



**Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Legislative Law**  
**(B.A.LL.B) Programme**

Academic Year: 2021- Onwards

Syllabus

**Internship (4 weeks)**

<b>SEMESTER-X</b>						<b>Evaluation Scheme</b>				
						<b>Continuous Assessment (30)%</b>			<b>End Term (70)%</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Code</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>PSDA</b>	<b>Credits</b>	<b>Class Test/Assignment</b>	<b>Debate/Seminar</b>	<b>Class Participation</b>		
24F.551	<b>Criminology and Penology</b>	4	0	2	5	10	10	10	70	100
24F.552	<b>International Law</b>	4	0	2	5	10	10	10	70	100
<b>SEMESTER-X</b>						<b>Evaluation Scheme</b>				
						<b>Continuous Assessment (30)%</b>			<b>End Term (50)%</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Code</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>PSDA</b>	<b>Credits</b>	<b>Class Test/Assignment</b>	<b>Debate/Seminar</b>	<b>Class Participation</b>		
24F.553	<b>Law of Arbitration &amp; Alternative Dispute Resolution</b>	4	0	2	3	10	0	0	50	60

	(Clinical Paper 3)									
<b>CLINICAL PAPER</b>										
Code	Subject	L	T	PSDA	Credits	Practical				Total
						Project Report		Viva		
24FP.553	Law of Arbitration & Alternative Dispute Resolution (Clinical Paper 3)	4	0	2	2	20		20		40
<b>CLINICAL PAPER</b>										
Code	Subject	L	T	PSDA	Credits	Moot court exercise	Court visit	Report	Viva	Total
24FP.554	Legal Aid/ Moot Court Practice	4	0	2	5	30	30	30	10	100
					20					400

**Program: B.A LL. B**

L	PSDA	C
4	2	5

**Semester: X**

**Subject: Criminology and Penology**

**Code: 24F.551**

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**Course Learning Objective:**

- Criminology is a socio-legal subjects its deals with the concept of crimes, causes of crimes and its prevention. It's also covering the subject relating to statutory bodies established for the prevention of crime and punishment and reformation of criminals.
- The course includes concept of punishment and its forms and concept of Capital Punishment and also Parole and Probation of offenders in India and other countries of World.

**Course Outcome:**

1. To understand the basic principles of Crime and Punishment
2. To analyse the international perspectives of Criminal psychology
3. To differentiate various types of Criminal Jurisprudence and punishment procedures
4. To analyse the role contemporary measures to safeguard the interests of victims
5. To identify and able to conduct research on emerging trends in crime and punishment

**Course Content:**

<b>Topics</b>	<b>Hours</b>
<b>Unit I: Introduction</b>	
a. Criminology- Definition and Scope b. Brief introduction to pre- classical and classical theories of crime c. Positive theories of crime- constitutionalism and morphological theories, psychological and psycho-analytical theories d. Sociological theories of crime- differential association, sub- culture, ecological and anomie theory	9
<b>Unit II: Nature of Crime</b>	
a. Radical theories of crime b. Crimes against children (nature, extent and legal provisions) c. Crimes against women (nature, extent and legal provisions) d. Special types of crimes in India: honour killing, female foeticide, witch-hunting e. Other types- organized crime, white collar crime, terrorism, juvenile delinquency f. Victims of crime and victim compensation, restitution	13
<b>Unit III: Punishment</b>	
a. Punishment: Definition and Types b. Theories of Punishment c. Substantive Provisions of Punishment under India Penal Code and other Act d. Non- institutional Treatment of Offenders: Probation, Temporary Release and Parole e. Institutional Treatment of Offenders	16
<b>Unit IV: Juvenile Justice</b>	12

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Probation of Offender Act, 1958</li><li>b. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000</li><li>c. Juvenile Delinquency, Juvenile Institutional and Non- institutional Services</li><li>d. UN Declaration on Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power</li><li>e. Prisons in India: Organisation, Type and Functions 92</li><li>f. Correctional Services for Jail Inmates</li><li>g. Victimological Research in India.</li></ul> |  |
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**PSDA (Professional Skill Development Activities) 3 Hrs/Week**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Moot court</li><li>• Court visit</li><li>• Other offenders place visit</li><li>• Jail visit</li></ul> |
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**Text Books:**

