

**United University
Prayagraj
Faculty of Law, 2021-22**

Semester: V
Course Title: Administrative Law
Course Code:
Credit: 4

Course: BA LLB

L-T-P
4-0-0

Course Objective:

1. The State and Citizens are in close interaction in the process of Governance. This interaction should be Just and efficient. The Course on Administrative Law makes students understand this interaction and sophisticated yet sensitive Administrative law and its implementation.
2. The course makes Students understand the legal framework of the public administration and the critical principles to make executive power People-Centric to avoid arbitrariness.

The course will make students more equipped with an understanding of the role played by the Judiciary in evolving Administrative Law

Course Content:

S. No.	Contents
Unit I	<p><u>Meaning, nature and scope of Administrative law.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Evolution of Administrative Law with special reference to USA, Uk, France and India.● Constitutional Law and Administrative Law: A Critical Analysis.● Rule of Law: Principles as laid down by Droit Administratif and Henry VIII Clause.● Doctrine of Separation of law with reference to USA and India.● Scope of Delegated legislation under Administrative Law.
Unit II	<p><u>Meaning, Nature and Scope of Administrative Adjudication.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Meaning and Scope of Administrative Adjudication; Reasoning and Growth of Administrative Adjudication and Need in the present scenario.● Nature of Administrative discretion and need in the process of Governance.● Meaning and Nature of Administrative Adjudicatory Bodies: Tribunals Need, Nature, Jurisdiction and Procedure, Overview of Tribunals in India with Special Reference to Administrative Tribunals established under the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985, Civil Courts vis-à-vis Tribunals, Legal Status and Jurisdictional Conflicts.

Course Outcome: After the successful completion of the Course:

1. Students will understand the Meaning and Relevance of Administrative Law..

Unit III	<p><u>Delegated legislation: Meaning and Analysis.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introduction to Delegated Legislation: Meaning and Scope of Delegated Legislation. ● Delegated Legislation and Constitution of India, Power of Exclusion & Inclusion and Power to Modify Statute-Conditional Legislation and Delegated Legislation. ● Doctrine of Ultra Vires, Doctrine of Excessive Delegation ('Delegatus non potest Delegare'). ● Substantive & Procedural Judicial, Procedural and Legislative Control. ● Administrative Directions and Delegated Legislation and Sub-Delegation. ● Rationality and Exercise of Control on Delegated Legislation: Parliamentary Control, Procedural Control and Judicial Control.
Unit IV	<p><u>Fundamentals of Administrative Discretion in Administrative Law.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Meaning of Administrative Discretion. ● Administrative Discretion and Rule of law. ● Administrative Process and Judicial Review: Writ Jurisdiction , Appeal by Special Leave (Art. 136)- ● Judicial Review of Administrative Action through Writs- Grounds of Judicial Review. ● Natural Justice- Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation and Doctrine of Proportionality Unreasonableness and Non-exercise of discretionary power. Locus-standi and Public Interest Litigation. ● Concept of State Monopoly: Corrective Measures against arbitrary action or for acting against public policy, Liability of Public and Private Corporations. ● Legal remedies and Accountability, Committee on public undertakings, Estimates Committee and other committees involved.
Unit V	<p><u>Grievance Redressal Mechanism for Dispute Settlement and Concept of OMBUDSMAN & Right To Information Act.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Concept of Conciliation and Mediation and role of Social Action Groups. ● Role and relevance of Media, Public Participation in Policy Making. ● Concept of Institution of Lokpal and Lokayuktas (Ombudsman) and The Right to Information Act, 2005. ● Concept of Judicial Standards and Accountability in Governance.

2. Students will be equipped with a holistic approach towards the Legal framework under Administrative Law and the Concept of Administrative Adjudication.
3. Students will be able to understand the Delegated legislation under Administrative Law and its role in Governance.
4. Students will understand the meaning, nature and scope of Administrative Discretion and its role in Effective Governance.
5. Students will get an insight of Mechanism and Principles for Grievance redressal and Dispute Settlements.

Text Books:

1. Textbook on Administrative Law, A. B. Kafaltiya, Universal Law Publishing, New Delhi.
2. Administrative Law, Dr. U. P. D. Kesari, Central Law Publication, Allahabad.

Reference Books:

1. Indian Law Institute – Cases and Material of Administrative Law.
2. Report of the Law Commission on Administrative law.
3. H. W. R. Wade & C. F. Forsyth: Administrative Law, Oxford University Press, UK.

E-Sources:

1. Administrative law Review.
2. The Indian Journal of Constitutional & Administrative Law (IJCAL).

**United University
Prayagraj
Faculty of Law, 2021-22**

Semester: V

Course: BA LLB

Course Title: Alternate Dispute Resolution

Course Code:

Credit: 4

L-T-P

4-0-0

Course Objective:

1. 'Justice Delayed is Justice Denied', Legal Pendency is one very critical challenge in front of our Legal System today. Having a robust Alternate Dispute Resolution mechanism will make the Justice System efficient. The course enables the Students to understand the structure of Legislations and other tools available for the ADR.
2. The course makes Students understand the available National and International Arbitration systems and mechanisms.
3. The course will make students more equipped with efficient and skilled Conciliation Skills

Course Content:

S. No.	Contents
Unit I	<p><u>Introduction to the concept of Alternate Dispute Resolution and types of ADR.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION –Alternative to formal adjudication.● Types of ADR– Unilateral, Bilateral, triadic (Third party), Intervention , Advantage and Limitations .● Distinction between arbitration – conciliation and negotiation.● JUDICIAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION : Nature, Scope; Advantages and Disadvantages of such resolution.● Difference between Judicial Settlement And Alternate Dispute Resolution: A Balanced Comparison.
Unit II	<p><u>Meaning and Nature of ADR as Legal tool for Justice Delivery and Introduction to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Historical perspective of ADR in India.● ADR as an alternative Legal remedy.● Nature and Scope of 'The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996'.● Efforts of United Nations commission on International Trade Law.● Model Arbitration Law – Recommendations of Law Commission of India Definitions.

Unit III	<p><u>Introduction to Arbitration Tribunal and its working.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Concept of Arbitral Award and Termination of proceedings. ● Alternate to Arbitration Award, Finality and Enforcement and Appeals. ● Power of the High Court to make rules as related to ADR and Arbitration Tribunals. ● Arbitrary- Arbitration agreement, Arbitrator, Appointment of Arbitrator, Grounds for changing the arbitrator and Termination of Arbitrator.
Unit IV	<p><u>Meaning, Nature and Scope of Conciliation.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Meaning and Definition of Conciliation. ● Appointment of Conciliators. ● Powers and functions of conciliators. ● Conciliation agreements, Conciliation Proceedings and Enforceability.
Unit V	<p><u>Various alternative Models of Dispute Resolution in India.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Role of Panchayat in Dispute Resolution. ● Role of Grama Sabha in Dispute Resolution. ● Different mechanisms of Dispute Resolution in: Lokpal, Lokayukta, Lok Adalats, Family Court, Counselling centers and Tribunals. ● Meaning and Role of Legal Services Authority in ADR. ● Role Of N.G.O. In Dispute Resolutions.

