

CURRICULUM AND SYLLABI

(7th Semester)

B.B.A.LL. B
(Integrated Law degree course)

SCHOOL OF LAW



RAFFLES
UNIVERSITY

Japanese Zone, National Highway 48 Neemrana, Rajasthan 301020

www.rafflesuniversity.edu.in

HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND PRACTICE

Prelude to the Course:

The objective of this subject is to lay the foundation of Human Rights law and acquaint the students with basic documents of human rights. The course caters to provide with all the basic connotations needed for the development of human rights jurisprudence in India.

Learning Objectives:

The course aims to:

- Provide an overview of the historical development of human rights.
- Explore the various documents on human rights.
- Enumerate the Indian perspectives on human rights.
- Evaluate the protection to vulnerable groups.
- Discuss the modern trends in human rights.

Learning Outcomes:

After completion of the course, the students will be able to:

1. Understand the meaning and historical development of human rights.
2. Classify relevant documents on human rights.
3. Interpret legal provisions on human rights under Indian laws.
4. Examine effective implementation of human rights of vulnerable groups.
5. Appraisal of contemporary issues on human rights

Unit – 1

Introduction to Human Rights Law

- Origin and Development of Human Rights
- Meaning of Human Rights
- Evolution of the Concept of Human Rights: First Generation, Second Generation and Third Generation

Unit – 2

Relevant Documents on Human Rights

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
- International Covenant Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966

Unit – 3

Human Rights in India

- Indian Constitution and Human Rights
- Judicial activism & Protection of Human Rights in India
- The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1992

Unit – 4

Human Rights and Vulnerable Groups

- Rights of Women and Children
- Rights of Disabled, Tribal, Aged and Minorities

Unit –5
Contemporary Issues and Human Rights

- Human Rights and the Third Gender
- Human Rights of Homosexuals, Bisexuals and Lesbians
- War against Terrorism and Human Rights

Suggested Readings:

Sl. No.	Name of the Textbooks	Year of Publication
TEXT BOOKS		
1.	Kapoor, S. K., <i>Human Rights</i> , Central Law Publications	2010
2.	Agarwal, H. O., <i>Public International Law & Human Rights</i> , Central Law Agency	2010
REFERENCE BOOKS		
3.	Baxi, U., <i>Human Rights</i> , Allahabad Law Agency	2010

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION

OBJECTIVE:

Statutes are framed by the legislature with the help of legal experts in very clear and express terms and it is perceived that there would be no room for their interpretation. It is, however, found that the Courts are busy unfolding the meaning of the terms and provisions of the statutes. Therefore, the duty of the judges is to interpret the statutes, so that their provisions would become meaningful and devoid of lacunas. Generally, the statutes are designed to meet and solve the problems of society. Different statutes are passed by the legislature dealing with different aspects of society. Therefore, this paper aims to make the students understand how these statutes are interpreted by the Courts. This paper aims to provide the students with exposure to different rules of interpretation. The paper also offers an understanding of the principles of legislation in law-making.

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

As per the norms of the University for this Course, there will be 6 classes per week. Clinical and tutorial forms of learning should be followed. The teaching methodology will include Lectures-cum-discussion, Assignments, Projects and Presentations.

THE EVALUATION SCHEME

- Continuous Assessment- 40%
- Mid-Term- 20%
- End Term- 40%

COURSE OUTLINE

Unit – 1 Introduction

- Meaning of Interpretation
- Need for Interpretation
- Understanding Statutes: Its Commencement, Operation, Repeal and Revivaletc.

Unit – 2 Rules of Statutory Interpretation

- **Primary Rules:** Literal (Grammatical) Rule of Construction-Golden Rule of Construction-Mischief Rule (Heydon's Rule) of Construction-Harmonious Rule of Construction.
- **Secondary Rule:** Construction *Expositio*-Construction in *Bonam Partem- Noscitur a Sociis-Expressio Unius* Rule-*Ejusdem Generis* Rule-*Redendo Singula Singulis*

Unit – 3 Aides to Construction

- **Internal (Intrinsic) Aides:** Title, Preamble, Heading, Marginal Notes, Schedule, Interpretation Clauses, Illustration, Explanation and Proviso.

- **External (Extrinsic) Aides:** Historical Setting-History Parliamentary Legislation-International Convention-Reference to Legislation-Objects and Reason of the Act-Dictionaries-Text Books.

Unit – 4

Construction of Different Statutes

- Penal Statute
- Taxing Statute
- Constitution
 - Harmonious Construction
 - Pith and Substance
 - Eclipse
 - Severability
 - Colourable legislation

Unit – 5

Principles of Legislation and Presumption in Statutory Interpretation

- **Law Making:** Legislature, Executive and Judiciary-Process of Law Making-Relevancy of Each Steps-Draft-Bill-Act-Assent
- **Principle of Utility:** Presumption as to Validity and Territorial Operation-Presumption as to Operation of Statutes (Prospective & Retrospective)-Presumption Regarding Court's Jurisdiction

Suggested Readings

1. Amita Dhanda: N S Bindra's Interpretation of Statutes, LexisNexis India, Gurgaon.
2. Avtar Singh & Harpreet Kaur: Introduction to Interpretation of Statutes, LexisNexisIndia, Gurgaon.
3. Justice G P Singh (Revised by Justice A. K. Patnaik): Principles of Statutory Interpretation (Also including the General Clauses Act, 1897), LexisNexis India, Gurgaon.
4. P. St. J. Langan: Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes, LexisNexis India, Gurgaon.
5. N. S. Bindra: Interpretation of Statutes LexisNexis India, Gurgaon.
6. P. M. Bakshi: Statutory Interpretation of Statutes, Orient Publishing Company, Orient Publishing Company.
7. P. S. Narayan: Statutory Interpretation, Asia Law House, Asia Law House, Hyderabad.
8. M. P. Tandon: Interpretation of Statutes & Legislation, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad.
9. Bawa & Roy: Interpretation of Statues, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad.
10. A. B. Kafaltiya: Interpretation of Statues, Universal Law Publishing Co Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW

INTRODUCTION OF THE COURSE

The course is designed to help students to understand the technicality of the Taxation system. The Indian tax system is well structured and has a three-tier federal structure. The tax structure consists of the central government, state governments, and local municipal bodies. When it comes to taxes, there are two types of taxes in India - Direct and Indirect tax.