1. Roger Hopkin Burke, An Introduction to Criminological Theory; 2001, Willian Publishing
2. Katherine S. Williams , Textbook on Criminology; 2004, Oxford Press, Oxford

**References:**

1. Frank A. Hagan, *Introduction to Criminology: Theories, Methods and Criminal Behavior*; 1978, Sage Publications Ltd., London
2. Larry Seigel, *Criminology*, 2008, Thomson Wadsworth, Canada
3. Sue Titus Reid, *Crime and Criminology*; 2008; Oxford University Press, Oxford
4. Mark Tunic, *Punishment: Theory and Practice*; 1992 University of California Press, Berkeley
5. Robert Elias, *Victims Still: Political Manipulation of Crime Victim*, 1993, Sage Publications Inc.
6. R. I. Mawby & S. Walkate, *Critical Victimology*; 1995, Sage Publications Ltd., London

**Program:BA.LLB**  
**Semester: X**  
**Subject: International Law**  
**Code: 24F.552**

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L	PSDA	C
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**Course Learning Objective:**

The International Law Program introduces students to the principal treaties and case law within international law and calls upon them to consider the context at hand in factual situations.

In order to be able to apply their knowledge to contemporary problems, students are given insight as to the interaction between international, regional, and national jurisdictions, the impact of non-legal systems such as politics and economics, and the consequences of fragmentation of international law into specialized subfields. Further students will be taught Conflict of Laws, also sometimes called Private International Law, is concerned with what happens in cases where not all of the facts are tied to one jurisdiction

**Course Outcome:**

On successful completion of the course students will be able to:

Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the international rights frame work, its origins and justifying theories;

Demonstrate capacity to assess how specific human rights may be asserted, enforced or violated;

Critically evaluate the relationship between international and domestic law



**Course Content:**

<b>Topics</b>	<b>Hours</b>
<b>Unit I: Introduction</b>	
a. Nature and Development of International Law b. Subject of International Law i. Concept of Subject of Law And of Legal Personality ii. States : Condition of Statehood, Territory And Underlying Principles, Sovereignty iii. International Organisation: Concept, Right and Duties under International Law iv. Status of Individual v. Other Non State Actors c. Relationship Between International Law and Municipal Law (UK, USA, India, China & Russia) d. Codification of International Law	10
<b>Unit II: Sources of International Law</b>	
a. Treaties b. Custom c. General Principles d. Jurist Works e. General Assembly Resolutions, Security Council Resolutions f. Other Sources	15
<b>Unit III: Recognition, Extradition and the Law of the Sea</b>	
a. Recognition L PSDA C 4 2 5 i. Theories of Recognition ii. Defacto, Dejure Recognition	15

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iii. Implied Recognition</li> <li>iv. Withdrawal of Recognition</li> <li>v. Retroactive Effects of Recognition</li> <li>b. Extradition and Asylum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. State Jurisdiction</li> <li>ii. Customary Law Basis</li> <li>iii. Treaty Law</li> <li>iv. The Nature of Obligation</li> </ul> </li> <li>c. Law of The Sea <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Territorial Sea</li> <li>ii. Contiguous Zone</li> <li>iii. Exclusive Economic Zone</li> <li>iv. Continental Shelf</li> <li>v. High Sea</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>Unit IV: Contemporary International Issues</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Prohibition of the Use of Force</li> <li>ii. Exceptions to the Prohibition: Individual and Collective Self Defence, Authorized or Recognised Military Actions</li> <li>iii. Responsibility to Protect</li> </ul>	10

### **PSDA (Professional Skill Development Activities) 3 Hrs/Week**

- Research Paper
- Moot Court
- Symposium on Contemporary Issues
- Analysis of International Treaties/Convention
- Discussion Forums

#### Text Books

1. Oppenheim, International Law, Biblio Bazaar, LIC, 2010
2. James Crawford Brownlie, Principles of International Law, Oxford University Press, 2013

