

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA
(Established under the Central Universities Act, 2009)
(NAAC Accredited 'A' Grade)



CBCS, LOCF and NEP, 2020 Based
Curriculum and Syllabi Of
LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course
(W.e.f. 2022-23 Onwards)

DEPARTMENT OF LAW
SCHOOL OF LAW

Approved by:	BOS	School Board	Academic Council
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VISION AND MISSION

i) Vision and Mission of University

Vision

To develop enlightened citizenship of a knowledge society for peace and prosperity of individuals, nation and the world, through the promotion of innovation, creative endeavours, and scholarly inquiry.

Mission

To serve as a beacon of change, through multi-disciplinary learning, for creation of a knowledge community, by building a strong character and nurturing value-based transparent work ethics, promoting creative and critical thinking for holistic development and self-sustenance for the people of India. The University seeks to achieve this objective by cultivating an environment of excellence in teaching, research and innovation in the main field and applied areas of learning.

ii) Vision and Mission of Department

Vision

To establish a world-class teaching and research reputation of the department that contributes to society through its innovative, creative and scholarly approach.

Mission

To educate the students by adopting the highest academic and professional standards to meet the global competency in the field of Legal education. To establish and maintain a high quality of support, research facilities, multidisciplinary and skill-based learning opportunities for our staff, students and researchers to orient them to world-class creative and innovative minds.

iii) Mapping of Vision and Mission

Vision and Mission of the University	Vision and Mission of the Department
To develop enlightened citizenship of a knowledge society for peace and prosperity of individuals, nation and the world, through the promotion of innovation, creative endeavours, and scholarly inquiry.	Yes
To serve as a beacon of change, through multi-disciplinary learning, for the creation of a knowledge community, by building a strong character and nurturing value-based transparent work ethics, promoting creative and critical thinking for holistic development and self-sustenance for the people of India.	Yes
The University seeks to achieve its objectives by cultivating an environment of excellence in teaching, research and innovation in the main field and applied areas of learning.	Yes

1. BACKGROUND

i) NEP-2020 and LOCF: An Integrated Approach

Considering the curricular reforms as instrumental for desired learning outcomes, all the academic departments of the Central University of Haryana have made a rigorous attempt to revise the curriculum of undergraduate and postgraduate programmes in consonance with the National Education Policy, 2020 and UGC Quality Mandate for Higher Education Institutions, 2021. The process of revising the curriculum could be prompted by the adoption of the “Comprehensive Roadmap for Implementation of NEP, 2020” in the 32nd meeting of the Academic Council of the University held on April 23, 2021. The Roadmap identified the key features of the Policy and elucidated the Action Plan with well-defined responsibilities and an indicative timeline for major academic reforms.

The process of revamping the curriculum started with a series of webinars and discussions conducted by the University to orient the teachers about the key features of the Policy, enabling them to revise the curriculum in sync with the Policy. The proper orientation of the faculty about the vision and mission of NEP, 2020 made it easier for them to appreciate and incorporate the vital aspects of the Policy in the revised curriculum focused on 'creating holistic, thoughtful, creative and well-rounded individuals equipped with the key of 21st-century skills for the 'development of an enlightened, socially conscious, knowledgeable, and skilled nation'.

With NEP, 2020 in background, the revised curricula articulate the spirit of the policy by emphasising upon an integrated approach to learning; innovative pedagogies and assessment strategies; multidisciplinary and cross-disciplinary education; creative and critical thinking; ethical and Constitutional values through value-based courses; 21st century capabilities across the range of disciplines through life skills, entrepreneurial and professional skills; community and constructive public engagement; social, moral and environmental awareness; Organic Living and Global Citizenship Education (GCED); holistic, inquiry-based, discovery-based, discussion-based, and analysis-based learning; exposure to Indian knowledge system, cultural traditions and classical literature through relevant courses offering 'Knowledge of India'; fine blend of modern pedagogies with indigenous and traditional ways of learning; flexibility in course choices; student-centric participatory learning; imaginative and flexible curricular structures to enable creative combination of disciplines for study; offering multiple entry and exit points initially in undergraduate programmes; alignment of Vocational courses with the International Standard Classification of Occupations maintained by the International Labour Organization; breaking the silos of disciplines; integration of extra-curricular and curricular aspects; exploring internships with local industry, businesses, artists and crafts persons; closer collaborations between industry and higher education institutions for technical, vocational and science programmes; and formative assessment tools to be aligned with the learning outcomes, capabilities, and dispositions as specified for each course. In the case of UG programs in Engineering and Vocational Studies, it was decided that the

University Teaching Departments shall incorporate pertinent NEP recommendations while complying with AICTE, NBA, NSQF, International Standard Classification of Occupations, Sector Skill Council and other relevant agencies/sources. The University has also developed a consensus on the adoption of Blended Learning with 40% component of online teaching and 60% face-to-face classes for each program.