Course Outcome: After the successful completion of the Course:

1. Students will understand the Meaning and Relevance of the Arbitration and Conciliation process.
2. Students will be equipped with a holistic approach towards the Legal framework available for ADR and specific Legal Acts.
3. Students will be able to understand the Legal perspective of ADR Tribunals in India and their work.
4. Students will understand the meaning, nature and scope of Conciliation as a way of accelerating Justice in Society.
5. Students will get an insight of various models of ADR in India and their scope of operation.

Text Books:

1. Alternative Dispute Resolution: The Indian Perspective, Shashank Garg, OUP India; New edition.
2. The Law of Arbitration and Conciliation, Avtar Singh, Eastern Book Company.

Reference Books:

1. Justice Dr. B.P. Saraf and Justice S.M. Jhunjhunwala, Law of Arbitration and conciliation – Snow White Publication, New Delhi.
2. S.K. Chawla, Law of Arbitration and conciliation – Eastern Law Book Corporation, Kolkata.
3. P.C. Markanda, Law Relating to Arbitration and conciliation: Wadhwa & Company, Nagpur.

E-Sources:

1. Journal of Dispute Redressal, University of Missouri School of Law in conjunction with the Center for the Study of Dispute Resolution.
2. Alternative Dispute Resolution Research, Harvard Law School Library.

United University
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FACULTY OF LAW,2021-22

Semester: V
Course Title: Code of Civil Procedure and Limitation Act
Course Code:
Credit:4

Course: BA LL.B
L-T-P
4-0-0

Course Objective: Study of procedural law is important for a law student. This course is designed to acquaint the students with the various stages through which a civil case passes through, and the connected matters. The course also includes law of limitation. The course teacher shall Endeavour to familiarize the students with case paper (like complaints, written statement, interlocutory application, etc.) involved in civil cases and touch upon the provision of evidence Act wherever necessary.

S. No.	Contents
Unit I	<p>Introduction: Conceptions of Civil Procedure. Historical background of CPC. The jurisprudential aspect. The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2002.</p> <p>Definitions - Decree [section 2(2)],Judgement [section 2(9)] Legal Representative [section 2(11)], Mesne Profits [section 2(12)], Order [section 2(14)]</p> <p>Inherent power of the court(S.151)</p> <p>Suits: Concept of Law Suit, Order I, Parties to Suit, Order II, Frame of Suit, Order IV, Institution of suits, Bars & Suit: Doctrines of Sub Judice & Res Judicata, Place of Suing (Section 15, 20) - Territorial Jurisdiction., “Cause of Action” and Jurisdictional Bars, Summons (Sections 27,28,31, Orders IV,VI,IX), Service of Foreign Summons (Section 29), Power for Order (Section 30 order XI).</p>
Unit II	<p>Pleadings: (Order VI), Material Facts, Forms of Pleading, Condition Precedent, Presumptions of Law, Striking Out/Amendment. Plaint: (Order VII), Particulars (esp., in money suits/suits for immovable Property), Showing of doferosni’s interest and liability, Ground of Limitation, Return of Plaint, Rejection of Plaint, Production and listing of Documents, Written Statement, Counter Claim, Set off, Framing of issues.</p> <p>Appearance and Examination: Appearance, Ex-parte procedure, Default of Portion, Summoning and attendance of witnesses, Examination, Admissions, production, importing, return of documents, hearing, affidavit;</p> <p>Adjournments: Order XVII, Adjournment, Judicial Discretion & problems Arrears;</p>
Unit III	<p>Judgment and decree: Concepts of judgment, Decree, and Interim Orders and stay Injunctions, Appointment of Receivers, Costs. Execution: (Order XXI), Concept of “Execution”, General Principles of Execution, Power for Execution of Decrees (Section 38-46), Procedure for Execution (Section 51-54), Enforcement: Arrest and Detention (section 55-59), Attachment (Section 60-64), Sale (Section 65-67).</p> <p>Suits in Particular Cases: Suits by or against Government (Section 79-82), Suits by Aliens and by or Against Foreign Rulers, Ambassadors and (Section 91-93), Suits relating to public matters, Incident and supplementary proceedings (Section 75-78, 94-95), and Suits against Minors, persons with unsound mind, indigent persons etc., Interpleader suits.</p>

Unit IV	Appeals: Appeals from Original Decrees (Section 96-99-A) and Order XLI., Appeals from Appellate Decrees (Sections 100-101), Appeals from Orders (Sections 104-106) (Order XLII), General Provisions Relating to Appeals (Section 107-108), Appeals to the Supreme Court (Section 108).
Unit V	Commissions: The Rationale of Commissions, Order XXVI, Socio-Legal Commissions of Inquiry in “Social Action” or “Public Interest Litigation”. <i>Limitation:</i> Concept of Limitation – Why limitation, General principles of limitation, Extension – sufficient causes – acknowledgment, Legal disability – Condonation – when comes to an end, Limitation Act, 1963(excluding Schedules).

Course Content:

Course Outcome:

- 1) Enable the students to understand the procedure as litigation strategy.
- 2) To Know the detail procedure for redressal of civil rights
- 3) The development of trends and transmission of civil law and procedural implications.
- 4) Incorporation of substantive civil law doctrines into practical aspects in Mock trails/practical training/drafting
- 5) To Know where the suit is to be filed? The essential forms and procedure for institution of suit, the document sin support and against, evidence taking and trial, dimensions of an interim order, the peculiar nature of the suits, the complexities of executing a decree and provisions for appeal and revision are all matters which a lawyer for any side is to be familiar with.
- 6) Students will be able to recognize and address issues that arise in Civil Procedure that implicate relevant ethical, moral, and religious principles.

Text Books:

- 1) Mulla: Code of Civil Procedure: Tripathi (Abridged Edition), (Student Edition).
- 2) A.N. Saha: Code of Civil Procedure.
- 3) C.K. Takwani: Civil Procedure, 4th Edition, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow, 2007.
- 4) B.B.Mitra: Limitation Act, 17th Edition, Eastern Law House, Calcutta, 1974,

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FACULTY OF LAW, 2021-22

Semester: V
Course Title: Cyber Law
Course Code:
Credit: 4

Course: BA LL.B
L-T-P
4-0-0

Course Objective: To give an insight into why and how the internet evolved and to understand the principles applicable while determining jurisdiction in cyberspace and to develop understanding of various kinds of cybercrime omitted. Introduction to the concept of digital and electronic signature and to understand the role of IT Act in facilitation of E-contracting and E-commerce and E Governance.

