonstrate the competency in the collection, processing, analyzing and evaluation of evidence.
5. It will identify the role of forensic scientist and physical evidence with the criminal justice system.

UNIT-I : Crucial Role of Evidence in Criminal Trials**(8 Lectures)**

Need for investigating agencies to appreciate the special value of use of modern technology in collection and presentation of evidence

The role of Forensic Sciences in Criminal Cases


- 1.1 Kinds of Forensic Evidence
- 1.2 The basic question in investigation- Qui Bono;
- 1.3 The scene of crime;
- 1.4 Discovery of traces of physical evidence;
- 1.5 Classification and reference to classified record: Systematization and classification of physical evidence and comparison with suspected material;
- 1.6 The principles of exchange;
- 1.7 The principles of heredity, Taxonomy, etc.
- 1.8 Probative Value of Forensic Evidence
- 1.9 Processes Involved in Collecting Forensic Evidence

UNIT-II**(8 Lectures)**

The Establishment of Identity

The Establishment of Identity of Individuals: Footprints, hair, skin, blood grouping, physical peculiarities.

The Establishment of the Identity of Physical Objects by shape and size: Identifying marks and impressions made by physical objects; shoe prints: type and tread marks; die and tool marks;


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)

Beant
Faculty of
MJPRU, Bareilly

rupture of fracture marks.

UNIT-III

(8 Lectures)

Questioned Documents and the Identification of Handwriting:

Paper, its types and identification;

Inks: pencils and writing tools;

Handwriting habit and flow; Disguised writing; comparison and points of identity;

Samples; various type of forgery and their detection;

Additions; erasures alterations; seals; rubberstamps; typewriting; printing; blocks.

The Identification of Fire-Arms and Cartridges and Related Problems:

Type of fire-arms and their use; time and range of firing; ii. Identification of a fire-arm with a cartridge case and bullet; iii. Miscellaneous fire-arm problems like origin or direction of fire.

UNIT-IV

(8 Lectures)

Injuries to Persons

i. Evidentiary value of details of injuries; ii. Traces left by the weapon used: its range and direction; iii. Danger to clothing worn by the victim and related problems; iv. The flow of blood from injuries; v. The shape and directions of blood drops and their evidentiary value, the discovery of blood and semen stains on various objects; vi. Accidental deaths and suicides.

Evidentiary value of Physical Evidence as Evaluated a Forensic sciences laboratory viz, Evidence with scientific report.

i. Fallibility of eye witnesses. The probative value of such evidence. ii. Findings of scientific methods of investigation; their probative value. iii. Assessment of value from actual cases. Value to be assigned to the different types of exhibit. Restoration of numbers; iv. Examination of the walking, picture of footprints; clothing; copper wire; pieces of wood etc.

Modern scientific Techniques

Narco-Analysis ii. Tests, Polygraph test, Brain Mapping Test, hypnotism, iii. Lie Detector Test & others

UNIT-V: Victimology and Forensic Science

(8 Lectures)


i. Meaning of Victimology and forensic psychology


ii. Insanity in its medico legal aspect

iii. Mental ill-health, feigned mental ill health and criminal responsibility

Bibliography

1. Max M. Houck, Jay Siegel: Fundamentals of Forensic Science
2. Sharma: Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation and Trials
3. Modern Criminal Investigation: Harry Soderman and John J.O. Conell (Published by Funk & Wagnalls Co. Inc., New York)
4. Indian Evidence Act, (Amendment up to date)
5. Rattan Lal, Dhiraj Law of Evidence (1994) Wadhwa, Nagpur
6. Pole in Murphy, Evidence (5th Edn. Reprint 3000) Universal Delhi
7. Albert S. Osborn, The Problem of Proof (First Indian Reprint 1998) Universal, Delhi
8. Sarita Jhand, Forensic Science and Law,
9. Ishita Chatterjee, Law on Forensic Science.
10. Cross: Crime investigation, Sweet and Maxwell Ltd., London
11. Parekh, Medical Jurisprudence


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

**ELECTIVE PAPER-II : SEMESTER III
(III) COMPETITION LAW AND POLICY**

1. Introduction

A free and fair market based on demand supply is must for a robust economy. The Competition law in India post WTO regime was an obvious choice before the Indian Government to secure an efficient market based on market and competitive forces. This paper aims to expose the students the competition law of India with a comparative overview of other jurisdictions as well. Competition law is a rapidly growing area of law which reflects the free market economy and increasing world globalization. The huge economic movements which have taken place in recent years increased the attractiveness of this subject, and competition lawyers are now prominent in the biggest law firms and institutions advising in complex transactions. The course aims to give an overview on the basics of Competition Law in India through a overview study of the main jurisdictions in brief (especially U.S. and EU) and thus provide a solid background for further studies of this subject.

2. COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Relate the history and evolution of Competition law
2. The laws relating Anti – Competitive activities and its Practical applicability
3. The student shall be able to comment on current controversies and criticisms
4. The student shall be able to Analyze the law for better applications
5. The student shall further be researching in the area.

3. Program Outcomes


P.O. 1: Demonstrate the ability to extract rules and policy from cases, statutes, and administrative regulations and analyzing, interpreting and arguing differing interpretations of rules and statutes


P.O. 2: Demonstrate the ability to conduct investigation of facts and to construct a coherent narrative based on that investigation;

PO. 3: Identify legal issues in facts and applying rules and policy to facts

PO. 4: Perform comprehensive legal research

PO. 5: Demonstrate the ability to solve problems in light of a client's objectives: anticipating consequences and assessing risks;


 Principal
 Krishna College of Law
 BUNOR (U.P.)


 Dean
 Faculty of Legal Studies
 MJPRU, Bareilly

4 .Assessment Plan

Assessment as per university policy relating to implementation of choice based credit system (CBCS) to all the programs offered at M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.

Unit I: Competition Law**(Lectures 8)**

- 1.1 Evolution of Competition Law, Constitutional aspect of Elimination of Concentration of Wealth and Distribution of Resources Article 39 (b) (c) Relation between Competition Policy and
- 1.2 Competition Law –Objectives of Competition Law
- 1.3 Monopoly & Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969,
- 1.4 Raghavan Committee Recommendations
- 1.5 Competition Act, 3002, Objectives and Overview,
- 1.6 Appreciable Adverse Effect Over the Competition, Unfair Trade Practices.

Unit II: Anti-Competitive Agreements**(Lectures 8)**

- 2.1 Horizontal Agreements: Price Fixing, Output Limitation, Market Sharing, Bid Rigging, Collusive Bidding, Cartel
- 2.2 Vertical Agreements: Tie In Agreement, Exclusive Supply, Exclusive Distribution, Refusal To Deal & Resale Price Maintenance.
- 2.3 Rule of Reason & Rule Per Se
- 2.4 Competition & Intellectual property Rights; Inter-linkage


Unit III: Abuse of Dominant Position & Regulation of Combination**(Lectures 8)**


- 3.1 Abuse of Dominant Position: Dominant Position and Its Abuse,
- 3.2 Predatory Pricing, Trade Barriers & Denial of Market Access.
- 3.3 Regulation of Combination: Threshold Limits,
- 3.4 Procedure and Role of Commission

Unit IV: Competition Authorities & Investigation, Enforcement**(Lectures 8)**

- 4.1 Competition Commission of India: Composition, Appointment, Power, Function and Duties
- 4.2 Director General, Power & Functions
- 4.3 Competition Appellate Tribunal: Composition Power, Function
- 4.4 Investigation: General Procedure and Remedies,
- 4.5 Extra-territorial Operation of Commission.

Unit V: Enforcement & Competition Policy**(Lectures 8)**


Principal
Krisna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly


- 5.1 Competition Advocacy,
- 5.2 Leniency Programme, Contemporary Issues in Competition
- 5.3 Relation between International Trade Law and Competition Law
- 5.4 International Competition Law


Books & References:

1. T, Ramappa, Competition Law in India, Oxford University Press, 3013
2. VinodDhall, ,Competition Law Today: Concept, Issues and Law in Practice, Oxford University Press, 3007
3. Richard Wish, David Bailey, Competition Law, Oxford University Press, 3012.