#### References:

1. Starke, Introduction to International Law , Oxford University Press, 2013
2. Shaw, International Law, Cambridge University Press, 2008 (6th Edn)
3. A. Boyle & C. Chinkin, The Making of International Law, Foundations of Public International Law, Oxford University Press, 2007
4. R. P. Dhokalia, The Codification of Public International Law, United Kingdom: Manchester University Press, 1970
5. Mark Villiger, “The Factual Framework: Codification in Past and Present”, in Customary International Law and Treaties, Mark Villger, pp.63-113, The Netherlands: Martinus Nijhoff, 1985
6. S.K. Kapoor, International Law, Human Rights, Central Law Agency, 2009
7. Brownlie, International Law and the Use of Force by States, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1991

**Program: B.A LL. B**  
**Semester: X**  
**Course: Law of Arbitration & Alternative Dispute Resolution**  
**(Clinical Paper 3)**  
**Course Code: 24F.553**

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L	PSDA	C
4	2	5

**Course Learning Objective:**

Alternative Dispute Resolution has become the primary means by which cases are resolved now days, especially commercial, business disputes. It has emerged as the preferred method for resolving civil cases, with litigation as a last resort. Alternative Dispute Resolution provides an overview of the statutory, procedural, and case law underlining these processes and their interplay with litigation. A significant theme is the evolving role of professional ethics for attorneys operating in non-adversarial settings. Clients and courts increasingly express a preference for attorneys who are skilled not only in litigation but in problem-solving, which costs the clients less in terms of time, money and relationship. The law of ADR also provides an introduction to negotiation and mediation theory.

**Course Outcome:**

At the end of the course, a student will be able to understand Students to adopt a comparative approach, drawing on the experiences of many societies and jurisdictions – in a large number of which, entrenched approaches to dispute handing are now under radical re-examination;

Balancing theoretical and practical concerns, the principal areas of discourse and practice that the student will come to understand are the processes of negotiation and mediation.

The student will understand these processes in their own right and also in the context of the emergence of new types of dispute resolution professional, who offer mediation and other services as alternatives to the lawyer's often preferred practice of late settlement through litigation

**Course Content:**

Topics	Hours
<p><b>Unit I: Basics of Arbitration .Back ground to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act,1956 .Scheme of the Act .Recent developments including amendments</b></p> <p>Dispute settlement mechanisms History and growth of international commercial arbitration  Forms of arbitration- their advantages and disadvantages International Commercial Arbitration  defined The meaning of international The meaning of commercial .Meaning and Concept of  International Commercial ArbitrationArbitration in equity and amiable compositeur  Distinguishing International arbitration from arbitration</p>	10
<p><b>Unit II: Conduct of Arbitral Proceedings &amp; The Role of National Courts During the Proceedings</b></p> <p>1. Preliminary Steps .Written submission  .Evidence gathering ,Hearings &amp; proceedings after the hearing .How an arbitral tribunal reaches its decision- Deliberation, Majority Voting, TheBargaining Process, Tribunal Psychology, Separate, Concurring and Dissenting opinion  2. At the beginning of the arbitration During the arbitral proceedings At the end of the arbitration</p>	15

3. Categories of Awards Validity of Awards .The effect of Awards- Res Judicata .Clarification and review of the Award .Recourse against Arbitral Awards	
<b>Unit III: Concept of ADR &amp; Negotiation and Mediation</b>	
a. Meaning, Nature and Genesis of Alternative Dispute Resolution Forms of ADR Mechanism Legal Framework: Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 Legal Aid. b. Negotiation , Theories, Development and its types c. Qualities of Negotiator and Process for Negotiation d. International Negotiation e. Mediation f. Good Offices	15
<b>Unit IV: International Perspective</b>	
a. International Commercial Arbitration b. New-York and Geneva Convention c. UNCITRAL Model Law, Treaties etc. d. Enforcement of Foreign Award and Jurisdictional Issues	10

**PSDA (Professional Skill Development Activities) 3 Hrs/Week**

- Mock Arbitration/Mediation/Negotiation Session
- Visit to Court/Mediation Centre/
- Community Services

## **Text Books:**

### Text Books:

1. J. G. Merrills, International Dispute Settlement. U.K : Cambridge University Press, 2005(Fifth Edn)
2. Avtar Singh, Law of Arbitration and Conciliation, Eastern Book Company, 2013(10th Edn)