Course Content:

S. No.	Contents
Unit I	Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Overview of cyber-law● Basic concepts like cyber-law, cyberspace● Building blocks of cyberspace● Evolution of Internet and types of net● Defining computer, computer network, computer system, computer system● Cyber Jurisprudence at International and Indian Level
Unit II	Jurisdictional Aspects in Cyber Law <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Issues of jurisdiction in cyberspace● Types of jurisdiction● The Test evolved -Minimum Contacts Theory, Sliding Scale Theory and Effects Test and International targeting.● Jurisdiction under IT Act, 200

Unit III	<p>Cyber Crimes & Legal Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Civil wrongs under IT Act ● Cyber Crimes against Individuals, Institution and State ● Various other offences under IT Act, 2000 <p>Appropriate bodies for redressing civil and criminal offence</p>
Unit IV	<p>Right to Privacy and Data Protection on Internet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Concept of privacy and Threat to privacy on internet ● Self-regulation approach to privacy ● Ingredients to decide confidentiality of information ● Breach of sensitive personal information and confidentiality under IT Act and penalties for the same. ● Right of Interception under IT Act. ● Privacy invasion by individuals, state and corporate bodies
Unit V	<p>Digital signature and Electronic signature, E Contracting and E-governance and E- Commerce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Concept of public key and private key ● Certification authorities and their role ● Creation and authentication of digital signature ● Concept of electronic signature certificates ● Salient features of E-contract ● Formation of E-contract and Types ● Indian Approach on E-contracts ● Electronic Governance-Concept of electronic records and electronic signatures -Rules for attribution, acknowledgement and dispatch of such records ● E-commerce-Salient Features and advantages and challenges posed ● Models of E-commerce like B2B, B2C and examples ● Indian Laws on E-commerce

Course Outcome:

1. Make Learner Conversant With The Social And Intellectual Property Issues Emerging From 'Cyberspace.
2. Cyber Law & Cyber Crimes By Advocat Prashant Mali; Snow White publications, Mumbai
3. Cyber Law in India by Farooq Ahmad; Pioneer Books
4. Information Technology Law and Practice by Vakul Sharma; Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.
5. The Indian Cyber Law by Suresh T. Vishwanathan; Bharat Law House New Delhi
6. Guide to Cyber and E – Commerce Laws by P.M. Bukshi and R.K. Suri; Bharat Law House, New Delhi
7. Guide to Cyber Laws by Rodney D. Ryder; Wadhwa and Company, Nagpur
7. The Information Technology Act, 2000; Bare Act – Professional Book Publishers, New Delhi
7. Explore The Legal And Policy Developments In Various Countries To Regulate Cyberspace.
8. Develop The Understanding Of Relationship Between Commerce And Cyberspace.
9. Give Learners In Depth Knowledge Of Information Technology Act And Legal Framework Of Right To Privacy, Data Security And Data Protection.
10. Make Study On Various Case Studies On Real Time Crimes

Text Books

1. Karnika Seth, Computers, Internet and New Technology Laws published by Lexis Nexis.
2. Apar Gupta, Commentary on Information Technology Act published by Lexis Nexis
3. Rohas Nagpal, Cyber Crime and corporate liability published by Wolter Kluwers
4. K.Kumar, Cyber Laws: Intellectual property & E Commerce, Security, 1 st Edition, Dominant Publisher.
5. Rodney D. Ryder, "Guide To Cyber Laws", Second Edition, Wadhwa And Company, New Delhi, 2007.
6. Information Security policy & implementation Issues, NIIT, PHI.

Reference Books:

1. Vakul Sharma, Handbook Of Cyber Laws Macmillan India Ltd, PHI,
2. Justice Yatindra Singh, Cyber Laws, Universal Law Publishing, 1 st Edition, New Delhi.
3. Sharma, S.R., "Dimensions Of Cyber Crime", Annual Publications Pvt. Ltd.
4. Augastine, Paul T., Cyber Crimes And Legal Issues, Crecent Publishing Corporation. E-Sources
1. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/797030>
2. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/1229390>
3. <https://cyberlaws.net/cyber-law-articles/>

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Semester: V
Course Title: Legal Communication and Journalism
Course Code:
Credit: 4

Course: BA LLB
L-T-P
4-0-0

Course Objective: Improve your understanding of the justice system and your ability to write about it. Understanding of core texts and theoretical contributions of Legal Realism Skills of legal reasoning, creative legal design, and legal writing. Skills of reform-oriented analysis of legal practices, norms and institutions and related problem-solving skills

Course Content:

S. No.	Contents
Unit I	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Media Coverage of Law and Justice System The justice system. The media (print, TV and electronic) covers legal developments, police investigations and court cases.
Unit II	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reporting on Law Enforcement Agencies reporting on law enforcement agencies. Challenges of ensuring fairness, how to avoid sensationalism and ethical issues in such reporting. Who or what would make good sources, how to ask questions to stakeholders and how to avoid reporting that leads to trials by the Media.
Unit III	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reporting on Courts: Guidelines issued by various courts on such reporting accreditation of reporters for certain kinds of court reporting. Writing enterprise stories on courts cases and legal issues. The issues in live-tweeting from courtrooms.
Unit IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Types of Legal writing<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Blog- Handbook- Industry report- Newsletter on legal updates- Newspaper or a magazine- Case summaries.- Importance of Legal writing- Blogging, YouTube and Social Media.• Structuring the article<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Identification of niche and target audience- Building a skeleton structure- Structure your Legal Article- Suitable headings for articles• Writing blog posts<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Effective blog posts

	- Content creation manual
Unit V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Database Research: - How to perform research - Building blocks of legal research - Google search like a pro - Use legal database effectively

Course Outcome:

1. Help lawyers, law firms and organizations write blogs, handbooks, newspapers and perform other research as an intern
2. Create a body of work to obtain job opportunities (or LL.M) in your area of interest
3. Start a content-writing venture
4. Participate blogging competition, earn prizes and develop speed and consistency through practice

Text Books:

1. The Law of Journalism and Mass Communication, 2017 by Robert E. Trager, Susan D. Ross, Amy L. Reynolds.
2. Academic Legal Writing: Law Review Articles, Student Notes, Seminar Papers, and Getting on Law Review (University Casebook Series) by Eugene Volokh, 2010Media Ethics: Key
3. Media laws and ethics: An Introduction to legal and ethical issues in journalism by Vartika Nanda
4. Self-Publisher's Legal Handbook, Second Edition: Updated Guide to Protecting Your Rights and Wallet by Helen Sedwick

Reference Books:

1. Media Ethics: A Guide For Professional Conduct by Fred Brown
2. Principles for Responsible Practice, 2013 by Patrick L. Plaisance

E-Sources:

- Westlaw International. ...
- Hein Online. ...
- LexisNexis. ...
- JSTOR (Journal Store) ...
- National (Indian) Online Legal Research Databases. ...
- Manupatra. ...
- Indlaw.
- Indian kanoon

**United University
Prayagraj
Faculty of Law, 2021-22**

Semester: V
Course Title: Major World Government & Political Structure
Course Code:
Credit: 4

Course: BA LLB
L-T-P
4-0-0

Course Objective: The Course aims to develop insights to the actual working of the UK, Japan and USA Parliamentary and Presidential Democracies respectively which includes working of the Legislature, Executive and Political Parties and their respective judicial systems

Course Content:

S. No.	Contents
Unit I	Comparative Constitutions <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Scope of Comparative Constitutional Law● Need for Comparative Study of● Constitutional Law in Constitution Making● Types of Constitutions: Written Constitutions-U.S.A., Canada, Australia and India; Unwritten Constitutions-England.
Unit II	The Constitution of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Growth of the British Constitution● Sources of the British Constitution● Salient Features of the British Constitution● The British Executive: The Crown and the Cabinet● The British Parliament● British Judiciary● Political Parties

Unit III	<p>The Constitution of United States of America</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Salient Features of the American Constitution ● The American Federalism ● The American Presidency ● The Congress ● The Senate ● The Federal Judiciary ● Political Parties
Unit IV	<p>The Constitution of Switzerland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Salient Features of the Swiss Constitution ● The Federal Legislature ● The Federal Executive ● Federal Judiciary ● Direct Democracy in Switzerland ● Political Parties in Switzerland
Unit V	<p>The Constitution of Japan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Growth and Evolution of Japanese Constitution ● Salient Features of the Current Japanese Constitution ● Japanese Executive: The Emperor and the Cabinet ● The Diet ● The Judiciary ● Political Parties

Course Outcome:

At the end of the course the students will be able to:

1. Acquire the basic knowledge of the Constitutional Framework of the UK, USA and Switzerland and Japan.
2. Understand the composition and functions of the British Parliament and US Congress.
3. Describe the powers and position of the British Prime Minister and American President.
4. Compare the Parliamentary and Presidential System of Government.
5. Understand the composition and functions of Plural Executive.

Text Books:

1. Vishnoo Bhagwan, Vidya Bhushan and Vandana Mohla, World Constitutions: A Comparative Study, Sterling Publishers (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
2. A.C. Kapoor and K.K. Mishra, Select World Constitutions, S.Chand & Company Pvt Ltd.
3. J. C. Johari, Select Constitution of the World, Lotus Press, New Delhi.

Reference Books:

1. M.V. Pylee, Select Constitutions of the World, Universal Law Publishing, Gurgaon 2016.
2. Duncan Watts, British Government and Politics: A Comparative Guide, Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh.
3. Duncan Watts, Understanding UK/US Government and Politics, Manchester University Press, Manchester.
4. Ivor Jennings, The British Constitution, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1967.
5. A. V. Dicey, Introduction to the Study of Law of the Constitution, Macmillan, London, 1982.

E-Sources:

1. <https://www.istor.org/stable/20753240>
2. <https://www.istor.org/stable/1028083>
3. <https://www.istor.org/stable/1963263>

United University
Prayagraj
Faculty of Law, 2021-22

Semester: V
Course Title: Property Law
Course Code:
Credit: 4

Course: BA LLB

L-T-P
4-0-0

Course Objective:

1. To understand the basic and advance concepts of law of transfer of property.
2. To provide students with the critical aptitudes necessary in an academic environment, and in an increasingly complex and interdependent world.
3. To assist students in the development of intellectual flexibility and creativity so that they may engage in life-long learning.
4. To interpret and apply the provisions of the general principles of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
5. To develop skills of analyzing various legal provisions considering practical issues.
6. To improve the students 'interest in engaging subject with laws governing immovable property nuances.

Course Content:

S. No.	Contents
Unit I	<p>INTRODUCTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept & Meaning of Property • Kinds of Property • Interpretation Clause (Section 3): Distinction between Movable and Immovable Property-Attestation-Actionable Claim-Doctrine of Notice
Unit II	<p>TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BY ACT OF PARTIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning of Transfer of Property (Section 5): Modes of Transfer of Property What Property may be Transferred (Section 6)-Doctrine of Feeding the Grant by Estoppels (Section 43) • Competency of a Person to Transfer Property (Section 7): Conditional Transfer (Sections 10, 11, 25)-Rules against Perpetuity (Sections 13, 14, 15)- Vested and Contingent Interest (Sections 19 and 21) • Doctrine of Election (Section 35): Transfer by Ostensible Owner (Section 41)- Lis Pendens and Part-Performance (Sections 52, 53A)
Unit III	<p>SPECIFIC TRANSFER-I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws Relating to Sale, Exchange and Mortgage (Sections 54-56, 118-120, 58-60, 81, 91)
Unit IV	<p>SPECIFIC TRANSFER-II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law Relating to Lease and Gift (Sections 105-111, 122-127)

Unit V**EASEMENT**

- Concept and Meaning of Easement
- Creation and Extinction of Easement
- License-Difference between
- Easement and License

Course Outcome:

- The object of the course is to provide the students with the concepts of transfer of property law.
- Students will be able to understand the extraordinary complexities of transfer of property.
- The very purpose of the course is to provide the students with the study of the topics like sale, exchange, gift, mortgage and lease of immovable property and how they can be affected apart from exposing the students to the fundamental principles governing transfer of property.

Text Books:

- Avtar Singh: Textbook on the Transfer of Property Act, Universal Law Publishing An Imprint of LexisNexis, New Delhi.
- G. P. Tripathi: The Transfer of Property Act, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
- Dr. R. K. Sinha: The Transfer of Property Act, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
- Dr. H. N. Tiwari: Transfer of Property Act, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad.
- Poonam Pradhan Saxena: Mulla: The Transfer of Property Act, Lexis Nexis, India.

Reference Books:

- Digest On The Transfer of Property Act (Provisions, Comments And Case Laws) By M L Bhargava)
- The Law of Property: including its nature, origin and history By Nelson Reginald A

E-Sources:

- SCC Online <https://www.scconline.com>
- Manupatra <https://www.manupatrafast.com/>
- HeinOnline <https://home.heinonline.org>
- JSTOR <https://www.jstor.org/>
- Legal Services India <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/>

United University
Prayagraj
Faculty of Law, 2021-22

Semester: VI
Course Title: Developmental Lawyering Practices
Course Code:
Credit: 4

Course: BA LLB

L-T-P
4-0-0

Course Objective: At the conclusion of the course, students will be able to demonstrate skills and techniques that they will use during their law practice, including

- Client interviewing & counseling.
- Negotiating.
- Planning and processing case files.
- Problem-solving.
- Organizing and managing legal work. &Networking

Course Content:

S. No.	Contents
Unit I	<p>Problem Solving</p> <p>To develop and evaluate strategies for solving a problem or accomplishing an objective presented by a client or other entity that has employed the lawyer's services, a lawyer should be familiar with the following skills and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identifying and Diagnosing the Problem.• Developing a Plan of Action. The development of a plan of action requires that the lawyer:• Engage in a systematic and creative identification of the full range of possible plans of action,• Evaluate the comparative efficacy and desirability of the various possible plans of action;• Tentatively settle upon a plan of action• Implementing the Plan.
Unit II	<p>Factual Investigation</p> <p>To plan, direct, participate in the process of factual investigation, a lawyer should be familiar with the following skills, concepts, and processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning a Factual Investigation.• Implementing the Investigative Strategy.• Deciding Whether to Conclude the Process of Fact-Gathering.• Evaluating the Information That Has Been Gathered.