Cases

1. FTC v Indiana Federation of Dentists
2. United States v Socony Vacuum Oil Co.
3. United States v. Trenton Potteries Co.
4. The Lombard Club Case; Standard Oil Co. of California v United States.
5. BrahmDuttv. Union of India, AIR 3005 SC 730
6. CCI v. Steel Authority of India Ltd. &Anr, (3010)10SCC 744
7. Excel Crop Care Ltd v Competition Commission of India &Ors (3017) 8 SCC 47
8. Aamir Khan Productions Private Limited v. Union of India, (3010) 4CompLJ570(Bom)
9. Builders Association of India v. Cement Manufacturers', Case No. 29/3010, CCI.
10. All India Tyres Dealers Federation v. Tyres Manufacturers, 3013 COMP LR 92 (CCI)
11. ShamsherKataria v. Honda Siel Cars India Ltd., 3014 Comp LR 1 (CCI)


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

**ELECTIVE PAPERS-1: SEMESTER IV
(I.) COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW**

1. Introduction

The paper introduces the comparative constitutional study and approach.

2 .Course Outcomes:

C.O. 1 : Comparative study of constitutions

C.O. 2 : Constitutional Borrowings.

C.O. 3 : Constitutional Interlinkage.

3 .Program Outcomes The paper introduces the understanding about Comparative Constitutions.

4 .Assessment Plan

Assessment as per university policy relating to implementation of choice based credit system (CBCS) to all the programs offered at M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.

UNIT I: Constitutional Governance (8 Lectures)

- 1.1 Federal & Unitary Governance
- 1.2 Constitution, Constitutionalism & Governance
- 1.3 Features of Constitutionalism
- 1.4 Comparison of Federal Governance in Indian, UK & USA

UNIT II: Rule of Law (8 Lectures)


- 2.1 Rule of Law & Constitutional Governance
- 2.2 Equality & Rule of Law
- 2.3 Equality & Affirmative Action
- 2.4 Discrimination & Equality

UNIT III: Judicial Review (8 Lectures)

- 3.1 Judicial Review & Constitutional Governance
- 3.2 Judicial Review & Interpretation of Constitution
- 3.3 Writs & Remedies
- 3.4 Judicial Accountability

UNIT IV: Separation of Power & Division of Power (8 Lectures)

- 4.1 Separation of powers
- 4.2 The Doctrine of Checks and Balances


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

4.3 Rule of Law and Separation of Powers in the Indian Constitution

4.4 Division of Powers & Judiciary

UNIT V: Contemporary Constitutional Governance

(8 Lectures)

5.1 Privacy & Digital Rights


5.2 LGTBQ Rights

5.3 Indigenous People & Minority Rights

5.4 Displaced Persons & Refugee, Vulnerables & Migrant

BOOKS :

1. H.M.Seervai, Constitutional Law of India
2. M.P.Jain, Constitutional Law of India,
3. John B.Howard, The Social Accountability of Public Enterprises,
4. Rajeev Dhavan, On the Law of the Press in India, 26 JILI 288 (1984)
5. Soli Sorabjee, Law of Press Censorship in India
6. Justice E.S.Venkaramiah, Freedom of Press : Some Recent Trends,
7. D.D.Basu, The Law of Press of India
8. Rajeev Dhavan, Legitimizing Government Rhetoric : Reflections on Some Aspects of the Second Press Commission, 26 JILI 391, 1984


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

ELECTIVE PAPERS-1: SEMESTER IV
(II) INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW AND TRANSNATIONAL LAW

Introduction

Transnational crime is a crime which takes place in more than one country or jurisdiction but their consequences significantly affect other countries. Since transnational organized crimes include variety of other criminal activities like conveying drugs, conveying arms, trafficking for sex etc, it becomes relevant to have in-depth study of the subject.

Objectives:

1. To get a detailed understanding of international criminal law and transnational crime.
2. To get an understanding of working of international criminal justice system.
3. To understand about the prevention, control and correctional strategies.

Outcomes:

1. It will help students in understanding the transnational crimes.
2. It will further enhance students understanding in role of police and judiciary in handling organized crimes.

Assessment Plan

Assessment as per university policy relating to implementation of choice based credit system (CBCS) to all the programs offered at M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.

