

THIRD YEAR OF THREE YEAR LAW COURSE: SEMESTER – VI

Sr. No.	Paper No.	Subject (Semester-VI)	Total Marks	
26	I	Law of Crimes-II (Criminal Procedure Code)	80+20	100
27	II	Intellectual Property Laws	80+20	100
28	III	Labour Law-II (Social Security Laws)	80+20	100
29	IV	Principles of Taxation Laws	80+20	100
30	V	Drafting, Pleading & Conveyance	45+45+10	100

Note: For Third Year Course-

Individual pass of heading each paper 50 marks and aggregate 50% for all 5 papers.

Law of Crimes-II (Criminal Procedure Code) (Semester-VI)

Paper – I

Objectives of the Study:

The criminal process involves increasing expenditure of government resources. At the same time it confronts a crisis of intrusion into individual rights in order to protect the common weal. Obviously, criminal procedure has to be just, fair and reasonable to the accused as well as to the victims. Undoubtedly the process is to be carried out in an objective manner. Criminal procedure, thus, makes a balance of conflicting interests. This imposes a duty upon those connected with the working of the criminal process to abide by the law and to exercise discretion conferred on them in the best manner. Code of Criminal Procedure, originally enacted years ago, had undergone many trials and experiments, to enormous to be placed within a class room discussion. However, the students should obtain a fair idea how the code works as the main spring of the criminal justice delivery system and should be exposed to the significant riddles of the procedure.

Teaching Learning Methods:

Lectures including class room discussion, inviting experts like judges, senior Advocates for interacting sessions, guest lectures are good teaching learning methods.

Evaluation Method

- A) Theory Examination 80 Marks
- B) Internal Assessment 20 Marks (Presentation of Paper/Seminar/Internal Exam
for 10 marks & viva for 10 marks)

SYLLABUS:

Unit-I: **Introductory**

- 1.1 Salient features of the Code
- 1.2 Important Definitions
- 1.3 Functionaries under the Code
 - 1.3.1 The police, the prosecutors, the criminal courts, the defence counsel, Prison authorities and their powers and functions
- 1.4 Classification of offences- Cognizable and Non-cognizable, Bailable and Non-Bailable, Compoundable and Non-Compoundable.
- 1.5 The importance of Fair trial

Unit-II: **Pre-Trial Process-I**

- 2.1 First Information Report (Ss. 154-176)
- 2.2 Arrest of persons and Rights of arrested person (Ss. 41 to 60)
- 2.3 Search and seizure (Ss. 91-105)
- 2.4 Appearance of accused (Ss. 61-90)
- 2.5 Magisterial powers to take cognizance
- 2.6 Investigation by the police (Ss. 154-176)

Unit-III: **Trial Process**

- 3.1 The concept of Fair Trial, Speedy Trial
- 3.2 Proceedings before magistrate, Complaint to magistrates and Commencement of proceeding
- 3.3 Provisions relating to Bail and Bond, Anticipatory Bail (Ss. 436-450)
- 3.4 Charges in Criminal Trial (Ss. 211-224)

Unit-IV: **Types of Trial**

- 4.1 Common Features:
 - 4.1.1 Power of courts to summon
 - 4.1.2 Power of courts to order payment of complaint & witness
 - 4.1.3 Commissions for the examination of witness
 - 4.1.4 Arguments, oral and written
- 4.2 Trial of warrant cases
 - 4.2.1 Trial before Court of Session (Ss. 225-237)
 - 4.2.2 Trial of warrant cases by Magistrates (Ss. 238-250)
- 4.3 Trial of summons cases by Magistrates (Ss. 251-259)
- 4.4 Summary Trials (Ss. 260-265)
- 4.5 Inquiries and Trials (Ss. 266-339)

Unit-V: Judgment (353-365)

- 5.1 Judgment- Meaning and Nature
- 5.2 Form and content of Judgment (Ss. 354)
- 5.3 Post conviction orders (360, 361, and 31)
- 5.4 Compensation and Costs (Ss. 353,362,363)
- 5.5 Pecuniary and preventive orders
- 5.6 Modes of providing Judgment (Ss. 353,362,363)

Unit-VI: Appeals (372-394) Reference and Revision (395-405)

- 6.1 Right of Appeal, Appeal against Acquittal, conviction (372- 394)
- 6.2 References to High Court, Conditions of Reference Procedure.
- 6.3 Revisional Jurisdiction (Ss. 397-401) Revisional Conditions & Powers of Revisional Courts.