Unit III	<p>Interviewing</p> <p>Effective interviewing of a client or fact witness or other individual. Familiarity with the following skills, concepts and processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication skills and processes. • Listening, and impediments to listening; • Questioning: • Choices and effects of question formulation • Choices and effects of question sequence; • Effects of formulation, sequence, and the context of the interview on shaping the narrative. • "Active listening" and similar techniques. • Precision in questioning and answering. • Planning to conduct an interview. • Responsiveness during the interview.
Unit IV	<p>Counseling</p> <p>In order to counsel a client effectively, a lawyer should be familiar with the following concepts, processes, and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature of the attorney-client relationship. • Methods for establishing an appropriate attorney-client counseling relationship. • Decision-making methods.

Course Outcome:

In addition to the skills and techniques that are essential to law practice, students will also learn to:

- Recognize and respond to basic, recurring issues in multiple areas of law
- Confidently approach a legal matter or client issue.
- Communicate professionally and collegially with classmates and practicing lawyers
- Seek, receive, and process professional feedback.
- Approach practice and ethical issues directly and successfully.

Text Books:

- Lawyering Skills and the Legal Process By: Maughan Caroline
- Professional Responsibility By: Hudson David L.
- Essential Lawyering Skills By Stefan Krieger By Stefan H. Krieger; Richard K. Neumann Jr

Reference Books:

- A Practical Guide to Lawyering Skills ; Taylor & Francis Inc

E-Sources:

- Taylor & Francis Online <https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/mijs20/current>
- SCC Online <https://www.sconline.com>
- Manupatra <https://www.manupatrafast.com>
- HeinOnline <https://home.heinonline.org>
- JSTOR <https://www.jstor.org/>
- Legal Services India <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/>

**United University
Prayagraj
Faculty of Law, 2021-22**

Semester: VI
Course Title: Environment Law.
Course Code:
Credit: 4

Course: B.BA LL.B

L-T-P
4-0-0

Course Objective:

1. Environment is everything which humans see around the world. In present times, Environmental degradation and pollution is posing a serious threat to the ecosystem The course on Environmental Law develops and makes students critically understand what is Environment, various considerations and legislations available.
2. The course enables the Students to understand the structure of Legislations and other tools available for the protection of the Environment.

The course makes Students understand the key role played by the Indian Judiciary in the protection of the environment and enforcement of the laws related to the Environment and other factors at interaction with it.

Course Content:

S. No.	Contents
Unit I	<p><u>Meaning, Scope and dimensions of the Environment and Sustainable Development.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Concept of Environment and various factors associated with it.● Legal framework adopted and applied in Environmental Protection laws.● Concept of Sustainable Development: Meaning and Scope of Sustainable Development.● National and International attempts towards Sustainable Development: : International & National Legal Response: Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED), Our Common Future, (Brundtland Report), 1987-Caring for Earth DocumentWorld Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), 2002 (Johannesburg Summit)- Plan of Implementation, Johannesburg Declaration-Rio+20.● Introduction to Environmental Policy in India: Historical background and Contemporary approach: Environmental Policy Instruments- The National Forest Policy, 1988- The National Water Policy, 2002-The Wildlife Conservation Strategy, 2002- The National Environment Policy, 2006.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legal Remedies for Environmental Protection: Classical and Common approach.
Unit II	<p><u>Constitutional approach towards the Environmental Protection Laws.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Intersection of Constitutional Philosophy in Environmental Protection: Federal Framework-Right to Environment-Constitutional Operationalization of Fundamental Right to Pollution Free Environment-Articles 14, 19(1) (g), 21, 48-A and 51-A (g) of the Constitution-Environmental Law Making-Parliamentary power under Article 253 to amend law made under Article 252-Constitutional Status of Fundamental Environmental Principles: Precautionary Principle, Polluter Pays Principle, Inter-generational Equity, Intra-generational Equity, Public Trust Doctrine. ● Creating Human Rights for accountability towards Environmental Protection: Right-Duty Perspective; Human Right to Environment v. Right to Development; World Charter for Nature, 1982. ● Legal framework for Regulation of Hazardous Industries: Legal & Institutional Framework-The Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 as amended in 2000 and 2003. ● Creating accountability towards Environmental Protection through Liability Principles: Emerging Trends-Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, 1989; Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation, 1999; Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, 2001.
Unit III	<p><u>Law as a medium of Environmental Protection: Legal Perspectives.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environment Protection Act, 1986: Important Features- Enforcement & Working of the Act. ● Water Act, 1974: Salient Features-Regulatory Mechanism- Enforcement & Working of the Act. ● The Water Cess (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1977. ● Air Act, 1981: Salient Features- Regulatory Mechanism- Enforcement & Working of the Act. ● Noise Pollution Rules, 2000: Salient Features-Enforcement & Working of the Act.
Unit IV	<p><u>Legal Remedies available for the protection of Environment and promoting Sustainable Development.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wildlife Protection Law: Wildlife Policy in India-Salient Features of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972- Enforcement & Working of the Act. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Forest Protection Laws: Forest Policy-Salient Features of Forest Conservation Act, 1980- Regulatory Mechanism & Enforcement-Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (Forest Rights Act). ● The Biological Diversity Act, 2002: Regulation Biological Diversity and Legal Order-Bio-diversity and Legal Regulation-Utilization of flora and faunaExperimentation on Animals - Legal and Ethical issues -Genetic Engineering.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental Planning for Sustainable Urban and Rural Environment: Master Plans, Zoning, Health and Sanitation-73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution- Displacement, Resettlement and Rehabilitation.
Unit V	<p><u>Promotion of Environmental Pro Advocacy and Litigation.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environment Impact Assessment(EIA): Public Participation & Environment Protection. ● The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010. ● Environmental Justice-Access to Environmental Justice. ● Administrative, Statutory and Constitutional Remedies:available for Environmental Protection in India.

Course Outcome: After the successful completion of the Course:

1. Students will understand the Meaning and Relevance of the Environment and other related aspects for a better and clean tomorrow.
2. Students will be equipped with a holistic approach towards interaction of Law and Environment.
3. Students will be able to understand the Legal perspective of Environmental Protection through various Legal Frameworks..
4. Students will understand the various Legal Remedies available for a Sustainable Environmental outlook.
5. Students will get an insight of Environmental protecting Advocacy and various litigations available for Environmental protection.

Text Books:

1. Shyam Diwan and Armin Rosencranz, Environmental Law and Policy in India, Oxford
2. Dr. N. V. Pranjape: Environmental Laws and Management in India, Thomson Reuters, Delhi.
3. P. Leelakrishnan, Environmental Law in India, Butterworths.

Reference Books:

1. Surendra Malik & Sudeep Malik: Supreme Court on Environmental Law, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
2. Md. Zafar Mahfooz Nomani: Environment Impact Assessment Laws, Satyam Law International, New Delhi.
3. Centre for Science and Environment, The State of India's Environment – A Citizen's Report, Delhi.

E-Sources:

1. Journal of Environmental Law, Oxford Academics.
2. Environmental Law Review: Sage Journal.

United University
Prayagraj
Faculty of Law, 2021-22

Semester: VI
Course Title: Equity & Trust
Course Code:
Credit: 4

Course: BA LLB

L-T-P
4-0-0

Course Objective: To acquaint students with general principal of Equity, Trust and Fiduciary Relations and remedies available under Equity.