Unit-I: International criminal law Development


(8 Lectures)

- 1.1 The substantive international law
- 1.2 The concept of an international crime
- 1.3 Crimes under general international law (i): general
- 1.4 Crimes under general international law (ii): imposing responsibility
- 1.5 Crimes under general international law (iii): excluding responsibility
- 1.6 Treaty crimes (i): general
- 1.7 Treaty crimes (ii): focus on treaty-based responses to terrorism
- 1.8 The role of the International Criminal Court and jurisdiction – The Rome Statute
- 1.9 The crime of aggression b. Genocide c. Crimes against humanity d. War crimes e.
- 1.10 Terrorism and transnational crimes
- 1.11 The objectives and policies of international criminal law; including issues of amnesty, truth and justice
- 1.12 Various International criminal tribunals
- 1.13 Emerging issues in international criminal law

UNIT-II: Transnational crimes

(8 Lectures)

- 2.1 Definition and Scope
- 2.2 Characteristics of Transnational crime
- 2.3 Types of Transnational crime


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BIJNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

- 2.4 Causes of Transnational crime
- 2.5 Criminal Intent and mens-rea in such crimes
- 2.6 Modus operandi of Transnational crime

UNIT-III: Classification of Transnational Crimes (8 Lectures)

- 3.1 International Perspective
- 3.2 Drug Trafficking as Transnational Crime
- 3.3 Trafficking of Weapons
- 3.4 Counterfeit of Goods
- 3.5 Trafficking of Persons and Smuggling of Migrants
- 3.6 Money Launderin
- 3.7 Terrorism
- 3.8 Environmental Crimes

UNIT-IV: Laws relating to Transnational Crime (8 Lectures)


- 4.1 Organized crime and United Nations,
- 4.2 The UN Convention on transnational and organized crime
- 4.3 United Nations Conventions Against Organized Crime, 3000

UNIT-V (8 Lectures)

- Prevention, control and correctional strategies
- 5.1 Extradition Act 1962 (Relevant Provisions) and Extradition Treaty
- 5.2 International investigative agencies (Interpol etc), Adjudication authorities(including ad hoc and permanent criminal tribunals),
- 5.3 Role of Police in Investigation of organized crime
- 5.4 Role of Judiciary, Trial and Sentencing in organized crime
- 5.5 Profiles of Criminal Gang / Investigation and Prosecution

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. The International Criminal Court: Challenges to Achieving Justice and Accountability in the 21st Century by Mark S. Ellis; Richard J. Goldstone. International Debate Education Association, 3008
2. An Introduction to International Criminal Law and Procedure Paperback – June 28, 3010 by Robert Cryer, HakanFriman, Darryl Robinson
3. International Criminal Law: Cases and Commentary (Paperback) By (author) Antonio Cassese, By (author) Guido Acquaviva, By Mary De Ming Fan, Alex Whiting
4. An Introduction to Transnational Criminal Law (Paperback) by Neil Boister
5. The International Criminal Court: A Commentary on the Rome Statute (Oxford Commentaries on International Law) By William A. Schabas
6. An Introduction to the International Criminal Court By William A. Schabas
7. International and Transnational Criminal Law by David Luban , Julie R. O'Sullivan, David P. Stewart
8. From Nuremberg to the Hague: The Future of International Criminal Justice, Philippe Sands., Cambridge University Press, 3003
9. Transnational Organized Crime- An Overview from Six Continents by Jay Albanese, Philip Reichel
10. Transnational Organized Crime: A Commentary on the United Nations Convention and its Protocols (Oxford Commentaries on International Law) Hardcover – May 17, 3007 by David McGlean, Oxford University Press (May 17, 3007)
11. Handbook of Transnational Crime and Justice by Jay Albanese, Philip Reichel, Sage Publications.


 Principal
 Krishna College of Law
 BIJNOR (U.P.)


 Dean
 Faculty of Legal Studies
 MJPRU, Bareilly

PAPERS-**Law of Trade Mark, Geographical Indications And Design****1. Introduction:**

Intellectual property law basically classified in copyright and industrial property establishes a whole new order run on knowledge. Copyright introduces the incoming students about protection and exploitation of work. Trademark and GI are protection of industrial property and community property. Design promotes aesthetics.