The revised curricula of various programmes could be devised with concerted efforts of the faculty, Heads of the Departments and the Deans of Schools of Study. The draft prepared by each University Teaching Department was discussed in a series of discussion sessions conducted at the Department, School and University levels. The leadership of the University has been a driving force behind the entire exercise of developing the uniform template and structure for the revised curriculum. The Vice-Chancellor of the University conducted a series of meetings with Heads and Deans to deliberate upon the vital parameters of the revised curriculum to formulate a uniform template featuring Background, Programme Outcomes, Programme Specific Outcomes, Postgraduate Attributes, Structure of Masters Course, Learning Outcome Index, Semester-wise Courses and Credit Distribution, Course-level Learning Outcomes, Teaching-Learning Process, Blended Learning, Assessment and Evaluation, Keywords, References and Appendices. The experts of various Boards of Studies and School Boards contributed to a large extent in giving the final shape to the revised curriculum of each programme.

To ensure the implementation of curricular reforms envisioned in NEP, 2020, the University has decided to implement various provisions in a phased manner. Accordingly, the curriculum may be reviewed annually.

ii) About the Law

The term “Law’ denotes different kinds of Rules and Principles. Law is an instrument that regulates human conduct/behaviour. Law means Justice, Morality, Reason, Order, and Righteous from the viewpoint of society. Law means Statutes, Acts, Rules, Regulations, Orders and Ordinances from the point of view of the legislature. Law means Rules of court, Decrees, Judgments, Orders

of courts, and Injunctions from the point of view of the Judges. Accordingly, Law is a broader term that includes Acts, Statutes, Rules, Regulations, Orders, Ordinances, Justice, Morality, Reason, Righteous, Rules of court, Decrees, Judgments, Orders of courts, Injunctions, Tort, Jurisprudence and Legal Theory, etc.

In old English system “Lagu” i.e., law, ordinance, rule, regulation from Old Norse “Lagu” law collective Plural of “Lag” is layer, measure, stroke ‘Literally’ something laid down of fixed.

The term law has different meanings in different Places/societies at different times as it is subject to amendments. In Hindu religion, the law implies “Dharma,” in Muhammadean religion (Islam) it is “Hokum”, in Roman its “Jus”, in French, its “Droit,” in Arabic, Alqanoon, in Persian and Turkish, it Kunoon, in Latin its “Legam” in Philipino its “Batas” in Albanian language its “Ligj” in Czech its “Zakon” in Danish its “Lor” in Dutch its “Wet” in Italian its “Legge” and Lithuanian its “Teise” and so on. It varies from place to place in the sense that adultery is an offense in India under section 497 of the Indian penal code, 1860 while it is not considered an offense in America. Law differs from religion to religion in the sense of personal laws viz. Hindu law, Muslim law, etc. differ from one another. For instance, A Muslim can have four wives living at a time, but a Hindu can have only one wife living at a time i.e. Monogamy. If a Hindu male marries again during the lifetime of his first wife, he is declared guilty of the offense of bigamy and is Punishable under Section 494, Indian Penal Code, 1860. The law is subject to change with the change in society and also changes in the Governmental/legislative acts through the amendments/Acts.

Generally, the term law is used to mean three things:

First, it is used to mean “legal order”. It represents the regime of adjusting relations and ordering conduct by the systematic application of the force of organized political society.

Secondly, the law means the whole body of legal Percepts which exists in a politically organized society.

Thirdly, the law is used to mean all official controls in a politically organized society. This led to the actual administration of Justice as contrasted with the authoritative material for the guidance of judicial Action. Law in its narrowest or strict sense is the civil law or the law of the land.

Origin of Law

Ancient Egyptian law, dating as far back as 3000 BC had a civil code that was probably broken into twelve books, it was based on the concept of Ma'at characterized by traditional rhetorical speech, social equality and impartiality by the 22nd century BC, Ur-nammu, an ancient Sumerian ruler, formulated the first law code consisting of casuistic statements (if...then...) Around 1960 BC, King Hammurabi further developed Babylonian law, by codifying and inscribing it in stone. Hammurabi placed several copies of his law code throughout the kingdom of Babylon as Stelae, for the entire public to see this became known as the Codex Hammurabi.