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE

The basic objective of taxation is to raise resources for the State. It can be used to reduce inequalities, and accelerate economic development, as a tool to regulate consumption, imports, and exports, in addition to its basic objective of raising revenues.

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

A case-study method shall be the main method of learning to be followed. The dialectic method of mooting and argumentation plays a very convincing procedure in learning. The information sharing and flow of information among the teacher and teachers have to work as bonding of the entire course. Case comments and book reviews can also be a method of research writing in this paper.

COURSE OUTLINE

Unit-1

Introduction & General Perspective

A. Meaning of Tax

- a. History of tax law in India
- b. Fundamental principles relating to tax laws
- c. Governmental financial policy, tax structure, and their role in the national
- d. economy.
- e. Concept of tax:
- f. Nature and characteristics of taxes
- g. Distinction between:
- h. Tax and fee
- i. Tax and cess
- j. Direct and indirect taxes
- k. Tax evasion and tax avoidance
- l. Scope of taxing powers of Parliament, state Legislature, and local bodies.
- m. Canons of Taxation by Adam Smith and Additional/Modern Canons
- n. Important Definitions
 - Previous Year
 - Assessment Year
 - Income
 - Assess
 - Person
 - Company
 - Average Rate of Income Tax

- Business
 - Capital Asset
 - Total Income
- B. Charge (Section 4)
 - C. Residential Status of Assesses
 - D. Scope of Total Income
 - E. Basic Concept of Total Deduction at Source (TDS)
 - F. Agricultural Income and Its Tax Treatment

UNIT-2

Income from Salaries

- A. Meaning and Characteristics of Salary
- B. Relationship of Employer and Employee
- C. Incomes Forming Part of Salary (a. Basic Salary b. Fees, Commission and Bonus c. Taxable Value of Allowances d. Taxable Value of Perquisites e. Retirement Benefit)
- D. Deductions from Gross Salary (Sections 16 and 80)

UNIT-3

Income from House Property

- A. Basis of Charge (Section 22)
- B. Applicability of Section 22 (Buildings or lands appurtenant thereto, Ownership of house property, Property used for own business or profession, Rental income of a dealer in house property, House property in a foreign country)
- C. Deduction from Income from House Property

Unit-4

Income from Profit and Gains of Business or Profession

- A. Concept of Profit and Gains
- B. Scope of Section 28 (Basis of Charge)
- C. Business, Profession, and Vocation
- D. Different Deductions under This Head a. Schemes of Business Deductions b. Specific Deductions under this Act c. Deductions under sections 30 & 31

UNIT-5

Tax Avoidance, Tax Evasion, Tax Planning & Income Tax Authorities

- A. Basic Concept of Tax Avoidance, Tax Evasion, and Tax Planning
- B. Reason for Tax Avoidance, Tax Evasion
- C. The distinction between Tax Avoidance and Tax Evasion
- D. Recommendation of Wanchoo Committee to Fight Tax Evasion
- E. Effect of Tax Avoidance and Tax Evasion
- F. Hierarchy
- G. Appointment
- H. Powers: Search and Seizure- Section 132 a. Fulfillment of statutory Conditions b. Test of 'Reason to believe'

Prescribed Books:

1. Principles of Taxation Law 2019 By Thomson Reuters
2. Principles of Taxation & Tax Law-I - S.R Myneni 2017
3. Amar Law Publication's Principle of Taxation Law for LLB Paperback – 1 January 2017
4. Taxmann's Guide to Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act 2019 (2020 Edition) Paperback – 1 January 2019
5. V. K. Gupta's Income Tax Ready Reckoner AY 2020-21 and 2021-22 As Amended by Taxation Laws - Finance Act of 2020. - English Paperback. Paperback – 1 January 2020
6. Principles of Taxation Laws with Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017 (GST) by Prof. Ullas Kumar Saha | 1 January 2019
7. Principles of Taxation for Business and Investment Planning, 2014 Edition by Sally Jones and Shelley Rhoades-Catanach | 16 April 2013
8. Lectures on Law of Taxation (Income Tax and GST) by P.K. Singh | 1 January 2018
9. Principles of Taxation by V. Gaurishankar | 1 January 2007
10. Principles of International Taxation by Angharad Miller and Lynne Oats | 21 January 2015
11. A C Sampath Iyengar, The Law of Income Tax, Bharat Law House
12. Chaturvedi and Pithisaria's Income Tax Law
13. Girish Ahuja & Ravi Gupta, Direct Tax- Law and Practice
14. Girish Ahuja & Ravi Gupta, Direct Taxes Ready Reckoner (Bharat Publication)
15. Kanga, Palkhiwala and Vyas, The Law and Practice of Income Tax (Lexis Nexis Butterworths)
16. Vinod K Singhania and Kapil Singhania, Taxman's Direct Tax- Law and Practice.

Case Laws:

1. SC upholds linking of Aadhaar number with PAN: [Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (RETD.) v. Union of India [2018] 97 taxmann.com 585 (SC)]
2. Discounts offered by Flipkart.com to buyers aren't intangible assets: ITAT: [Flipkart India Private Limited v. ACIT [2018] 92 taxmann.com 387 (Bangalore - Trib.)]
3. A gift received by an individual from HUF isn't exempt: ITAT: [Gyanchand M. Bardia v. ITO [2018] 93 taxmann.com 144 (Ahmedabad - Trib.)]
4. Sec. 68 additions not tenable on grounds that relatives gave gift without any occasion: High Court: [Pendurthi Chandrasekhar v. DCIT [2018] 91 taxmann.com 229 (Hyderabad)]
5. MasterCard shall have a PE in India and its fees for processing card payments are taxable as business income: AAR: [MasterCard Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd., In re. [2018] 94 taxmann.com 195 (AAR - New Delhi)]
6. The market value of other business assets not relevant to determine FMV value of unlisted shares of a co.: [Minda S M Technocast (P.) Ltd. v. ACIT [2018] 92 taxmann.com 29 (Delhi - Trib.)]
7. Domain registration fee received by 'GoDaddy' is taxable as royalty: ITAT: [Godaddy.com LLC v. ACIT [2018] 92 taxmann.com 241 (Delhi - Trib.)]
8. HC upheld additions on basis of 'window-dressed' financials prepared for bank loans: [Binod Kumar Agarwala v. CIT [2018] 94 taxmann.com 422 (Calcutta)]
9. 'Sachin Tendulkar' entitled to vacancy allowance as he failed to find tenant for vacant flat: [Sachin R. Tendulkar v. DCIT [2018] 96 taxmann.com 253 (Mumbai - Trib.)]
10. Sum received on relinquishment of 'right to sue' is non-taxable capital receipt: ITAT: [Bhojison Infrastructure (P.) Ltd. v. ITO [2018] 99 taxmann.com 26 (Ahmedabad -