Unit-VII: Execution, suspension, Remission & Commutation of Sentences (413-435)

- 7.1 Concept of various punishment, death punishment, sentence of imprisonment, payment of fine.

- 7.2 Execution of Death Sentence (415-416)
- 7.3 Court suspend execution of sentence of imprisonment (424)
- 7.4 Suspension of Sentence (see 432)
- 7.5 Remission of Sentence
- 7.6 Post phonement and communication of Sentence (Ss.415, 416,433-A)
- 7.7 Probation of offenders Act, 1958-Release on probation

Unit-VIII: Reforms and Preventive Measures of Criminal Procedure

- 8.1 Preventive action of the Police
- 8.2 Dispersal of Unlawful Assemblies
- 8.3 Provision relating to public nuisance
- 8.4 Recommendations of Law commission of India
- 8.5 Plea Bargaining
- 8.6 Compensatory criminal Jurisprudence

References:

1. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal: *Criminal Procedure Code*, Universal Publications.
2. Kelkar, R V: *Lectures of Criminal Procedure*, Eastern Book Company.
3. Tondon: *The Code of Criminal Prodedure*, Allahabad Law Agency.
4. Takwani, C K: *Criminal Procedure Code*, Butterworths Wadhawa Company, Nagpur.

Intellectual Property Law (Semester-VI)

Paper – II

Objectives of the Course:

Intellectual Property being an upcoming issue on the globe in the 21st Century because the recent expansion of Network connectivity to the Internet known as ubiquitous allow people to enjoy a number of contents and software stored in the digital forms which are foragide to unauthorised electronic duplication or copy right and patent infringement.

There is much public debaete as to the effectiveness ot the IPR and IP Laws on the Industrial and economic development of the nation. India after joining WTO, started amending the domestic intellectual property laws to satisfy the TRIPS obligation, Indian and Political scenerious are blassed with anxiety as to how the expanded IP laws are going to effect the Indian Society.

In this connection, IPRs have opened new vistas in the life of man sitting in any corner of the globe. Intellectual Peoperty Rights, as noted are of many kinds viz, patents, copy rights, Trade Marks, Designs, Information Technology, Emegergence of E-Commerce and E-Banking and Traditional knowledge and so on.

Objectives of the Study:

- To import knowledge of the basic principles underbying the various provisions of the IPR and IPR laws to the students.

- To develop an understanding the various concepts in a comprehensible manner so that the student should have no difficulty to know the real picture of IPR.

Teaching Learning Method:-

The teaching methodology suggested for his paper should be a class room teaching i.e. lecture method. The teacher is also advised to take group discussions, seminars, assignments for development of knowledge skills.

Evaluation Methods :

- A) Theory Examination 80 Marks
- B) Internal Assessment 20 Marks (Presentation of Paper/Seminar/Internal Exam for 10 marks & viva for 10 marks)

SYLLABUS

Unit-I: Introduction

- 1.1 Meaning, Nature and basic concepts of Intellectual Property Rights
- 1.2 Reasons for Growth and Scope of Intellectual Property Rights.
- 1.3 International concern for Intellectual Property Rights.
 - (WIPO) World Intellectual Property Organisation
 - (WTO) Agreement of World Trade Organisation
 - (TRIPS) Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights.
 - (TRIMS) Trade Related Investments Measure.
 - (UNESCO) United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
- 1.4 The Competing Rationales for Protection of Intellectual Property Rights i.e. Copy Right, Trade Marks, Patents and Designs.
- 1.5 Intellectual Property Rights Regime in India