2 .Course Outcomes:

- C.O. 1 :** To assess the conceptual framework of Intellectual Property
C.O. 2 : To understand the philosophy of intellectual property protection and commercial and non-commercial uses.
C.O. 3 : To critically evaluate the existing legal structure its comparison to international intellectual property regime.
C.O. 4 : To assess the intellectual property culture of India in a post globalized era .

3 .Program Outcomes

- To foster an inter disciplinary approach in order to assess the ground reality of intellectual property law in India .
 To assess the changing nature of intellectual property law in India with reference to TRIPS
 To encourage a Critical method of thinking among the students to assess the legal situation.
 To assess the social impact and outcome of intellectual property law.
 To train incumbents to present and resolve Intellectual property disputes effectively.


4 .Assessment Plan


Assessment as per university policy relating to implementation of choice based credit system (CBCS) to all the programs offered at M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.

Unit I: Intellectual Property Law An Overview**(8 Lectures)**

- 1.1 Intellectual Property History & Modern Development: International & National
- 1.2 Intellectual Property Order
- 1.3 Intellectual Property Rights Meaning and Nature
- 1.4 Intellectual Property Rights in India
- 1.5 Forms of Protection of Intellectual Property
- 1.6 Object, Role, Advantages , Recent Development

Unit II: Copyright


 Principal
 Krishna College of Law
 BIJNOR (U.P.)


 (8 Lectures)
 Dean
 Faculty of Legal Studies
 MJPRU, Bareilly

- 2.1 Trade Marks, Meaning and aspects
- 2.2 Rights Under Trade Marks Law
- 2.3 Ownership, Authorship, License, Terms (modes of assignment)
- 2.4 Infringement of Trade Marks

Unit III: Design**(8 Lectures)**

- 3.1 Design, Industrial design, Layout
- 3.2 Procedure of application for registration
- 3.3 Opposition to registration
- 3.4 Copyrights in registration
- 3.5 Deception and Similarities

Unit IV: Trademark**(8 Lectures)**


- 4.1 Principles of Trademarks, concept, Emergence, justification
- 4.2 Registration of Trademark, Grant and Refusal
- 4.3 Distinctiveness, Deceptive Similarities
- 4.4 Misuse of Trademarks
- 4.5 Cancellation


Unit V: Geographical Indication**(8 Lectures)**

- 5.1 Concept of Geographical Indication (G I), Objective, Justification, International Imitative
- 5.2 Registration of Geographical Indication/ Appellation of Origin
- 5.3 Effect of Registration/ G I Protection in India
- 5.4 Passing off/ Remedies
- 5.5 Case Studies

BOOKS:

1. N.S. Gopalakrishnan & T.G. Ajitha, Principles of Intellectual Property, Eastern Book Company.
2. B.L. Wadhera, Law Relating to Intellectual Property, Universal Law Publishing.
3. S. Narayan, Intellectual Property Law in India, Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad.
4. A. K. Bansal, Law of Trademark In India, Thomson & Reuter.
5. V.K. Ahuja, Law Relating to Intellectual Property Law, Lexis Nexis.
6. Elizabeth Veghese, Law of Patents, Eastern India Company.
6. Jayashree Watal, Intellectual Property Rights in the WTO and Developing Countries, Oxford University Press.
7. P. Narayanan, Law of Trademarks (The Trademarks Act 1999) and Passing Off, Eastern Law, Calcutta.
8. W.R. Cornish, Intellectual Property: Patents, Copyright, Trademark and Allied Rights, Universal Law Publishing.
9. Dr. C.P. Singh, Baudhduik Sampada Vidhi, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad.


 Principal
 Krishna College of Law
 BIJNOR (U.P.)


 Dean
 Faculty of Legal Studies
 MJPRU, Bareilly

ELECTIVE PAPERS-1: SEMESTER IV
(III)SAFEGUARDS OF WOMEN AND CHILD IN LABOUR LAWS

1. Introduction:

This paper is incorporated in the same course with view of provide the safeguard for children and women workers. It will have to study the provisions of equal remuneration and equal opportunity in recruitment of women who seeking to get employment in industrial establishment..

2 .Course Outcomes:

- C.O. 1 :** To Introduce the idea of safeguards of women.
- C.O. 2 :** To Introduce the idea of safeguards of Children.
- C.O. 3 :** To Introduce the concept of protective discrimination.