- Trib.)]
11. AO should apprise counsel on all facts to avoid delays in disposal of cases: HC: [PCIT v. Grasim Industries Ltd [2018] 94 taxmann.com 81 (Bombay)]
 12. Mushroom farming is an agricultural operation even if vertical space is used instead of horizontal space on soil: [DCIT v. Inventaa Industries (P.) Ltd. [2018] 95 taxmann.com 162 (Hyderabad - Trib.)]
 13. Delhi HC directs I-T Dept. to allow filing of ITR without Aadhaar No.: [Shreyasen, & Anr. v. Union of India & ORS [2018] 95 taxmann.com 256 (Delhi)]
 14. No capital gain tax on 'Power of Attorney' holder just because real owner didn't file ITR: ITAT: [Samir Trikambhai Patel v. ITO [2018] 96 taxmann.com 291 (Ahmedabad - Trib.)]
 15. Brand promotion by 'Shilpa Shetty' not an international transaction in absence of prerequisite agreement: [Shilpa Shetty v. ACIT [2018] 96 taxmann.com 443 (Mumbai - Trib.)]
 16. Compensation received by 'Jackie Shroff' for withdrawing criminal case was capital receipt and not taxable: [ACIT v. Jackie Shroff - [2018] 97 taxmann.com 277 (Mumbai - Trib.)]
 17. Reopening of cases of Rahul Gandhi and Sonia Gandhi is valid as they failed to disclose shares allotted in excess of FMV: HC: [Sonia Gandhi v. ACIT [2018] 97 taxmann.com 150 (Delhi)]
 18. ITAT grants stay of demand for non-deduction of tax by 'Uber' from payment made to drivers: [Uber India Systems (P.) Ltd. v. JCIT [2018] 98 taxmann.com 199 (Mumbai - Trib.)]
 19. Excess share premium not taxable in hands of closely held co. if its shareholders are relatives: ITAT: [Vaani Estates (P.) Ltd. v. ITO [2018] 98 taxmann.com 92 (Chennai - Trib.)]
 20. No concealment penalty if assessee has bonafide belief that notional income isn't taxable: ITAT: [DCIT v. Shah Rukh Khan [2018] 93 taxmann.com 320 (Mumbai - Trib.)]
 21. Australia has taxing rights under Australia-India DTAA even if there is no provision in its domestic law: Australian Court: [Satyam Computer Services Ltd. (Now Tech Mahindra Limited) v. Commissioner of Taxation [2018] 98 taxmann.com 358 (FC-Australia)]
 22. Madras HC quashes proceedings initiated under Black Money Act against Chidambaram family: [Srinidhi Karti Chidambaram v. PCIT [2018] 99 taxmann.com 181 (Madras)]
 23. Sum received by Sushmita Sen as compensation for being sexually harassed not taxable: [Sushmita Sen v. ACIT [2018] 99 taxmann.com 252 (Mumbai - Trib.)]
 24. Payment of advance salary to defeat the purpose of demonetisation won't come under the purview of Benami transaction: [G. Bahadur v. ACIT [2018] 100 taxmann.com 179 (PBPTA – AT)]
 25. Priyanka Chopra shall pay tax on car gifted to her by 'Toyota' for brand promotion: Mumbai ITAT: [Priyanka Chopra v. DCIT [2018] 89 taxmann.com 286 (Mumbai - Trib.)]

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, 1908

INTRODUCTION TO THE COURSE

There was a stringent need for reinforcement of the rights especially when the country gained its independence. Unlike in the pre-independence era, every citizen of the country was made aware about his/her rights and this also awakened the need of thorough procedural laws to have your granted rights enforced.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 ensures that other than the substantive laws, the courts which happen to be the guardian of these rights do understand and respect their duties of upholding the constitutional values. The 1908 Act, still existing without any further amendments, depicts the infallible pillars on which the foundation of our preliminary judicial bodies rests upon. How these courts function is again very objectively defined but the subordinate courts undoubtedly, plays an important role to uphold the virtues of a string democracy and an independent judiciary with illustrative powers and a comprehensive approach.

OBJECTIVE OF THE COURSE

The main objectives of the Course are

- To Analyses the significance of the Code of Civil Procedure and the Law of Limitation.
- To Familiarize the students with the key concepts and foundation of the Code of Civil Procedure;
- To Keep students abreast about the latest developments and changes in the field of Procedural Law.
- To understand the scope & Extent of the Applicability of the Code of Civil Procedures and rules thereof.
- To equip the students to develop the attitude of legal reasoning and research

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

As per the norms of the university in this course there will be 6 classes per week. Teaching methodology will include Lectures-cum-discussion, Assignments, Projects and Presentations.

THE EVALUATION SCHEME

- Continuous Assessment- 40%
- Mid-Term- 20%
- End Term- 40%

COURSE OUTLINE

Unit –1 INTRODUCTION

- History of the Code of Civil Procedure
- Amendments Objective behind the Code;
- Overview of the Code
- Definitions: decree, judgment, order, mesne profits, pleader, legal representative, judgment-debtor, decree-holder, foreign judgment

Unit – 2 JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURTS

- Kinds of Jurisdiction covered under CPC1908
- Effects of Lack of Jurisdiction
- Transfer of Civil Suits (Section 22-25)
- Suits Expressly and Impliedly Barred- Section 9
- Res Sub Judice- Section 10
- Res Sub-Judicata- Section 11
- Bar to Further Suit- Section 12 R/w Order II, Rule 2

Unit – 3 FOREIGN JUDGMENT

- When Foreign Judgment not conclusive
- Presumption as to foreign judgments
- Enforcement (Section 13 and 14 R/w Section 44A)