Unit-II: Select Aspects of the Law of Copy Right

- 2.1 Historical Development of Copy Right.
- 2.2 Meaning and Concept of copyright

- 2.3 Copyright in literary, dramatic and musical work
- 2.4 Copyright in musical and dramatic work and cinematography films
- 2.5 Ownership of copyright
- 2.6 Assignment of copyright
- 2.7 Copy Right and Related Rights
- 2.8 Infringement of copyright by films of literary and dramatic works
- 2.9 Video piracy
- 2.10 Aspects of copyright justice

Unit-III: Intellectual Property in Trade Marks

- 3.1 Concept and Growth of Trade Marks
- 3.2 Registration and Effect of Registration
- 3.3 Authorities under Trade Mark
- 3.4 Infringement and Passing off Action in Trade Mark
- 3.5 Rights of Trade Mark holder
- 3.6 Legal Remedies against Infringement and Passing off Trade Mark

Unit-IV: The Law of Intellectual Property – Patents

- 4.1 Conception of patent
- 4.2 Historical overview of the patents law in India
- 4.3 Patentable inventions with special reference to biotechnology products entailing creation of new forms of life
- 4.4 Process of obtaining a patent: application, examination, opposition and sealing of patents; general introduction
 - 4.4.1 The problem of limited locus stands to oppose, especially in relation to inventions having potential of ecological and mass disasters.
 - 4.4.2 Wrongfully obtaining the invention

- 4.4.3 Prior publication or anticipation
- 4.4.4 Obviousness and the lack of inventive step
- 4.4.5 Insufficient description
- 4.5 Rights and obligations of a patentee
 - 4.5.1 Patents as chose in action
 - 4.5.2 Duration of patent: law and policy consideration
 - 4.5.3 Use and exercise right
 - 4.5.4 Right to secrecy
 - 4.5.5 The notion of abuse of patent rights
- 4.6 Special categories
 - 4.6.1 Employee invention: law and policy consideration
 - 4.6.2 Combination and selection patents
 - 4.6.3 International patents, transfer of technology, know how and problems of self reliant development
 - 4.6.4 Biotechnology Patents
 - 4.6.5 Patents in nuclear power- new varieties of plant breeds and medicinal plants
 - 4.6.6 Compulsory license
- 4.7 Infringement
 - 4.7.1 Criteria of infringement
 - 4.7.2 Onus of proof
 - 4.7.3 Modes of infringement: the doctrine of colorable Variation
 - 4.7.4 Defense in suits of infringement

Unit-V: Intellectual Property Designs

- 5.1 Development of Designs Law, Design agreement

- 5.2 Lay out Designs, Industrial Design
- 5.3 Registration and Cancellation of Designs.
- 5.4 Procedure for Registration of Designs.
- 5.5 Rights of Design Holder.
- 5.6 Legal Remedies for infringement of Designer.

Unit-VI: The Biological Diversity Act, 2002

- 6.1 Meaning of Biological Diversity.
- 6.2 Relation between IPR and Biological Diversity
- 6.3 Salient features of the Act.
- 6.4 Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)
- 6.5 TRIPS Agreement and Convention of Biological Diversity.

Unit-VII: The Information Technology Act, 2000

- 7.1 Meaning, Object and Scope of the Act.
- 7.2 Salient features of the Act.
- 7.3 Global consciousness to Cyber World – UNCITRAL
- 7.4 Cyber Terrorism, Cyber Related Crimes
- 7.5 Internet Copy
- 7.6 Remedies

Unit-VIII: Traditional Knowledge and its Protection

- 8.1 Meaning and Importance of Traditional Knowledge
- 8.2 Intellectual Property Protection
- 8.3 Need for protection of Traditional Knowledge
- 8.4 Global and Indian Initiative
- 8.5 Need for Sui Generis Legal Protection and Limitations of Intellectual Property System.
- 8.6 Intellectual Property Remedies under Criminal Law.