3 .Program Outcomes

Safety and security at workplace of women workers and the crèche houses related provisions aware to such workers.

4 .Assessment Plan

Assessment as per university policy relating to implementation of choice based credit system (CBCS) to all the programs offered at M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.

UNIT-I The Child Labour

(8 Lectures)

- 1.1** The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986:
- 1.2** Definitions; Prohibition of Employment of Children in Certain occupation and Processes (Sections 3-5). (2 Lect.)
- 1.3** Regulation of Conditions of Work of Children (Sections 6-13).
- 1.4** Penalties and procedure (Sections 14-16).
- 1.5** Appointment of Inspectors, Power to make Rules and Remove Difficulties (Sections 17-18 and 21).

UNIT-II The Maternity Benefit


(8 Lectures)

- 2.1** The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961: Definitions; Employment of or work by women prohibited during certain periods, right to payment of maternity benefit and payment of Maternity benefit in certain cases (secs. 4-5B).
- 2.2** Notice and Leave (sections 6-11).
- 2.3** Dismissal, Appointment of Inspectors and Forfeiture of Maternity benefit (Sections12-18).
- 2.4** Penalties and Procedure (Sections 21-23).

UNIT-III The Equal Remuneration

(8 Lectures)

- 3.1** The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976: Definitions; Payment of Remuneration at Equal Rates to Men and women workers and other matters (Secs. 4-7)
- 3.2** Duty of Employers to maintain register, Inspectors and Penalties and Procedure (Secs. 8-12)


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BIJNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

3.3 The Equal Remuneration Rules, 1976: Definitions; Complaint and Claims under the Act (Sections 3-5).

3.4 The Various Forms for Applications.

UNIT-IV Equal Remuneration Rules

(8 Lectures)

4.1 The Central Advisory Committee on Equal Remuneration Rules, 1991: Whole Act.

4.2 Constitutional as well as Judicial Pronouncement Regarding to safety of women at workplace.

UNIT-V Beedi and Cigar Workers

(8 Lectures)

5.1 The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966:

5.2 Definitions; Industrial premises to be Licensed, Licenses and Appeal (Sections 3-5).


5.3 Inspectors, first Aid, Crèches and Canteens (Sections 6-16).


5.4 Working Hours and Holidays (Sections 17-23).

5.5 Prohibition of employment of Children and women (Sections 24-25) and Penalties & procedure (Sections 32-34, and 36).

References:

1. OP Malhotra : the Law of Industrial Disputes two vols. Publication- Lexis Nexis
2. HL Kumar: Labour Problems and Remedies 12th Ed. Publication-Universal Law Publishing Co.
3. VSP Rao: Human Resource Management, Publisher: Excel Books, New Delhi-28
4. SC Srivastava: Industrial Relation and Labour Laws, Publisher: Vikash Publishing House Pvt Ltd. Noida U P.
5. SN Mishra: Labour and Industrial Laws, Publisher: Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
6. HL Kumar: Practice and Procedure of Labour Laws with Model Forms, Publisher: Universal Law Publishing Co. New Delhi
7. EM Rao: Industrial Jurisprudence, Publisher: Lexis Nexis Butterworth's, New Delhi -1
8. Government of India, Report of the first National Commission on Labour (1969).
9. Government of India, Report of the Second National Commission on Labour (3002).
10. GB Pai: Labour Law in India, in two Vols. Publication- Butterworth's.
11. VG. Goswami: Labour and Industrial Laws, Publication-Central Law Agency.
12. HG Abhyankar: Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Publication-
13. KD Srivastava: Labour Laws
14. BD Singh: Industrial Laws
15. VB Coutinho: Lectures on Labour Laws, EBC
16. P. L. Malik: Industrial Law, Publication- EBC


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

ELECTIVE PAPERS-II: SEMESTER IV
(I) ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS AND JUDICIAL CONTROL

1. Introduction

This paper introduces the administrative process and control over it.

2. Course Outcomes:

- C.O. 1 :** To Inculcate the value of administrative process.
- C.O. 2 :** To introduce the judicial control over administrative process.
- C.O. 3 :** To differentiate the role of Judicial Processes.

3. Program Outcomes

This paper inculcates a collaborative and critical approach to study of law.