Unit – 4 PARTIES TO SUIT

- Plaintiff, Defendant, Co-plaintiffs, Co-defendants
- Joinder of parties; consequences of joinder, non-joinder and mis-joinder of parties
- Representative suit
- Impalement and deletion of parties
- Recognized agents and pleaders

Unit –5 INSTITUTION OF A SUIT & APPEARANCE OF PARTIES

- Pleadings Generally
- Complaint: Particulars, Documents relied on in complaint,
- Return of Complaint, Rejection of Complaint
- Written Statement

- Set Off, Counter Claim
- Issue and Service of Summons
- Consequences of non-appearance of parties, non-appearance of plaintiff or defendant
- Disposal of suit at the first hearing
- Examination of Parties by the Court

Unit – 6

ADMISSION, DISCOVERY, INSPECTION & PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

- Admissions & Effect of Admission
- Discovery by interrogatories
- Discovery by Documents
- Production of Documents
- Impounding and Return of Documents

Unit – 7

TRIAL

- Affidavits
- Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses
- Attendance of Witnesses confined or detained in prisons
- Hearing of suit and examination of witnesses
- Death, Marriage

Unit – 8

JUDGMENT AND DECREE

- Judgment and Decree
- Interests
- Costs
- Restitution
- Settlement of Disputes outside Court
- Execution of Decree
- Execution in general & courts that may execute decrees
- Application for execution & Stay of Execution
- Mode of Execution
- Arrest Detention & Attachment of Property
- Garnishee & Resistance to Delivery of Possession to Decree Holder or Purchaser

Unit –9

APPEAL REVIEW AND REVISION

- Appeals
- Review
- Revision

- Reference
- Caveat
- Inherent powers

Unit – 10

SPECIAL SUITS/PROCEEDINGS

- Suit By or Against Government
- Suit By or Against Minors or Persons of Unsound Mind
- Suit By or Against Indigent Persons
- Interpleader Suits
- Temporary Injunctions and Interlocutory Orders

READINGS:

Prescribed Statutes:(Bare Acts)

1. The Code of Civil Procedure,1908

Recommended Books

- 1.Takwani, C. K. and Thakke M.C
2. Prasad B.M, Mulla,
3. Jain M.P,
4. Mulla, The Key to Indian Practice
5. Jatindra Kumar Das
6. Sarkar’s Law of Civil Procedure

Cases:

- A.R. Antulay V R.S. Nayak (1988)2 SCC 602 at P.650
- A.V. Papayya Sastry v. Govt. Of A.P., (2007) 4SCC221 at p.231: AIR2007SC15
- Abubakar Inamdar V Harun InamdarAIR1996SC112
- Abubakar Inamdar V Harun InamdarAIR1996SC112
- Administrator general of Bengal V Premlal Mallick ILR1895
- Aligarh Muslim University v. Vinay Engineering Enterprises Pvt.Ltd.,(1994)4SCC710
- Anand Enterprises V Syndicate Bank AIR1990 Kant175
- Bheru Lal V Shanti Lal 1985Raj.53
- Binayak Swain V Ramesh Chandra AIR1966SC948atP.950
- Charanlal VS. L.B.S.H.S.K SansthaAIR1976Pat293
- Citybank N.A V Hiten P. Dalal (2016) ISCC411
- Dabur India v. K.R. Industries (2008) 10 SCC 595
- Daryao V State of U. PAIR 1961
- Delhi Lotteries V Rajesh Aggarwal AIR1998Del.198
- Dr. Subramanian Swamy v. State of Tamil Nadu & Ors 2014 (1) SCALE 79

- GajananSheshendriPandharpurkarVShantabaiAIR1939Bom.374
- GhanshyamDasVDominionofIndia(1984)
- HiraSinghVSatya KumarSinghAIR2007Jhar34
- ICICILombard GICLtdVN.S.KBuilder2015(3)MWN
- UnitedBankofIndia VNareshKumarAIR 1997SC3
- Salem Advocates Bar Association vs. Union Of India, 2005, SC

HONOURS PAPER
(CONSTITUTIONAL LAW GROUP)

INDIAN FEDERALISM

COURSE OUTLINE

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

As per the norms of the University for this Course, there will be 6 classes per week. Clinical and tutorial form of learning should be followed. The teaching methodology will include Lectures-cum-discussion, Assignments, Court room exercises, Projects and Presentations.

THE EVALUATION SCHEME

- Continuous Assessment- 40%
- Mid-Term- 20%
- End Term- 40%

UNIT – 1
Federalism

- Definition and characteristics of federalism
- Backgrounds of federal principle under the Indian Constitution
- Advantage & Disadvantage
- Advantages and disadvantages of the Federal Constitution
- Advantages and disadvantages of Unitary Constitution

UNIT – 2

Modification of the strict federal principle under the Indian Constitution

- Governor's role
- Centre's powers over the State Emergency
- Jammu and Kashmir Special status

UNIT – 3

Comparative study on federalism in

- India
- U.K. and
- USA

UNIT – 4

Center-state Relations

- Legislative Relation
- Administrative Relation
- Financial Relation

UNIT – 5

Types of Federalism

- Confederation
- Co-operative Federalism

Recommended Readings:

M.P.Jain Indian Constitutional Law, Wadhwa

D.D. Basu, Comparative Federalism

Hamid Hussain, Indian Federalism Emerging Trends

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Prelude to the Course:

The course aims to provide insight into the law governing local self-government in India. It gives an insight into the development of self-governing institutions and their impact on the governance of Indian Federalism.

Learning Objectives:

The course aims to:

1. Give an insight into the development of self-governing institutions in India.
2. Provide the constitutional scheme of self-governance in India.
3. Enumerates the functions of various self-governing institutions in India.

Learning Outcomes:

After completion of the course, the students will be able to:

1. Discuss the development of Local Self Government in India.
2. Critically analyse the working of self-governing institutions in India.
3. Explore the recent trends in Local Self Government in India.