References:-

- 1) Rodney D Ryder, *Intellectual Property and the Internet*, LexizNexis Batterworths, New Delhi
- 2) Mishra J.P., *An Introduction to Intellectual Property Rights*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
- 3) Bhandari M.K., *Law Relating to Intellectual Property Rights*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad
- 4) Myneni SR, *Law of Intellectual Property*, Asia Law House, Hyderabad.

Labour Law-II (Social Security Laws) (Semester-VI)

Paper – III

Objectives of the Study:

Every society today faces a situation which has never been known before. The unprecedented rise in population growth and unbalanced development of industries has created certain implications. Insecurities of live have increased to a large extent. Hence to protect the individual and society from the uncertainties of future, social security has been adopted as an indispensable national programme. The idea behind the concept of social security is that the state shall be responsible for protecting its citizens against certain contingencies of life. Social security covers both social assistance and social insurance. During contingencies state will provide as per the enactments i.e. Medical care in times of illness, Maternity, Facilities, pension during inability.

The ILO adopted convention on maternity benefits; work means compensation, sickness insurance, minimum wages, income security and medical care. These conventions have been ratified by India. Hence there are number of social security enactments passed by the legislature for the protection of rights of Industrial workers.

The concept of social and economic justice is a living concept of revolutionary import; it gives sustenance to the rule of law and meaning and significance to the idea of welfare state. The concept of social justice has become an integral part of industrial law. In India a number of social security legislations have been enacted from of social security legislations have been enacted from time to time. The earliest legislature is the workman compensation Act which ensures payment of compensation in case of personal injury caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of employment, Maternity benefit Act, provident, Employees State Insurance some of the social security legislation.

By studying this subject the student can understand the problems of labour and social welfare in different angles. The object of different social security law clearly provided that how it will be helpful to the workers.

Teaching Learning Methods:

The lecture is a method of exposition. In this method the student can be motivated for learning. Visiting the Industrial tours, the student can understand the facilities, protection available to the workers.

Evaluation Method:

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|------------------------|--|
| A) Theory Examination | 80 Marks |
| B) Internal Assessment | 20 Marks (Presentation of Paper/Seminar/Internal Exam
for 10 marks & viva for 10 marks) |

SYLLABUS:

Unit-I: Industrial Jurisprudence

- 1.6 Labour Welfare
- 1.7 Need of Social Security
- 1.8 Origin and Growth of Social Security
- 1.9 Labour problems in India
- 1.10 Principles of Social security Legislations (social justice, social equity, social security)

Unit-II: Workmen compensation Act 1923

- 2.1 Nature, scope and objectives of the Act
- 2.2 Meaning of Disablement, Partial Disablement, Total Disablement

- 2.3 Employer is liable to pay compensation, not liable to pay compensation
- 2.4 Remedies available go workman in respect of Injury
- 2.5 Theory of notional extension

Unit-III: Factories Act, 1948

- 3.1 Definitions and Terms- Manufacturing process, occupier, factory and worker etc.
- 3.2 Provisions relating to Health
- 3.3 Provisions relating to safety
- 3.4 Provisions relating to welfare
- 3.5 Special provisions for female workers
- 3.6 Worker liable to punishment

Unit-IV: Employees State Insurance Act, 1948

- 4.1 Application and Scope of the Act
- 4.2 Definitions- Dependents, Employment injury, contribution
- 4.3 Standing committee and Medical benefit council
- 4.4 Employees State Insurance Funds.
- 4.5 Benefits available under employees Insurance Scheme
- 4.6 Adjudication and settlement of disputes

Unit-V: Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952

- 5.1 Object and Scope of Act
- 5.2 Various Definitions in the Act
- 5.3 Kinds of provident Funds
- 5.4 Employees pension scheme
- 5.5 Administration of provident fund scheme
- 5.6 Employees provident funds Appellate Tribunal

Unit-VI: Maternity Benefit Act, 1961

- 6.1 Application of the Act

- 6.2 Women prohibited employment during certain period
- 6.3 Right to payment of Maternity Benefits
- 6.4 Dismissal during absence of pregnancy
- 6.5 Powers and duties of inspectors
- 6.6 Claims