Ancient India and China represent the distinct tradition of law and had historically independent schools of legal theory and practice. The Arthashastra, dating from 400 BC and the Manusmriti from 100 BCE were an influential treatises in India, but this Hindu tradition, along with Islamic law was supplanted by the common law when India became part of the British Empire. Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore and Hongkong also adopted the common law. Japan was the first country to begin modernizing its legal system along western lines by importing bits of the French but mostly the German Civil Code. Similarly, traditional Chinese law gave way to westernization towards the final years of the dynasty in the form of six private law codes based mainly on the Japanese model of German law.

One of the major legal systems developed during the Middle Ages was Islamic law and jurisprudence. During the classical period of Islamic law and jurisprudence, "Hawala" and institution of law was an early informal transfer system that is mentioned in the text of Islamic Jurisprudence as early as the 8th century. Hawala itself later influenced the development of the "Aval" in French

civil law and AVALLO in Italian law. Roman law was heavily influenced by Greek teachings.

iii) About the Programme: Nature, Extent and Aims

Legum Baccalaureus or LL.B. is a three-year, Bachelor of Law degree that is offered to aspirants by many renowned colleges in India including Central University of Haryana, Mahendragarh, Haryana. The students can pursue this law course only if they possess a graduation degree in any stream. The three-year LL.B. course offered at all law colleges in India is regulated and closely supervised by the Bar Council of India (BCI), a statutory body constituted under the Advocates Act, 1961.

The three-year law course is structured in such a way that the curriculum is divided into six semesters. The candidates are awarded a degree only when they complete all the semesters of this three-year LL.B. course. As a part of the LL.B. degree offered at the most popular law colleges in India, the candidates need to take part in regular theory classes, moot courts, internships in courts as well as tutorial work.

The candidates who want to pursue the LL.B. course should fulfill certain requirements to be eligible. The eligibility criteria for three-year LL.B. courses as mentioned by the Bar Council of India in Legal Education Rules, 2008 is such as:

- A.** Candidates need to be graduates i.e., they should have passed a bachelor's degree of three years or four years duration in any subject/discipline to pursue an LL.B. course.
- B.** Apart from the criteria mentioned above-mentioned point 'A', some Centre of Legal education/colleges/universities also fix a minimum percentage requirement that candidates need to fulfill to secure admission in the three-year LL.B. course offered by them. The (minimum) percentage requirement for General category candidates ranges from 45% to 55% and that for SC/ST category candidates, it ranges between 35% to 45%.

Although some colleges offer admission to candidates based on merit, however, the majority of the popular law colleges/ universities in India offer admission to aspirants based on either a national-level law entrance examination or based on an entrance examination conducted by them. Some popular law entrance examinations that candidates can consider to appear to secure admission in law courses are CUCET i.e., Central Universities Common Entrance Test, CLAT i.e., Common Law Admission Test, etc.

LL.B. (3 Year) Professional course is a popular course offered as part of the law stream. Law as a career choice is highly demanding and requires aspirants to be thorough with their subject and be willing to work long hours. Thus, candidates wishing to join this field need to possess the fluency and clarity of speech, objectivity, intellect, convincing power, ability to argue on a topic, persuasiveness and mental and physical stamina to perform better in the legal field.

The programme includes a balanced combination of Core, Electives and Skill-based Courses. The courses are designed in such a way to cover the entire spectrum of the legal field i.e. from fundamentals that will bring admitted students from various backgrounds to a common level to the most recent advancements in the field that will make them ready to take up challenging assignments in the real world.

The curriculum is being taught through formal lectures with the aid of new technological tools i.e. power point presentations and other audio/video tools as per requirement. Other teaching aids suiting to the nature of the topic/subject, can also be used as and when required. The additional requirements like court visits, educational tours, legal aid programme and project work are also incorporated into the curriculum.

The Aims of the programme include:

- To inculcate basic and advanced knowledge of legal aspects among students.

- To provide higher education, disciplinary and inter/multi-disciplinary research-oriented knowledge to the students to make them lifelong learners.
- To provide a learned, skilled and creative pool of law graduates who are ready to take up challenging assignments in different kinds of Bench, LPOs, legal research institutions, advocacy and academia.
- To mould responsible, proactive citizens who are equipped with legal thinking and skills to address problems of their locality and to equipped with their social responsibility.
- An adequate blend of theory, computation and hands-on legal experiments.
- Internship/Court visit – close to the practical aspect of legal implementation in courts.

iv) Qualification Descriptors: Possible Career Pathways

The ambition to enter the legal profession is usually drawn from inspiration. Most law aspirants tend to find their stimulus coming either from personal heroes (usually family members), fictional ones (Perry Mason, Alan Shore), or because they feel drawn by the idea that one person can truly make a difference.