UNIT – 1

Introduction

- Meaning and Genesis of Democratic Decentralization
- History, Growth and Development of Panchayati Raj in India- Lord Rippon's Resolution, Royal Commission, Balwant Rai Mehta Committee Report, Ashok Mehta Committee Report
- 73rd & 74th Amendment
- Gram Swaraj: Gandhian Concept
- Community Development Programme
- Administrative Framework

UNIT – 2

Constitutional Scheme

- Federalism in India and Local Self Government
- Directive Principles of State Policy - Art. 40
- Schedules XI and XII of the Constitution
- Second Administrative Reforms Commission
- Sarkaria Commission, Punchi Commission and Local Governments

UNIT – 3

Gram Sabha

- Gram Sabha: Meaning, importance, functions, meetings, Social Audit, Nyaya Panchayat
- Gram Panchayat: Introduction, Composition, functions, Sarpanch, Powers and functions of Sarpanch

- Taluk/Block Panchayat: Introduction, Composition, Functions, Chairman: Powers and Functions
- Zilla Panchayat-Introduction, Composition, Functions
- Financial Administration: Devolution of Financial Powers, Composition of State Finance Commission
- State Control over PRIs

Unit – 4

Urban Government

- Municipal Corporation: Organization and functions; Municipal Council; Mayor: Functions and Powers; committee-wards committees, district planning committee, Metropolitan planning Committee; Municipal Commissioner- appointment, tenure, powers and functions
- Cantonment Boards
- Special Purpose Urban Development Agencies
- Municipal Finance
- State Control and Supervision

Unit – 5

Modern Dimensions

- Planning for Rural Development: Planning machinery at the National and State Levels
- Role of Panchayat Raj Institutions in Planning
- Panchayati Raj and Rural Development
- Panchayats and NGO's
- Panchayati Raj in Tribal Sub-plan Areas
- Right to Information and Panchayati Raj
- Women Empowerment and Panchayati Raj Institutions
- Reservation and Local Governments
- Finance Commission & Issues in Local Finance

Sl. No.	Name of the Textbooks	Year of Publication
1.	Myeni, S. R. <i>Local Self Government</i> , Allahabad Law Agency	2019
2.	Sharma, M.P. <i>Local Self Government in India</i> , M. M. Publishers	2019
3.	Smith, J. <i>Local Self Government & Centralization</i> , J Chapman	2015

CRIMINAL LAW GROUP

CRIMINOLOGY

INTRODUCTION TO THE COURSE

The classical theorists believe in the concept of free will when explaining crime. If the rewards for being a criminal are greater than the retribution it would bring then criminal behaviour seems more likely. This theory would predict that extreme punishments such as flogging or death would deter people from all crimes.

Cesare Beccaria in the 18th century successfully argued that the punishment should fit the crime. Excessive punishments could be counterproductive as a criminal would reason that if they were to be hung for stealing a sheep they might as well commit more serious offences such as murder and robbery. Jeremy Bentham, the British philosopher of the early eighteenth century, justified punishment in terms of its being able to prevent further crime rather than encouraging it. Why would Bentham, if he were alive today, argue that the Bulger killers should not go to an adult prison?

Classical theory was prominent in the late 18th and 19th Centuries but positivist theories then became popular instead. Since the 1970s there has been a resurgence of interest in the classical theory of crime, with many people calling for harsher punishments.

Positivist theories have been criticised for failing to discover the causes of crime and to develop effective strategies for controlling crime. Positivist theories discount the role of free will; instead it takes into account factors such as genetic transmission, personality, learning and moral development. The sociological perspective is also taken into account. Emphasis is placed on anomie (a lack of moral standards in society) and strain resulting from poverty imposed by a rigid class structure. Strategies to reduce crime would involve treatment at an individual level or intervention at a social level.

THE FREUDIAN APPROACH:

The central concept of psychoanalysis, and the one that Freud first put forth, is the unconscious. The concept had been around before Freud, but he was the one that made the most out of it, arguing that traumatic experiences in early childhood left their mark on the individual despite the fact that the individual was not aware of these experiences. The idea of unconscious determination of behavior flew headfirst against the idea of free will, and was quickly jumped on by positivistic criminology.

The next most important idea is conflict, and Freud postulated the existence of a three-part personality (an idea going back to Plato) consisting of id, ego, and superego which operated in constant conflict with one another (primarily between the id and superego) producing the basic problem of guilt which required the use of one or more defense mechanisms. The idea of personality conflict as a cause of crime became quite popular among both scientists and the general public.

This course provides an overview of how and why societies punish wrongdoers, and how punishments vary with historical contexts. First, we examine social theories of punishment,

reading and interpreting original philosophical texts about why and how governments and societies punish wrongdoers generally. Second, we examine criminological theories of punishment, evaluating justifications for the punishment of individual wrongdoers. Students analyze a variety of sources, including historical, philosophical and criminological accounts of punishment. We will use theories of punishment to interpret recent legal decisions and debate current punishment policies.

OBJECTIVE OF THE COURSE

In sum, the course objectives are for students to be able to:

- Explain the basic social and individual justifications for punishment
- Understand the relationship between theories of punishment and historical context
- Analyze and evaluate the relevance of theories of punishment to current penal policy

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

As per the norms of the university in this course there will be 6 classes per week. Teaching methodology will include Lectures-cum-discussion, Assignments, Projects and Presentations.

COURSE OUTLINE

Unit –1

General principles on criminal law

- Nature, Definition and elements of crime
- General Principles of Criminal Liability

Unit – 2

Criminological Theories

- Pre classical, Classical, Neo-classical Thoughts Currents
- Positive Theories
- Psychological Theories
- Sociological Theories
- Radical Theories
- Sociological theory of crime

Unit – 3

Crime and Justice

- Restorative Justice
- Theories of Punishment
- Victimology

- Plea Bargaining
- Sentencing Policy in India
- Prison Reforms
- Alternatives to Punishment

Unit – 4

Crime against vulnerable groups

- Domestic Violence
- Juvenile Justice

Unit –5

Socio-Economic Crimes: Origin and Development

- White Collar Crimes
- Socio- economic Crimes: Origin and Development
- Socio-Economic Laws in India:
- Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985
- Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

Unit – 6

Organized Crime

- Definition
- Main characteristics
- Anti-terrorism laws

Suggested Readings*

BOOKS

1. Andrew Ashworth, **Principles of Criminal Law (2009).**
2. Baker Denis J., Glanville Williams, **Text Book of Criminal Law (2012).**
3. Jerome Hall, **General Principles of Criminal Law (1960).**
4. K.N.C. Pillai, **General Principles of Criminal Law (2005).**
5. R.C. Nigam, **I Law of Crimes in India (1965).**
6. Smith & Hogan's **Criminal Law (2011)**
7. V.B. Raju, **Commentary on Indian Penal Code, 1860 (1982).**
8. N.V. Paranjape, **Criminology and Penology (2010).**

PENOLOGY & VICTIMOLOGY

Prelude to the Course:

The course aims to provide an overview about the various forms of punishment and the sanctioning mechanisms across cultures. The course also projects on the development of Victimological jurisprudence in various jurisdictions as well.