Course Content:

S. No.	Contents
Unit I	Equity: Origin and growth of Equity, Nature and Scope of Law and Equity, Sources of Law, Equity as a Source of Law. Equity under The Roman, English and Indian Legal System: Importance of Equity under Roman, English and Indian Legal Systems, Importance of English Equity in the Indian Legal System.
Unit II	Equitable Rights and Interests: Nature of Equitable Rights and Interests under Indian Law, classification of Equitable Rights. Maxims of Equity: Working Principles of Equity, Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without a remedy, Equity follows the law, He who seeks equity must do equity, He who comes into equity must come with clean hands, Delay defeats equities, Equality is equity, Equity looks to the intent rather than the form, Equity imputes an intention to fulfil an obligation. Equity acts in personam, Application of the maxim under Indian Law.
Unit III	Introduction: History of the Trust, Definition of trust and its comparison with other analogous relations: Trust and Condition, Trust and bailment, Trust and Agency, Trust and Contract and Trust and power of appointment, Essentials of trusts, The making of Indian Law of Trust and provisions of law of Trust, Religious Trusts. Classification of Trusts: Express Private Trusts, Express Public(or charitable) Trusts, Creation of trusts.
Unit IV	Trustees: Appointment of Trustees, Rights, Duties and liabilities, Rights and Powers, Diabilities. Rights and liabilities of the Beneficiary, Discharge of Trustees, Extinction of Trusts.
Unit V	Fiduciary Relationship: Meaning and scope, Definition, Kinds of Fiduciary relations.

Course Outcome:

1. To develop fundamental understandings of equity, trust and fiduciary relationship.
2. To understand the background and history of The Roman, English and Indian Legal System.
3. To understand maxims forms the foundations of all the legal provisions and principles.
4. To understand the concept of Trust Laws in India..

Text Books:

1. Aquil Ahmad, *Equity, Trusts and Specific Relief*.

2. Desai S.T., *Equity, Trusts and Specific Relief*.
3. Gandhi B.M., *Equity, Trusts and Specific Relief*, Eastern Book Company.
4. Jhabwala N.H., *Elements of Equity, Trusts and Specific Relief*.
5. Rao Subha GCV, *Equity, Trust and Fiduciary Relation*.
7. Singh G.P., *Equity, Trusts, Mortgage and Fiduciary Relations*, Central Law Agency.

Reference Books:

1. S. Krishnamurthy Aiyar, Principles and Digest of Trusts laws
2. R.H.Mandsley and E.H.Burn, Trust and Trustees
3. Philip H. Pettit, Equity and Law of Trust

E-Sources:

- Westlaw International. ...
- Hein Online. ...
- LexisNexis. ...
- JSTOR (Journal Store) ...
- National (Indian) Online Legal Research Databases. ...
- Manupatra. ...
- Indlaw.
- Indian Kanoon

United University
Prayagraj
Faculty of Law, 2021-22

Semester: VI
Course Title: Law of Evidence
Course Code:
Credit: 4

Course: BA LLB

L-T-P
4-0-0

Course Objective: The law of evidence has its own significance amongst procedural laws. The knowledge of law of evidence is indispensable for a lawyer. The course is designed to acquaint the students with the rules of evidence in relation to relevancy of facts and proof. In addition they are introduced to law relating to production of evidence. The course teacher shall familiarize the students with appreciation of evidence and use innovative techniques like simulation exercises wherever necessary.

Course Content:

S. No.	Contents
Unit I	Introductory: Conceptions of evidence in classical Hindu and Islamic Jurisprudence, The Introduction of the British “Principles” of evidence, The Main Features of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. Applicability of Evidence Act, Administrative Tribunals, Industrial Tribunals, Commissions of Enquiry, Court-martial. Central Conceptions in Law of Evidence:, Facts: Section 3 definition relevant facts/facts in issue, Evidence: Oral and documentary and real Primary and secondary evidence, Circumstantial Evidence and Direct and indirect Evidence- Hearsay Evidence, “proving” not proved and “disproving”, Witness, Appreciation of Evidence Presumption (Section 4), The Doctrine of res gestae (Sections 6,7,8), Test identification parade, DNA Testing(Sec.9), Evidence of Common Intention (Section 10), The problems of relevancy of “Otherwise” Irrelevant Facts (Section 11), Proof of Custom (Section 13), Facts concerning state of body and mind (Sections 14,15 & 16).
Unit II	Admissions and Confessions: General Principles concerning Admissions (Sections 17-23), Differences between “Admission” and “Confession”, The problems of non admissibility of confessions caused by , “any inducement, threat or promises” (Section 24), Inadmissibility of confession made before a police officer, (Section 25), Admissibility of “Custodial” Confessions (Section 26), Admissibility of information” received from an accused person in custody; with special reference to the problem of discovery based on “joint statement” (Section 27), Confession by co-accused (Section 30), The problems with the judicial action based on a “retracted confession”. Statement of persons who cannot be called as witnesses: Dying declarations(Section 32), The judicial standards for appreciation of evidentiary value of dying declarations. Other statements by persons who cannot be called as witnesses, Sections 32(2) to (8) and 33:
Unit III	Relevance of judgments General Principles (Sections 40-44), Admissibility of Judgments in Civil and Criminal matters (Section 43), “Fraud” and collusion” (Section 44). Expert testimony: General principles (Sections 45-51), Who is on expert? Types of expert evidence, The problems with expert testimony. Evidence of character.
Unit IV	Oral evidence: general principles concerning Oral Evidence (Sections 59-60), exceptions to hearsay evidence. Documentary evidence: General Principles concerning documentary evidence, primary and secondary evidence,(Section 61-66) Public document and private

	document(Sections 74-78) Cardinal principle relating to documentary evidence (Sections 91-92) attested documents (Section 67-72) Ambiguous documents (Section 93-100) presumptions regarding documents (Section 79-90).
Unit V	<p>Of Witnesses: Competency and compellability of witnesses, Examination of witnesses, Competency to testify (Section 118-122),Privileges of communications: matrimonial privileges(Section 122) State Privilege (Section 123), Professional Privilege (Sections 126,127,128), Accomplice (Section 133), General Principles of Examination (Sections 135-166), Leading Questions (Sections 141-143), Lawful Questions in Cross-Examination (section 146), Hostile witness (Section154), Impeaching of the standing the credit of witnesses (Section 155), refreshing the memory (Sec. 159)</p> <p>Burden of proof: The general conception of burden of proof (Section 101-104), General and Special Exceptions to burden of proof, Presumption as to dowry death (Sections 113-B), The Scope of the doctrine of judicial notice (Sections56-57) Facts admitted need not be proved (Sec 58). Estoppel: What is Estoppel? Estoppel, res judicata and waiver; and presumption, promissory estoppel, (Secs. 115-117) Improper admission and of witness in civil and criminal cases.(S. 167).</p>

Course Outcome:

- 1) Analyse and define the concept and general nature of evidence, and illustrate the different types of evidence and court procedures relating to evidence.
- 2) Analyse the rule relating to relevance of evidence and admissibility of evidence before the court.
- 3) Evaluate the rules relating to dying declaration and admissibility of dying declaration.
- 4) Determine and analyse the standard of proof and burden of proof in civil and criminal cases, and specify types of presumptions.
- 5) Analyse and evaluate the rules governing examination in chief, cross examination and reexamination, and establish the procedures in the conduct of a civil or criminal trial.
- 6) Determine the rules relating to competence and compellability of witnesses in relation to case study material.