From Mahatma Gandhi to Barack Obama, the list of luminaries who have used this profession as a stepping stone to greatness runs long and wide. Gone are the days when black robes and courtrooms were the bread and butter of lawyers. From swanky corporate offices to jobs in movies and the media, lawyers have moved many moons away from the conventional and now live very much in the real world.

So, the legal profession looks attractive enough, but what kind of person would make a great lawyer. Good communication skills are a given - both oral and written. A lawyer must also be fond of reading because you will need to do a fair bit of research to be effective at your job. However, the most important skill that you need to have is logical reasoning. You need to be able to look at matters objectively and come

to your conclusions. There are a plethora of job opportunities available to candidates after they complete their LL.B. degree. Some popular job profiles that candidates can pursue after securing an LL.B. degree may be categorized as follows:

A. INDEPENDENT LEGAL PRACTICE

The traditional career path is to “practice law” before the courts. But any fresh graduate needs to learn the ropes under a Senior Counsel. The graduates are now supposed to qualify for a Bar Exam before they join the Courts of Law. Litigations provide a wide range of employment options in both private and public spheres. Some of the specialized fields, out of which, anyone can choose according to his/her interest area, are as follows:

a. Criminal Lawyer

Criminal lawyers are responsible for representing their clients in court for criminal cases. They present cases in the court for their client in the local court, High Court, or the Supreme Court. Criminal lawyers argue their client’s case in front of a judge, question witnesses and the people related to their case, and review evidence. This field requires strong investigative and interpersonal skills. You must also have strong oration skills as you need to present your client’s case as strongly as possible. Criminal lawyers are experts at conducting research, performing legal analysis, and interacting with other people.

b. Corporate Lawyer

Corporate lawyers help companies in complying with the rules and regulations of their industry. They are responsible for assisting their client with all the legal processes related to a company’s formation and management. As a corporate lawyer, you have to advise your client in claiming liability, business transactions, and represent them in court during a trial. Corporate lawyers help their clients in reviewing and submitting legal documents related to their issues. Corporate lawyers must be familiar with many subjects including Competition Law, Advanced Company Law, Commercial Contract Drafting, M&A Transactions, Banking, and Financial Law, etc.

c. Civil Lawyer

Civil lawyers handle non-criminal litigation, but their duties are the same as criminal lawyers. Civil lawyers take over the litigation once a defendant hires them. A civil lawyer is responsible for all the case-related tasks, such as; communicating with the other party's lawyers and the judge, interviewing the people related to the case, filing motions, hiring expert witnesses, presenting the case, and much more. There are many specializations among civil lawyers which makes the field quite diverse. Common specializations in this field include divorce law, taxation law and excise law, etc.

Listed below are some other fields in which one can get specialization and have a lucrative career in the legal field:

- Taxation Law
- Labor Law
- International Law
- Family Law
- Constitutional Law
- Administration Law
- Patent Law etc

B. GOVERNMENT SERVICES

The students can opt to join Government Services after completing their LL.B. Degree, if they prepare themselves, they would be eligible for State Judicial Services and the various other legal under the Central and State government which includes Legislative Counsel in the Legislative department and Legal advisors in the Department of Legal Affairs.

This requires the aspirants to qualify for the examination held by the Public Service Commission. Certain legislative counsels are appointed under the legislative department of Hindi as well as regional languages.

Those qualified would also be eligible to join the Air Force, Indian Army, and the Navy as JAG. They are also eligible to crack the examinations like HAS and IAS organized by UPSC (Union Public Service Commission) or SPSC (State

Public Service Commission). They also have the option of becoming an Assistant Public Prosecution or Public Prosecutor under the Prosecution Department of Central and State Government.

The law graduates can study in detail the Indian Constitution, about powers and functions of government, how government works and many other things in detail which make them easy to Crack this examination after some preparations. For this, after gaining some experience from the practice, they are appointed through an exam conducted by the Union Public Service Commission or by the State Public Service Commission.

C. LEGAL ADVISOR

After completing your LL.B., you can become a legal advisor or join law firms, Private Companies, Corporate firms, or Banks. You can provide advice on various legal matters. Furthermore, your legal expertise could also be used in NGOs. These provide their clients with legal advisory services. They also help people to make the correct decision in a given situation. Most large corporations and government organizations hire legal advisors. One of the most career options in the field of law is legal advisor. As a legal advisor, you are responsible for advising your client on legal issues, preventing litigation, and taking care of contractual and regulatory problems.

Legal advisors have to negotiate with the other party to resolve disputes and analyze contracts for their organization. Organizations rely on legal advisors to prevent legal disputes. Legal advisors usually offer advice to the top management of a company and work with them to resolve any legal dispute that arises.