Learning Objectives:

The course aims to:

- Give an overview of the concept and rationale behind punishment.
- Conceptualize capital punishment and its nuances across countries.
- Enumerate sentencing and discuss the need for sentencing guidelines.
- Enunciate the Victimological jurisprudence and its need in India.
- Discuss the treatment to the victims of crime.

Learning Outcomes:

After completion of the course, the students will be able to:

- Understand the objectives and rationale of punishment.
- Discuss law and efficacy of capital punishment in Indian context.
- Interpret the sentencing policies of India, U.K. and U.S.A.
- Examine the typologies and theories of victimization.
- Evaluate the procedure for the proper treatment to victims.

Unit – I

Introduction to Penology

- Meaning, Definition and Objectives of Penology
- Punishment – Meaning, Objectives and Rationale
- Theories and Kinds of Punishment under the Indian Penal Code, 1860
- Corporeal & Other forms of Punishment
- Law relating to Probation, Parole and Furlough

Unit – II

Capital Punishment

- Conceptualising Capital Punishment
- Effect of Death Penalty: Deterrent and Retributive
- Death Penalty across Cultures – U.S., U.K. and India
- Arguments For & Against Capital Punishment
- Safeguards against Miscarriage of Justice
- Aggravating & Mitigating Circumstances
- Postulates of the Rarest of Rare Doctrine

Unit – III Sentencing Policy

- Meaning of Sentences and Sentencing
- Factors to be considered while awarding any sentence
- Comparative Analysis of the Sentencing Policies of U.S. and India

Unit – IV Victimology

- Conceptualising Victimology – Meaning and Theories of Victimology
- Meaning and Types of Victims and Impact of Victimization
- Victim Offender Relationship
- Concept of Restorative Justice
- International Perspectives of Victim’s Rights: United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1985

Unit – V Treatment to Victims

- Specific Victimization: Children, Women, Prisoners, SC/ST, Restitution, Compensation and Assistance to Victims in U.S.A, U.K. and India
- Victim’s Right to Compensation under the Indian Criminal Justice System
- Victim Welfare Schemes and Programmes

Suggested Readings:

Sl. No.	Name of the Textbooks	Year of Publication
TEXT BOOKS		
1.	Sutherland, E. H., <i>Criminology</i> , Eastern Book Company	2009
2.	Siddique, A., <i>Criminology and Penology</i> , Allahabad Law Agency	2009
REFERENCE BOOKS		
3.	Maguire & Morgan, <i>Crime, Criminology & Criminal Justice Administration</i> , Oxford University Press	2009
4.	Sverdlik, S. <i>Punishment and Reform</i>	2011

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS GROUP

COPYRIGHTS AND TRADITIONAL CULTURAL EXPRESSION

Course Objectives

The objectives of the course are to;

1. Develop proper understanding of the student with the basic concept of Copyrights, related rights and traditional Cultural Expressions.
2. Make aware with the international and national treaties and laws dealing with them.
3. Develop critical understanding of the subject matters.
4. Make them understand when infringement takes place and what is remedies and defenses available in case of infringement.

COURSE OUTLINE

Unit – 1

Copyright: Introduction:

1. Historical evolution of the law
2. Meaning of copyright
3. Subject Matter of Copyright
4. International Conventions and Treaties dealing with Copy rights and related rights
5. Historical development of copyright law in India

Unit – 2

Scope, Authorship and Ownership etc. of Copyright

1. Literary, dramatic and musical works
2. Sound records and cinematograph films
3. Copyright in digital Environment
4. Authorship and ownership
5. Exceptions and limitations
6. Assignment of copyright
7. Transfer and Duration of copyright

Unit – 3

Neighbouring rights, Copyright Management

1. Subject Matters of the rights
2. Duration
3. Exceptions and limitations
4. Copyright Management Society

Unit – 4
Infringement, remedies and defenses

1. Criteria of infringement
2. Importation and infringement
3. Remedies- injunctive relief in India.
4. Defenses in case of infringement

Unit – 5
Traditional Cultural Expressions (TCEs) or Expressions of Folklore

1. Meaning and its characteristics
2. Challenges in its protection through classical intellectual property laws
3. Historical development for protection of TCEs
4. Options for protection of TCEs
5. Reasons for Sui generis protection of TCEs
6. WIPO/ UNESCO model law on sui generis protection of TCEs

LAW OF TRADEMARKS AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

Course Objectives-

The objectives of the course are to;

1. Develop a proper understanding of the student with the basic concept of Trade Marks and Geographical Indications
2. Make aware of the international and national treaties and laws dealing with them.
3. Develop a critical understanding of the subject matter.
4. Make students understand when infringement takes place and what are remedies and defenses available in case of infringement.

COURSE OUTLINE

Unit – 1

Meaning, kinds and evolution of Trademarks Law

1. Historical evolution of Trademarks law
2. International treaties and convention dealing with Trademarks law
3. Basis and need for protection of the Trademarks
4. Meaning and essential characteristics of a of Trademarks
5. Well known Trademarks, Collective Marks, Certifications Mark, Property marks and Associated Marks
6. Distinctions between Trademarks and Doman name

Unit – 2

Conditions for Registration and procedure for registration of Trademarks

1. Criteria for registration
2. Absolute grounds for refusal for registration of a trade marks
3. Relative grounds for refusal of registration of a trademarks
4. Procedure for registration
5. Duration and renewal
6. International Registration of trademarks under Madrid protocol

Unit – 3

Effect of Registration of a Trademarks and Infringement and Remedies

1. Effects of Registration of a Trademarks
2. Infringement of trademark
3. Passing off remedy

Unit – 4

Geographical Indications; Meaning and Historical Evolution of law

1. Historical evolution of GIs protection law at international level
2. Need for protection
3. Meaning and Characteristic

4. GIs and Appellate of Origin

Unit – 5

Conditions, procedure, and effect of registration of GIs

1. Main features of The Geographical Indication of Goods Act,1999
2. Conditions for registrations of GIs
3. Procedure for registration of GIs
4. Effect of registration of a GIs
5. Infringements of GIs and remedy of passing off