Unit –VII: Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986

- 7.1 Objectives of the Act
- 7.2 Prohibition of Employment in hazardous occupation
- 7.3 Regulation of conditions of work of children
- 7.4 Critical aspect of prohibition and Regulation
- 7.5 Child Labour advisor committee
- 7.6 Procedure related to offences

Unit-VIII: The Unorganized workers and social security Act, 2008

- 8.1 Meaning of unorganized sector
- 8.2 Identification of unorganized problems
- 8.3 Framing of the Scheme
- 8.4 Central Government Scheme for workers
- 8.5 National Social Security Board
- 8.6 Record Keeping and for Registration, Social Security Benefits

References:

1. John, Bowers & Simon Honeyball: *Text book on Labour Law* (1996), Blackstone, London.
2. Srivastave, K. D., *Commentaries on Payment of Wages Act 1936* (1998), Eastern, Lucknow.
3. Srivastave, K. D., *Commentaries on Minimum Wages Act 1948* (1995), Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
4. Srivastave, K. D., *Disciplinary Action against Industrial Employees and its Remedies* (1990), Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.

5. Srivastave, K. D., *Commentaries on Factory Act 1948* (2000), Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
6. Giri, V. V., *Labour Problems in Indian Industry Chs. 1 and 15*, (1972) Indian Law Institute, Labour law and Labour Relation (1987) (1982) *Cochin University Law Review*, vol. 6pp. 153-210, *Reports of the National Commission on Labour*. Ch. 14-17, 22,23 and 24.
7. Rao, S. B., *Law and Practice on Minimum Wages* (1999), Law Publishing House, Allahabad.
8. Seth, D. D. *Commentaries on Industrial Disputes Act 1947* (1998), Law Publishing House, Allahabad.
9. Sexena, R. C., *Labour Problems and Social Welfare Chapter 1, 5 and 6* (1974)
10. Goswami, V G, *Labour and Industrial Laws*, Central Law Agency, Allhabad.

Principles of Taxation Law (Sem.-VI)

Paper – IV

Objectives of the Study:

Power to tax has been described as the power to destroy. This idea is being floated often whenever the State introduces a new tax. Is this true? It is not necessary that in order to raise revenue and place the economy on solid foundation, the taxing power should be conferred on the state? The power to tax shall not go unregulated.

In the context of a federal structure the distribution of the taxing powers assumes added significance. It is the fundamental duty of the citizen of this country to pay taxes to the Government. Apart from this, an analysis of the different tax laws enacted in the exercise of these powers with their safeguards and remedies. The legislative enacted different tax laws viz. Income tax Act, central sales tax Act, wealth tax Act, service tax and value added tax recently.

The main objectives of the course is provide knowledge of frame work of taxation system in India

To impart knowledge of the basic principles of underlying the substantive provisions of income tax, wealth tax service tax and value added tax to the student .

To equip students with application of principles and provisions of above tax laws in computation of income and taxation of a person excluding companies under various heads of income and their assessment procedure.

Teaching Learning Methods:

Lecture method, group discussion method is appropriate one. Conduction internal examinations, taking the students for visit of Income Tax offices, tribunals added advantage for learning the subject.

Evaluation Method:

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|------------------------|---|
| A) Theory Examination | 80 Marks |
| B) Internal Assessment | 20 Marks (Presentation of Paper/Seminar/Internal Exam for 10 marks & viva for 10 marks) |

SYLLABUS:

Part-A: **The Income Tax Act**

Unit-I: General Perspective

- 1.11 History of Tax Laws in India
- 1.12 Fundamental principles relating to tax laws
- 1.13 Constitutional Provisions relating to tax
- 1.14 Scope of Taxing powers of parliament, state legislative and local bodies
- 1.15 Governmental financial policy, tax structure and their role in the National Economy

Unit-II: The Income Tax Act- Concepts

- 2.1 Concept of Tax: Nature and characteristics of taxes Distinction between Tax and Fee, Tax and Cess, Direct and Indirect Tax, Tax evasion and Tax avoidance, Tax assessment
- 2.2 Basic Concept: Tax Definitions, concept of Income, Assesses, person previous year, Assessment year, Residential Status, Income, Total income, Income not included in total income Deemed income, clubbing income
- 2.3 Basis of charge and Scope of total income
- 2.4 Incomes which do not form part of total Income
- 2.5 Distinction between capital and Revenue Receipts and Expenditure.