4 .Assessment Plan

Assessment as per university policy relating to implementation of choice based credit system (CBCS) to all the programs offered at M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.

Unit I : **(8 Lectures)**


- 1.1 Administrative process : Nature and Meaning,
- 1.2 The role of civil service,
- 1.3 The role of administrative agencies,


Unit II : **(8 Lectures)**

- 2.1 Constitutional standards : Doctrine of Police Power, Doctrine of Eminent Domain,
- 2.2 Taxing power,
- 2.3 Responsibility and accountability.

Unit III : **(8 Lectures)**

- 3.1 Judicial Review of Administrative action in India : Historical development,
- 3.2 Power of Supreme Court, Powers of High Courts, Role of Subordinate Courts.
- 3.3 Jurisdiction : Finality Clause,
- 3.4 Conclusive evidence Clauses,
- 3.5 Law Fact distinction, Exclusionary Clause.


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BIJNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

- 3.6 Ground of Judicial Review : Doctrine of Ultra vires,
- 3.7 Unreasonable discretionary power : From liver sidge to padfield, discretion and Justifiability, violation of fundamental rights,
- 3.8 Extraneous consideration and /or irrelevant ground, delegation acting under dictation, Malafides and Bias,
- 3.9 Lack of rationality and proportionality, oppressing decision.

Unit IV :**(8 Lectures)**


- 4.1 Limits of Judicial Review : Locus standi and PIL,
- 4.2 Laches,
- 4.3 Resjudicata,
- 4.4 Alternative remedies,
- 5.5 Remedies Writs,
- 6.6 Injunction and declaration.

Unit V :**(8 Lectures)**

- 5.1 Tortuous and contractual liability,
- 5.2 Emerging liability-Personal accountability,
- 5.3 Compensatory jurisprudence and right to live,
- 5.4 Accountability under consumer protection law,
- 5.5 Promissory Estoppels : Legitimate expectation and Constitutional dimensions.

BOOKS

1. Peter H. Schuck, Foundations of Administrative Law (1994), Oxford, New York.
2. Neville L. Brown and J.F. Garner, French Administrative Law
3. Davis, Discretionary Justice
4. De Smith, Judicial Review of Administrative Action (1995)
5. Jennings Ivor, Law and the Constitution.
6. Schwartz & Wade, Legal Control of Government.
7. Friedman, The State and the Rule of Law in a Mixed Economy
8. Dicey, Introduction to the Law of the Constitution,
9. M.P. Jain, Cases and Materials on Administrative Law (1996), Vol.I, Wadha, Nagpur.
10. S.P. Sathe, Administrative Law (1998), Butterworths, India.
11. De Smith, Judicial Review of Administrative Action (1995), Sweet and Maxwell.
12. I.P. Massey, Administrative Law (1995), Eastern, Lucknow.
13. BagawatiProsad Banerjee, Writ Remedies, (1999), Wadhwa, Nagpur.
14. B.Schwartz, An Introduction to American Administrative Law.
- 15.K.S. Shukla and S.S.Singh, Lokayukta: a Social Legal Study (1988), Indian Institute of Public Administration, N.Delhi.
16. Neil Hawke and Neil Papworth, Introduction to Administrative Law (1996), Lawman, New Delhi
17. D.D.Basu, Comparative Administrative Law,
18. Donald C. Rowat, The Ombudsman (1966), George Allan and Unwin Ltd., Toronto


 Principal
 Krishna College of Law
 BUNOR (U.P.)


 Dean
 Faculty of Legal Studies
 MJPRU, Bareilly

**ELECTIVE PAPERS-II: SEMESTER IV
(II) OFFENCES AND LAW RELATED TO JUVENILE**

Introduction

To increase knowledge about programs and policies that address juvenile crimes. To improve dissemination of knowledge pertaining to human behavior. Assessing the extent of juvenile law breaking behavior in contemporary society and trace its development (and the popular perception of its development).

Objectives:

1. To give an exhaustive study of juvenile delinquency and laws in India.
2. To give an insight into international approach on juvenile delinquency.
3. To provide a detailed study about the judicial approach on the issue and give a comparative study with other countries.

Outcomes:

1. Students will develop a better understanding of the laws on juvenile delinquency.
2. It will develop a better understanding of the approach prevalent in other countries.