Text Books and Reference Material

1. KC Kailasam and Ramu Vedaraman, Law of Trademarks including International Registration under Madrid Protocol and Geographical Indications, Lexis Nexis,2013.
2. Latha R Nair & Rajendra Kumar, Geographical Indications: A Search for Identity, Lexis Nexis, 2005
3. Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade (CGPDTM) : Revised Draft Manual of Trademarks Practice and Procedure
4. <https://www.icsi.edu/media/webmodules/publications/9.4%20Intellectual%20Property%20Rights.pdf>

CORPORATE LAW GROUP

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Course Objectives/Course Description

Corporate governance is the set of processes, customs, policies, laws and institutions affecting the way a corporation is directed or controlled. Emergence of corporate social responsibility affecting all the stakeholders seeks to make corporations socially responsible. The course aims at providing basic idea about corporate governance and its implications on society and legal system.

Learning Outcome

By the end of the course, the students would have an understanding of Corporate Governance from a managerial as well as legal point of view. They will learn the importance of good governance which is an important tool to achieve shareholder democracy. Finally, the students will be able to understand the importance of the responsibilities of a corporation towards society.

Unit – 1

INTRODUCTION TO CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

- Meaning, need, Origin, History and objectives of corporate governance
- Importance of corporate governance
- Principles of Corporate Governance
- Globalization and Corporate Governance
- Reports of the various Committees on Corporate Governance-
 - Corporate governance in India: Reforming BOD-Birla Committee- Naresh Chandra Committee- Narayana Murthy Committee- Audit Committee-Corporate Governance Code.
 - Comparing the recommendations of various committees
 - Criticisms on the recommendation of committees
- Does corporate governance really matter?
- Protection of minority shareholder
- Theory of Corporate Governance with Stakeholder theory
- Shareholder Democracy as per New Companies Act,2013
- Corporate Governance in family business
- Corporate governance in state-owned business- the MOU System

Unit – 2

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MECHANISM

- The procedural aspects of Corporate Governance- Clause 49 of Listing Agreement
- Reason behind shareholder being the real owner and the voting rights

- Various facets of agency problem
- Study on the Sarbanes- Oxley Act
- Corporate governance and the Indian banking system
- **Corporate Ethics:** Concept and Importance, benefits of corporate ethics, corporate philosophy and culture, managing ethics and legal compliance –case analysis.
- **The Legal and regulatory Setting:** Company Law, SEBI Regulations, FEMA – Banking and Capital Market Regulations, Takeover Code and Corporate Governance Issues. Tools for ensuring Corporate Governance: Cost Audit Methodology and Corporate Governance, Statutory Audit for Governance, An introduction to e-governance and XBRL.

Unit – 3

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- Director as agents of a company- legal provisions-comparison with the new Act, 2013- increased responsibilities
- Kinds of directors
- Concept of independence in corporations and independent directors
- Non-executive directors
- Relevance of risk management by directors and the extent of its effectiveness
- Role of directors- comparison with other countries
- Corporate criminal liability (Analysis of various Scams)
- Analysis of Whistle Blower Policy of various companies in contemporary society- the success stories and the failures
- The need for transparency in the affairs of the company and its limitations.
- Corporate Governance Practices/Codes in India
- Clause 49 of the Listing Agreement

Unit – 4

AUDITORS AND OTHER DISCLOSURES

- Importance of an Audit Committee
- Accountability and responsibility of the authorities
- Legal Framework Under Companies Act, 2013
- Ethics and Values for an Auditor
- Role of an auditor in strengthening the business of a company
- The Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2015, Ministry of Corporate Affairs
- Analysis of Satyam Scam: An Eye-opener
- Need for transparency in the affairs of a company

Unit – 5

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- Need and New Developments.
- Strategies to create Business and Social Values

- Innovative ideas under New Companies Act, 2013.
- CSR to CNR (Corporate Nature Responsibility)
- Recent relief Activities by corporations in the aftermath of Hud Hud cyclone, Nepal Earthquake,etc
- Analysis of CSR reports of random popular corporations.
- CSR is criticized as a distraction from the objectives of a corporation
- Achievement of Good governance by way of providing training to the employees- limitations
- The possibility of the effective implementation of the new improved and innovative tools for corporate democracy in Indian society.
- Corporate crimes-company and society relations corporate social challenges- corporate accountability –business and ecology-cases analysis.
- Whistle-blowingng policy

Note: 1. Corporate Governance and post Enron scam- Worldtel, Enron, Arthur Enderson etc.
 2. Corporate Governance and scam from the Indian perspective- Harsed Mehta, Satyam, Fiasco etc.

Text Books and Reference Books:

1. Richard Smerdon, A Practical Guide to Corporate Governance, Sweet & Maxwell
2. N.BalaSubramaniam, Corporate Governance, and Stewardship- Emerging Role and Responsibilities of Corporate Boards and Directors, 2010, Tata Mc Graw Hill Education Pvt Ltd
3. Sami Parthasarathy, Corporate Governance, Principles, Mechanisms, and Practice
4. Mark Cardale, A Practical Guide to Corporate Governance, 5th edn 2014, Sweet & Maxwell, Thomson Reuters UK Ltd
5. Dr. N.V.Paranjape, Company Law, 5th edn 2012, Central Law Agency, Allahabad
6. Dimple Grover, Amulya Khurana, Ravi Shankar, the Regulatory Norms of Corporate Governance in India.
7. Sadhalaxmi Vivek Rao, Legal Framework and corporate Governance: An Analysis of Indian Governance System
8. Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Voluntary Guidelines on Corporate Governance, 2009
9. Sanjay Anand, Essentials of Corporate Governance
10. Kevin Keasey, Steve Thompson, Michael Wright, Corporate Governance, Accountability, Enterprise and International Comparisions
11. The Institute of Directors, Hanbook of International Corporate Governance
12. Christine Mallin, International Corporate Governance- A case Study approach
13. Frederick Lipman & Keith Lipman, Corporate Governance Best Practices, Strategies for Public, Private and NGOs.
14. Frank B. And Robert A., Law and corporate governance, Elgar financial law series
15. Edited by Alberto Chong, Florencio Silanes, Investor protection and corporate governance, Stanford University Press.
16. Jayati Sarkar, Subrata Sarkar, Corporate governance in India, Sage Publications.