Unit-III: The Income Tax Act- Computation of Total Income Under Various Heads.

- 3.1 Salaries (Ss. 15,16,17)
- 3.2 Income from house property
- 3.3 Profit and gains of business or profession
- 3.4 Capital gains
- 3.5 Income from other sources

Unit-IV: Income Tax Act- Permissible Deductions/Exemptions

- 4.1 Deductions in respect of payment

4.2 Deductions in respect of incomes

4.3 Deduction of Tax at sources

Unit-V: Assessment

5.1 Assessment of Individual

5.2 Assessment of Hindu Undivided families

5.3 Assessment of firms and Associations

5.4 Assessment of cooperative societies

5.5 Assessment of Charitable Trust and Religious Trust

5.6 Assessment of Company

Unit-VI: Income Tax-Authorities and Procedure for Assessment

6.1 Classes of IT authorities

6.2 Jurisdiction of IT authorities

6.3 Powers and functions of IT authorities

6.4 Procedure for Filing of Returns, E-filing

6.5 Income Tax Tribunal

Part -B: Central Sales Tax Act and Service Tax Act

Unit –VII: Sales Tax

7.1 Central Sales Tax and State Sales Tax

7.1.1 Sales or purchase of goods

7.1.2 Meaning of sale, sale in the course of inter-state trade and commerce, sale to take place outside a state

7.1.3 Sale in the course of export or import

7.1.4 Charge of Tax

7.1.5 Exemption and rebate

7.1.6 Sales tax authorities

7.1.7 Offences and penalties

- 7.2 Service Tax
 - 7.2.1 Taxable service
 - 7.2.2 Meaning and importance of service tax
 - 7.2.3 Constitutional perspective
 - 7.2.4 Salient provisions of the service tax law
 - 7.2.5 Valuation of taxable service
 - 7.2.6 Offence and penalties

Part C: Maharashtra Value Added Tax Act

Unit-VIII: Maharashtra Value Added Tax

- 8.1 Nature, scope and concept of value added tax
- 8.2 Registration criterions under M VAT
- 8.3 Various Authorities under M VAT, Powers and functions
- 8.4 Filing Returns, interest and penalty under M VAT
- 8.5 Assessment Provisions, offences and penalties under M VAT
- 8.6 Appeals and Revision under M VAT

References:

1. Ramesh, Sharma, *Supreme Court of Direct Taxex (1998)*, Bharath Law House, New Delhi.
2. Sampath, Iyengar, *Law of Income Tax (1998)*, Bharath Law House, New Delhi.
3. Diwan, B K & Sanjay Mehtani, *Formation, Taxation and Assessment Charitable and Religious Trusts (1999)*, Bharath Law House, New Delhi.
4. K. Parameshwaran, *Power of Taxation Under the Constitution (1987)*, Eastern Book Company, Luknow.

5. V. Ramachandran & T. A. Ramakrishnan (eds.) A. N. Ayar's, *Income Tax Laws (2000)*, CompanyLaw Institute of india Pvt. Ltd. Chennai.
6. S. Bhattacharya & H R Garg, *Handbook of Direct Taxes (1990)*, Eastern Law House, Calcutta.
7. Gularickar, C A, *Law and Practice of Wealth Tax and Valuation (1998)*, Gularikar, Bombay.
8. Pattel, R F, *Sales and Excise Taxation in India (1970)*, Orient Longman, Delhi.
9. Singh, S D, *Principles of Law Sales Tax (1973)*, Eastern, Lucknow.
10. Singhanian, V K, *Students Guide to Income Tax*, Taxman Publishing Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
11. Girish, Ahuja and Ravi Gupta, *Systematic Approach to Income Tax and Sales Tax*, Bharat Law House, New Delhi.