Text Books:

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

Reference Books:

1. The Indian Evidence Act by Dr V Nageswara Rao 3rd Edition, Lexis Nexis.
2. **Relevancy, Proof and Evaluation of Evidence in Criminal Case, Justice U L Bhat, 1st Edition Lexis Nexis.**

E-Sources:

- Westlaw International. ...
- Hein Online. ...
- LexisNexis. ...
- JSTOR (Journal Store) ...
- National (Indian) Online Legal Research Databases. ...
- Manupatra. ...
- Indlaw.
- Indian kanoon

United University
Prayagraj
Faculty of Law, 2021-22

Semester: VI
Course Title: Jurisprudence and Legal Theory
Course Code:
Credit: 4

Course: BA LLB

L-T-P
4-0-0

Course Objective: The main objective of this course is to develop among the students an understanding of law and legal concepts and thus enable them to develop the techniques of application of law, analysis, reasoning and logic which are so vital for the legal profession. It would facilitate the students of law to apply the legal provisions to a particular situation and to think critically and relatively about law and its role in the contemporary society.

Course Content:

S. No.	Contents
Unit I	INTRODUCTION AND SOURCES OF LAW <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Jurisprudence: Meaning and Significance, Nature and Definitions, Scope of Jurisprudence.● Custom- Definition of Custom, Kinds of Custom- General and Local Customs, Custom and Prescription, Requisites of a Valid Custom● Legislation- Definition of Legislation, Classification of Legislation- Supreme and Subordinate Legislation, Direct and Indirect Legislation● Precedent- Definition of Precedent, Kinds of Precedent, meaning of Ratio Decidendi, Stare Decisis, Obiter Dicta.
Unit II	SCHOOLS OF LAW <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Natural Law School of Jurisprudence: Characteristic Features of Natural Law School, Ancient Period, Medieval Period, Modern and Postmodern Period, Decline of Natural Law School, Revival of Natural Law School.● Analytical School of Jurisprudence: Characteristic Features of Analytical School of Jurisprudence- Concept and Nature of Analytical Positivism, J. Bentham and J. Austin's Contribution to Analytical Jurisprudence, Hans Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law, H.L.A. Hart's

	<p>Primary and Secondary Rule & Rule of Recognition Analytical Jurisprudence on Function of Law, Sanction and Sovereignty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Justice- Meaning and Significance; Relationship between Law and Justice; Theories by Aristotle, H. L.A. Hart, John Rawls and Amartya Sen. ● Morals- Meaning, Origin, Importance, Distinction between Law and Morals; Relationship between Law and Morals.
Unit III	<p>SCHOOLS OF LAW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Historical School of Jurisprudence: Characteristic Features of Historical School, Historical Theories of Law, F.K. von Savigny and Henry Maine's Perceptions of Historical School and their Evaluation, Concept of Status to Contract and vice-versa. <p>Sociological School of Jurisprudence: Characteristics Features of Sociological School, Origin and Development of Sociological Approach, Evaluation of Theories of Sociological, Jurists: (The balancing of interest): Ehrlich (The Living Law): Durkheim (Social Solidarity): Weber (Law as a Legitimate Authority) and Roscoe Pound (Sociological Engineering).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Characteristic Features of Feminist Jurisprudence <p>American and Scandinavian Realism- Meaning and Central Features. Jurists: Theories of Oliver Holmes- Badman Theory. Jerome Frank – Skepticism, Father Complex Theory. Carl N. Llewellyn – Law Jobs Theory. Theories and Views of Axel Hagerstrom, Prof. Olivecrona and Alf Ross, Criticisms of Realists; Contribution of Realists</p>

Unit IV	<p>PERSONS, RIGHTS AND DUTIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Person- Definition and Nature of Personality, Legal Status of Unborn Child, Minor, Idol, Dead Persons, Animals, Legal Personality of State, Meaning and Status of Corporate Personality, Kinds of Corporation, Theories of Corporate Personality, Criminal Liability of a Corporation. ● Meaning and Definitions of Right, Essential Elements of Legal Right, Kinds of Rights, Meaning of Legal Duty- Kinds of Duties, Correlation of Rights and Duties, Theories of Right, Hohfeld's Analysis of Right-Liberty, Privilege, Power, Immunity, Meaning of Jural Correlatives and Jural Opposites.
Unit V	<p>OWNERSHIP, POSSESSION, PROPERTY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ownership- Meaning, Definitions, Incidents of Ownership. Austin's Definition of Ownership, Salmond's definition of Ownership, Kinds of Ownership, Significance of Ownership in Modern Times ● Possession- Meaning, Definitions, Theories of Possession and Kinds of Possession ● Property- Meaning and Types

Course Outcome:

1. Elucidate and examine the meaning, nature and significance of Jurisprudence which often called 'the eye of law' or the 'grammar of law'.
2. Examining and find out an answer to the basic question "what is law" which is in fact the central question of the whole field of Jurisprudence and Legal Theory.
3. Introduction to important ideas of selected jurists regarding the meaning and nature of Law and the four main Schools of Jurisprudence i.e. the Natural Law School,
4. It will answer the often-asked question by almost every law student, Whether the Theories and the Schools of Jurisprudence are Relevant and Applicable in Modern Times.
5. It will help understand certain central issues like Justice and Morality in order to acquaint the students with the meaning and significance of these terms and their relevance and practical application in the field of Law.

Text Books

1. Dr. B. N. Mani Tripathi: Jurisprudence: Legal Theory, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad
2. Bodenheimer, Edgar Jurisprudence 'The Philosophy and Method of the Law', (Revised Edition) Universal Book Traders, New Delhi.
3. N. K. Jayakumar: Lectures in Jurisprudence, LexisNexis India, Gurgaon
4. R. W. M Dias: Jurisprudence, LexisNexis India, Gurgaon.
5. A. W. Brian Simpson: Reflections on 'The Concept of Law', Oxford University Press, London.
6. G. W. Paton: A Text book of Jurisprudence, Clarendon Press, Oxford.
7. H. L. A. Hart: The Concept of Law, Clarendon Press, Oxford.
8. Howard Davies and David Holdcroft: Jurisprudence-Text and Commentary; Butterworths Law, London.
9. John Rawls: A Theory of Justice, Harvard University Press, London.
10. Julius Stone: The Province and Function of Law; Associated General Publications Pvt.Ltd. Sydney.
11. M. Rama Jois: Seeds of Modern Public Law in Ancient Jurisprudence, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow

Reference Books:

1. Dias Jurisprudence (Fifth Edition), Aditya Books, Butterworths
2. Freeman M.D.A. Lloyd's, Introduction to Jurisprudence, Sweet and Maxwell Jurisprudence (7th Edition).
3. Friedman W. -Legal Theory. (Fifth Edition), Universal Law Publishing Co-Pvt. Ltd.
4. John Austin, Lectures on Jurisprudence, (5th Edn.), R. Campbell (ed.)
5. P.J. Fitzgerald, Salmond on Jurisprudence (12th Edition) Universal Law Publishers
6. Wayne Morrison - Jurisprudence from the Greek to Post - Modernism.