Essential Reading / Recommended Reading

1. Renu Jatanas, Crowther, David, Corporate Socusl Responsibility, Deep and Deep Publication, Delhi, 2007
2. Chatterji, Mdhumita, Corporate Social Responsibility, Oxford Publications, Delhi, 2011
3. Sehgal, B.P.Singh, Emerging Trends in Corporate Governance: Legal Issues and Chanllenges in India, Satyam Law International, New Delhi, 2015

LAW OF CORPORATE FINANCE

INTRODUCTION

Corporate Finance is concerned with the financing and investment decisions made by the management of companies in pursuit of corporate goals. This subject is concerned to the study of how the companies actually make financing and investment decisions, and it's is often the case that theory and practice disagree. In Corporate Finance, the fundamental goal is usually taken to be to increase the wealth of shareholders. Corporate finance gives an understanding of the reasons why shareholder wealth maximization is the primary financial objective of a company, rather than other objectives a company may consider.

OBJECT:

The object of Corporate Finance is the acquisition and allocation of corporate funds or resources with maximizing shareholders' wealth. In the financial management of a corporation, funds are generated from various sources and allocated or invested for desired assets. The primary function of corporate finance is resource acquisition, which refers to the generation of funds from both internal and external sources at the lowest possible cost to the corporation. There are two main categories of resources equity (shares) and liability (borrowings). The equities are proceeds from the sale of stock, returns from investments, and retained earnings. Liabilities include bank loans or other debts, accounts payable, product warranties, and other types of commitments from which an entity derives value. The second function of corporate finance is resource allocation and investment of funds with the intent of increasing shareholders' wealth over a period of time. There are two basic categories investments are current assets and fixed assets. Current assets include cash, inventory and accounts receivable. The fixed assets are buildings, real estate and machinery. In addition, the resource allocation function is concerned with intangible assets such as goodwill, patents and brand names.

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHOD

The teaching in this course is done by way of lectures, seminars and tutorial sessions. The lecture series is devoted to the examination of the relevant statutory and case law framework and to the discussion of basic legal concepts of mergers and acquisitions in India. The course will incorporate with an understanding of the meaning of merger and its practices and procedures in the corporate world. Participation in class discussion is the primary mode of teaching/learning.

Unit – I

Introduction

- Meaning, Importance, and Scope of Corporate Finance.
- Capital Needs.
 - Working Capital, Securities, Borrowings, Debentures
- Objectives of Corporate Finance

- Profit Maximization and Wealth Maximization
- Constitutional Perspective - The Entries 37, 38, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 82, 85, and 86 of List 1 - Union List; Entry 24 of List 11 - State List.

Unit – II

Equity and Debt Finance

- Prospectus - Information Disclosure
- Share Capital - Issue, Allotment, Shares without Monetary Consideration, Non-Opting Equity Shares, and EPOS
- Debentures - Nature, Issue and Classification of Debenture and Debenture Bond
- Deposits and Acceptance
- Creation of Charges, Fixed and Floating Charges, and Mortgages
- Classification of Company Securities
- Inter-corporate Loans
- Role of Court to Protect Interests of Creditors and Shareholders, Class Action Suits, Derivative Actions

Unit – III

Conservation of Corporate Finance and Corporate Fund Raising

- Regulation by Disclosure
- Control on Payment of Dividends
- Managerial Remuneration
- Protection of Creditors, Investors and its Need
- Preference in Payment
- Right of Individual Share Holder, Corporate Membership and Qualified Members
- Depositories - IDR (Indian Depository Receipts), ADR (American Depository Receipts), GDR (Global Depository Receipts)

Unit – IV

Administrative Regulation on Corporate Finance

- Inspection of Accounts
- Central Government Control
- Control by Registrar of Companies
- RBI Control
- Statutory Control:
 - The SEBI Act, 1992
 - The Security Contract (Regulation) Act, 1956
 - The Depositories Act, 1996
 - The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002
 - The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002
 - The Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992

- Control & Regulation of Foreign Companies in India: Specific reference to foreign collaborations, joint ventures & foreign direct investment

Unit – V

Corporate Fund Raising from Outside India

- Automatic Route of Investment
- Foreign Investment Facilitation Portal
- Angel Investment
- Venture Capital
- Private Equity
- Hedge Funds
- Compliances
 - RBI/FEMA – FEMA 20 and FEMA 24 (Amended)
 - SEBI – SEBI (Alternative Investment Fund) Regulation, 2012

Suggested readings

1. Alastair Hundson: The Law on Financial Derivatives (1998), Sweet & Maxwell.
2. Ell's Ferran, Company Law and Corporate Finance (1999), Oxford.
3. Jonathan Charkham: Fair Shares: The Future of Shareholder Power and Responsibility (1999), Oxford.
4. Ramaiya A.: Guide to the Companies Act (1998), Vol. I, II and III.
5. H.A.J. Ford and A.P. Austen: Ford's Principle of Corporations Law (1999) Butterworths.
6. J.H. Farrar and B.M. Hanniyan: Farrar's Company Law (1998) Butterworths.
7. Austen, R.P.: The Law of Public Company Finance (1986) LBC.
8. R.M. Goode: Legal Problems of Credit and Security (1988) Sweet and Maxwell.
9. Altman and Subrahmanyam: Recent Advances in Corporate Finance (1985) LBC.
10. Gilbert Harold: Corporation Finance (2nd rev. ed. 1956).
11. Henry E. Hoagland: Corporation Finance (3rd ed. 1947) Maryin M. Kristein: Corporate Finance (2nd ed. 1975) R.C. Osborn: Corporation Finance (1959).
12. S.C. Kuchhal: Corporation Finance: Principles and Problems (6th ed. 1966).
13. V.G. Kulkarni: Corporation Finance (1961).
14. V.D. Kulshreshta: Government Regulation of Financial Management of Private Corporate Sector in India (1986).
15. Journals – Journal of Indian Law Institute, Journal of Business Law, Chartered Secretary, Company Law Journal, Law and Contemporary Problems.
16. Statutory Materials – Companies Act and Law relating SEBI, Depositories, Industrial Financing and Information Technology.

Note: Student is expected to collect latest information from journals and e-sources.