### References:

1. Robert J. Niemic, Donna Stienstra and Randall E. Ravitz, Guide to Judicial Management of Cases in ADR, Federal Judicial Centre, 2001
2. J. Auerbach, Justice Without Law? Oxford University Press, 1983
3. Abraham P. Ordover and Andrea Doneff, Alternatives to Litigation : Mediation, Arbitration, and the Art of Dispute Resolution, Notre Dame: National Institute for Trial Advocacy, 2002

**Program: B.A LL.B**

**Semester: X**

**Subject: Legal Aid/Moot Court Practice (Clinical Paper 4)**

**Code: 24F.554**

L	PSDA	C
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**Course Learning Objective:**

Participation in Moot Court subject will enable students to develop skills in preparing written submissions and in oral advocacy at an advanced level in the various subjects of law and before the different types and levels of courts. Central to the learning in this subject is the preparation and participation in national mooting competitions.

**Course Outcome:**

On successful completion of this course students will have:

Developed a knowledge and understanding of the basic principles and policies that comprise the area of law that is the subject matter of the moot competition.

Developed advanced problem solving skills in order to analyze complex fact scenarios in order to identify the relevant legal issues.

Developed the ability to locate, analyze, evaluate, and synthesize materials so as to be able to undertake advanced legal research.

Developed the skills of written advocacy

Developed the skills of oral advocacy.

Developed the ability to critically analyze legislation and case law.

Developed good inter-personal and communication skills so as to be able to effectively participate in group projects.

Developed an understanding of the ethical issues and responsibilities that arise in the practice of law.

**Course Content:**

Topics	Hours
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<b>Unit I Moot Court</b>	
<p>Every student is required to participate in at least three moot courts in the VI Semester with 10 marks for each. The moot court work will be on an assigned problem and it will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submissions and 5 marks for oral advocacy. Marks will be given on the basis of written submission and oral advocacy.</p> <p>Written submissions shall include brief summary of facts, issues involved, provisions of laws and arguments, citation, prayer, etc. Marks for oral advocacy may be awarded for communication skills, presentations, language, provisions of law; authorities quoted, court manners, etc. Written Memorials submitted by the students shall be kept by the College for Further Verification. The performance of student in the moot court shall be evaluated by a committee consisting of (i) Principal of the College (ii) an Advocate with 10 years experience at the Bar; and (iii) the teacher concerned.</p>	10
<b>Unit II: Observance of Trial in two cases, one Civil and one Criminal</b>	
<p>Students are required to attend courts to observe at least one civil and one criminal case. They shall maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court assignment. The Court Observation Record submitted by the students should be evaluated by a committee consisting of (i) Principal of the College/the concerned teacher (ii) External Examiner appointed by the University and (iii) an Advocate with 10 years experience at the Bar. Court attendance shall be compulsory and details shall be recorded in a Page 65 of 70 Record Book kept therefor. This may be carried under the supervision of a teacher of the college. This scheme will carry 30 marks.(C)</p>	15
<b>Unit III Interviewing Techniques and Pre-Trial Preparations and Internship/Court Visit Diary</b>	15

<p>Each student should observe two 'interview sessions' of clients either in the Lawyer's Office or in the Legal Aid Office and record the proceedings in a diary, which will carry 15 marks. Each student has to further observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit / petition. This shall be recorded in the diary which will carry 15 marks. The diary shall clearly indicate the dates on which the above observations are made and they shall be authenticated by the advocate concerned. Evaluation of the above diary shall be made by the committee consisting of (i) Principal of the College/the concerned teacher (ii) University Representative appointed by the Controller of Examinations in consultation with the Chairman, Board of Studies in Law, O.U.; and (iii) an Advocate with 10 years experience at the Bar and average be taken.</p>	
<p><b>Unit IV: Viva-voce</b></p>	
<p>There shall be viva-voce examination on all the above three components. The Viva-voce Board consisting of (i) Principal of the College/the concerned teacher (ii) University Representative appointed by the Controller of Examinations in consultation with the Chairman, BOS in Law; and (iii)an advocate with 10 years experience at the Bar shall evaluate the student in the Viva. The proceedings of the viva-voce shall be recorded.</p>	10