E-Sources

1. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/43154062>
2. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2125227>
3. https://www.jstor.org/stable/3005125?seq=1#metadata_info_tab_contents

**United University
Prayagraj
Faculty of Law, 2021-22**

Semester: VI
Course Title: Media and Law
Course Code:
Credit: 4

Course: BA LLB

L-T-P

4-0-0

Course Objective: To introduce students to legal and ethical issues related to mass media. It help students gain an understanding of media laws in India and their implications on the profession of Journalism. It help students to understand that with Freedom of Media comes with a restriction and also the implications.

Course Content:

S. No.	Contents
Unit I	Introduction to Mass Media: Mass media - Types of – Press Films, Radio Television: Ownership patterns – Press – Private – Public, Ownership patterns – Films – Private, Ownership patterns – Radio & Television, Public, Difference between visual and non-visual media – impact on people’s minds.
Unit II	Dimensions & Constitutionality of Media: Press – Freedom of speech and Expression – Articles 19 (1) (a): Includes Freedom of the press, Laws of defamation, obscenity, blasphemy and sedition, Law relating to employees wages and service conditions, Price and page Schedule Regulation, Newsprint and Control Order, Advertisement, Press and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act Films, Censorship of films; The Cinematography Act, Difference between films and press.
Unit III	Radio and Television: - Government Monopoly: Effect of television on people, Report of the Chanda Committee, Government Policy, Commercial advertisement, Internal security of serials, etc, Freedom to telecast.
Unit IV	Regulation and Regulatory bodies of Media: Radio and television subject to law of defamation and obscenity, Power to legislate – Article 246 read with the seventh schedule, Power to impose tax – licensing and license fee. Copy Right Act, 1999 ; Defamation; Print Media and Registration Act, 1867. Bodies: Press Council of India, Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of India ;Central Board for Film Certification ; Advertising Standards Council of India; Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995
Unit V	Judiciary on Media and the Law: Judicial Review of Doordarshan decisions, and others.

Course Outcome:

1. To promote for the benefit of the public compliance with ethical standards of conduct and with the law by journalists, broadcasters and all others engaged in or responsible for the media.
2. To advance the education and training of the public and in particular members of charitable and non-charitable voluntary organisations in the India and elsewhere in all forms of communication media and in particular the effective utilisation thereof.
3. This type of law emphasis on fields like freedom of speech, defamation, privacy, censorship, contempt and freedom of information.

Text Books:

1. M.P. Jain, Constitutional Law of India (1994) Wadhwa.
2. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India Vol. 1. (1991) Tripathi, Bombay.
3. Rajeev Dhavan “On the Law of the Press in India” 26 JI.L/288 (1984).

4. Rajeev Dhavan, “ Legitimizing Government Rehtoric: Reflections on some Aspects of the Second Press commission”26 J.L/.391 (1984) .
5. Soli Sorabjee, Law of Press Censorship in India (1976).

Reference Books:

1. History of Press, Press Laws and Communications, BN Ahuja, Surjeet Publications.
2. Mass Media Laws and Regulations in India, Venkat Iyer (Edited), Bahri Sons.
3. Media Ethics, Barrie Macdonald and Michel Petheram, Continuum International Publishing Group.

E-Sources:

- Westlaw International. ...
- Hein Online. ...
- LexisNexis. ...
- JSTOR (Journal Store) ...
- National (Indian) Online Legal Research Databases. ...
- Manupatra. ...
- Indlaw.

**United University
Prayagraj
Faculty of Law, 2021-22**

Semester: VI

Course: BA LLB

Course Title: Professional Ethics & Court Craft

Course Code:

L-T-P

Credit: 4

4-0-0

Course Objective: Lawyering is a profession but lawyers are officers of the court. Advocates are therefore required to observe the ethics of their profession. The course aims at making the student aware of professional ethics and professional accounting system for properly training the student for the profession

Course Content:

S.No.	Contents
Unit I	Professional Ethics <ul style="list-style-type: none">● History, importance and contribution of the legal profession.● Enrollment of advocates and establishment of Bar Councils.● Meaning, Nature and need of ethics of legal profession.
Unit II	Duties of an advocate <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Duties of advocate to the court.● Duties of advocate to the clients.● Duties of advocate to the society.● Duties of advocate to the colleagues.
Unit III	Punishment for professional or other misconduct <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Meaning of professional or other misconduct.● Nature and extent of punishment.● Remedies against the order of punishment.● Remedies against the order of punishment Important case laws <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Prahlad Saran Gupta v. Bar Council of India.● Hikmat Ali v. Ishwar Prasad Arya and others.● P.D. Gupta v. Ram Murit and others.

Unit IV	<p>Meaning of contempt of court</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Object and importance of contempt law, Civil and Criminal Contempt. ● Contempt jurisdiction of the subordinate courts. <p>Nature and extent of punishment for contempt of court.</p>
Unit V	<p>Categories of contempt of court & its Remedies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Defense open to the contemnor in criminal contempt. ● Defense open to the contemnor in civil contempt. ● Remedies against the punishment for contempt of court. <p>Important cases on contempt of court</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Delhi judicial services association v. State of Gujarat (AIR 1995 SC 2176) ● Mohd. Aslam v. Union of India (AIR 1995 SC 548) ● In re Vinay Chandra Mishra (AIR 1995 SC 2348) ● Supreme Court Bar Association v. Union of India (AIR 1998 SC 1895) ● State of Rajasthan v. Prakash Chand (AIR) 1998 SC 1344).

Course Outcome:

- The student will be aware of the rules and regulations of the Bar Council of India.
- The student will have the knowledge of the The Advocates Act, 1961 and will be an informed professional knowing well about their rights such as right to strike (Lawyers).
- The student will know about the consequences of their actions and words such as contempt of court and disciplinary proceedings.
- This course will enable the student to be aware of professional ethics and the professional accounting system.

Text Books:

- Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bench-Bar Relations by Dr. S.P.Gupta.
- Legal and Professional Ethics by P. Ramanatha Aiyer.
- Professional Ethics by Raju Ramachandran Legal Ethics.
- Accountability for lawyer & Bench- Bar Relations by Kailash Rai.
- Professional Ethics by Sirohi.

Reference Books:

- Lawyers (English, Paperback, Oagile Bethuel Key Dingake)
- Professional Responsibility (Hudson David L.)
- International Rule of Law and Professional Ethics (Popovski Vesselin)

E-Sources:

- SCC Online <https://www.sconline.com>
- Manupatra <https://www.manupatrafast.com>
- HeinOnline <https://home.heinonline.org>
- JSTOR <https://www.jstor.org/>
- Legal Services India <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/>