4 .Assessment Plan

Assessment as per university policy relating to implementation of choice based credit system (CBCS) to all the programs offered at M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.

Unit I :

(8 Lectures)

- 1.1 The conception of „child“ in Indian Constitution and Penal Code,
- 1.2 Delinquent Juvenile, „Neglected Juvenile“, the Overall situation of children/young persons in India, also with reference to crime statistics (of crime by and against children),
- 1.3 Differential Association, Anomie, Gang-sub-culture.


Unit II: Legislative Approaches


(8 Lectures)

- 2.1 Legislative approaches during the late colonial era, Juvenile Justice Act, 3015,
- 2.2 Constitutional Aspects, Competent Authorities, Powers given to government, Community Participation as envisaged,
- 2.3 United Nation Conventions on the Right of Child, 1989

Unit III: Offences Against Juveniles

(8 Lectures)


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly

- 3.1 The child population percentage to total sex ratio, urban/rural/rural-urban, laborers, In organized industries like Zari, Carpet, Bidi, Glass. In unorganized section like domestic servant, shops and establishments,
 3.2 Drug Addicts, Victims of violence-sexual abuses, battered, killed by parents.

Unit IV: Judicial Contribution and Preventive Strategies (8 Lectures)

- 4.1 Social Action Litigation concerning Juvenile Justice, Judicial decisions,
 4.2 Role of legal profession in Juvenile Justice System,
 4.3 State Welfare Programme health, Nutrition, Role of community, family, voluntary, bodies, industrials, individual.

Unit-V: Comparative Study on Juvenile Delinquency (8 Lectures)

- 5.1 Analyzing and comparing legal position on juvenile delinquency between developed and developing countries

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1.K.S. Shukla, Adolescent Offender (1985)
- 2.United Nations, Beijing Rules on Treatment of Young Offenders (1985)
- 3.Myron weiner, The Child and State in India (1990)
- 4.The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Children UNICEF periodic materials.
- 5.Singh Makkar, S.P, 1993, Global perspectives in Victimology, ABC Publications, Jalandar.
- 6.Rajan, V.N, 1981, Victimology in India: An Introductory Study, Allied Publishers, New Delhi
- 7.Devasia, V.V, 192, Criminology, Victim logy and Corrections, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi
- 8.Law Commission of India, 42nd report, Ch. 3 (1971).

LAW OF COPY RIGHTS

UNIT-I Introduction to Copy Rights

- 1.1 Introduction to Copyright, Evolution of Copy Right, History of Copy Rights Law
- 1.2 International Copy right Law, Subject matter of Copyrights Under The Copyright Act, 1957,
- 1.3 Fair use, Infringement and remedies, Copyright vis-a-vis Digital Technology,
- 1.4 Computer programme Software Copyright, Implication of International Conventions in India.

UNIT-II Copy Right: National Perspective

- 2.1 Nature and Scope of Copyright, Meaning of Copyright, Aims, Objectives and Range of Copy Right
- 2.2 Copy Right on cyber space and emerging Aspects
- 2.3 Infringement of Copy Right
- 2.4 Property Rights and Exploitation

UNIT-III Copy Rights Cases

- 3.1 Copy Right: particular cases
- 3.2 Statutory Laws in India
- 3.3 Copyright and Public Interest
- 3.4 Rights Granted, Ownership, duration, registration and assignment of copyright , Remedies for infringement of copyright

ASingh

Dean
Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly


Pratik
Principal
Krishtna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)

UNIT-IV Copy Right: International Perspective


- 4.1 International Copy Right Law , Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic works. Universal Copyright Convention.
- 4.2 Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against Unauthorised Duplication of their Phonograms.
- 4.3 Multilateral Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties. Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement.
- 4.4 Copyright-related treaties administered by WIPO, WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT), Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled,

Recommended Readings:

1. Cornish W.R. - Intellectual Property; Patents, Copyright, Trade Marks and allied Rights.
2. P.M.Bakshi - Intellectual property, Indian Trends
3. P.Narayanan - Intellectual Property Law


Principal
Krishna College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly


Principal
Krihana College of Law
BUNOR (U.P.)


Dean
Faculty of Legal Studies
MJPRU, Bareilly