Service Tax and Value Added Tax:

12. Datey, V S , *Indirect Taxes*, Law and Practice, Taxman Publication, New Delhi.
13. V. Balachandran, *Indirect Taxes*, Sultan Chand & Sons., New Delhi.
14. Mittal, J K, *Service Tax*, Bharath Law House, New Delhi.
15. Balaram, Sangal & Jagadish, Rai Goel, *All India VAT manual (4vols) Commercial Law Publications (India) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.*

Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance (Semester-VI)

Paper-V

Unit-I: Drafting and Pleading:

The General principles of Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing and their relevant substantive rules shall be taught.

Unit-II: Writing exercises on Drafting and Pleading (Civil & Criminal)

- 2.1 Pleint
- 2.2 Written Statement
- 2.3 Affidavit
- 2.4 Caveat / Injunction Application / Preliminary issue application /
Court Commission / Amendment Application
- 2.5 Execution Petition
- 2.6 Appeal / Revision (Civil)
- 2.7 Petition under Article 226 / Article 32 of Constitution of India
- 2.8 Application u/s Motor Vehicle Act- M.A.C.P.
- 2.9 Divorce Petition – H.M.P.
- 2.10 Pursis / Adjournment Exemption / Application

- 2.11 PIL Petition
- 2.12 Complaint
- 2.13 Bail Application – Regular Bail u/s 439/Anticipatory Bail application u/s 438.
- 2.14 Appeal / Revision (Criminal)
- 2.15 Criminal Miscellaneous Petition-Maintenance Application u/s 125 of Cr. P.C.

Unit-III: Writing Exercises on Conveyancing [Deeds / Parts of Deed]

- 3.1 Sale Deed
- 3.2 Mortgage deed
- 3.3 Lease deed
- 3.4 Gift deed
- 3.5 Power of Attorney
- 3.6 Promissory Note
- 3.7 Will & Codicil
- 3.8 Trust deed
- 3.9 Agreement to Sell deed
- 3.10 Partnership deed
- 3.11 Guarantee Bond
- 3.12 Leave & License deed
- 3.13 Adoption deed
- 3.14 Partition Deed
- 3.15 Deed of declaration

Drafting Pleading & Conveyancing consist of three parts:

Part-I: Written Examination 60 marks

There is University Examination for 60 marks. The syllabus for written examination is Unit-I, Unit-II and Unit-III

Part-II: Preparation of Record / Journal 30 marks

Drafting and Pleading include 15 Exercises. Each exercise carries 1 mark.

The Conveyancing includes 15 exercises. Each exercise carries 1 mark.

The Internal marks for 30 will be evaluated by the practical training Teacher of the concerned college as per written exercises submitted by the student.

Part-III: Viva Voce Exam 10 marks

The Viva Voce exam is 10 marks will be assessed by the concerned college Principal or his nominee and one external examiner appointed by the University. The examiner has to see overall performance of exercises written by the student.

Reference:

1. Banerjee B. N.: *Criminal Pleading*.
2. Batukal: *Law of Evidence*.
3. Bindra N. S.: *Conveyancing Draftsman Interpretation Deed*
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5. D'souza: *Conveyancing*; Eastern Law House Agency
6. G. M. Kothari: *Drafting, Conveyancing and Pleading*.
7. Gupte and Dighe: *Civil Manual*.
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10. Mogha P. C.: *Indian Conveyancing*; Eastern Law House - Calcutta
11. Mogha's: *Law of Pleading*; Eastern Law House – (1992) Calcutta
12. Shiva Gopal: *Conveyancing Precedent and Forms*.
13. Stone and Iyer: *Pleading*.
14. Taxman's: *The Code of Civil Procedure*, 1908.
15. Taxman's: *The Code of Criminal Procedure*, 1973.
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19. Mukherjee: *Law of Civil Appeals, Revisions References and law of Criminal appeals*, Revisions.

20. Banerjee and Awasthi: *Guide to Drafting*.
21. Retawade: *Drafting Pleading and Conveyancing*, - (HLH) Pune