Prominent skills in this sector include Legal Research, Contract Negotiation, Contract Management, and Litigation Case Management.

D. JUDICIARY

The students are also free to work for the judicial machinery of the Country as a Judge or Magistrate. This requires them to pass a judicial examination conducted by the Public Service Commission. This is a very difficult

examination to pass. The lowest post of the Magistrate, Sub judge, or Munsif is filled up by the latest recruitments through Public Service Commission or by the concerned High Court of the state. The Magistrate/ judges the Criminal cases and the Sub- Judge, decides the Civil Cases. Through promotion, these judges could become District Judges and also attain higher posts in High Courts. They would be able to gain promotion based on their experience and seniority. The initial requirement of these posts is an LL.B. degree from an approved/recognized University and should not have attained the age of 35 years.

E. JUDICIAL CLERKSHIP

A judicial clerkship is an extremely valuable experience for the students interested in either litigation or transactional work; it provides invaluable insights into the workings of the legal system. Law clerks act as legal assistants whose duties vary from court to court and judge to judge.

F. ACADEMICS / HIGHER STUDIES

The students with impressive academic ability and with the skill of explaining and narrating different topics to a group of people are good fits to become a lecturer in one of the best-recognized Universities or Law Colleges in the country. If any student wants to study further law, he/she can choose research work, or LL.M. / Ph.D. in fields like International Law, Constitutional Law, Labour Law, Cyber law, and Family Law.

This might also be an opportunity to choose a career path as the specialization means that they would spend their time in that area of law. The LL.M. (2 Year) course will not just only help you to gain a deeper perspective, but it will help you get jobs that pay you better

If they choose to do an LL.M. degree, they could go on to complete research in their respective field by taking admission into Ph.D. programme. This way, anyone can also become an Assistant Professor in Government Universities and Private Universities too.

G. LEGAL OUTSOURCING

Legal outsourcing refers to the practice of a law firm that acquires legal services from an exterior firm. This service is called off sharing if the outsourced entity has its origin in another country. This is one of the fields where the potential has not fully been utilized. There are several opportunities for the people of the country to grab the opportunities in this field.

H. PRIVATE COMPANIES

There is a great scope for law graduates to join private firms across the country. They can choose to become the legal advisor and help the company with legal decisions. In case someone is looking for a well-paid job, he can get an MBA degree after doing an LL.B. This way, he would be able to get a dual post in companies. Firstly, he could work as legal advisor and secondly, he would be able to take part in business administration. The dual package will guarantee excellent pay for the employees.

I. WRITER OF LAW BOOKS /REPORTS /JOURNALIST

If any student is excelling at writing and can understand the law well, then this profession is the right one for him. If you are capable of writing and editing law books used by law students or if you can write legal reports for various publications or newspapers, this job would fit you well. You can also work with a journalist as a guide who guides them all the time. If you have a knack for writing, then you can pursue a career in legal journalism. Legal journalists attend court hearings and report the facts directly. They write articles for publications that could be online (blog, website, and social media) as well as offline (newspaper, magazine, etc.). Legal journalists might take part in discussions on legal issues as they have a strong understanding of the law and current affairs. Legal journalism covers legal proceedings in courts, arbitration events, criminal matters, etc., which are disseminated to the public.

This field requires strong communication skills and writing skills. However, it's also possible for a legal journalist to work in visual media (television,

YouTube, etc.) instead of being limited to writing. It's certainly a unique career with a specific set of opportunities and challenges.

Legal Publishing: Lawyers get an opportunity to work as editors for various types of print and electronic media. It is a good option for those with a knack for writing.

Law Reporting: One can take up a career as a law reporter with TV channels and newspapers. Ranging from high-profile cases to concerns related to social issues and human rights, a new path for lawyers has opened up in this field.

J. LEGAL ANALYST

Law graduates could join law firms or corporate firms and conduct analyses regarding the law sphere about the company and its functions. This requires aspirants to own a license to practice law. Legal Analysts also can assist in drafting various legal documents and also assists attorneys. In the case of financial law, this is a great option. It also requires you to be well analytical and organizational along with a great athlete. Legal analysts are responsible for researching and reviewing legal issues while making recommendations on the same. They assist legal teams and lawyers in performing research, gathering evidence, preparing legal documents, and performing various tasks to help the lawyers perform their duties.

Legal analysts are also known as paralegals or litigation analysts and their work can vary a lot depending on the case they are working and who they are assisting. They are responsible for handling tracking systems and databases while collating, tracking, and reviewing important documents.

They work during the usual business hours but might have to work overtime while working on big cases. Moreover, they might have to travel for researching more on their cases. Legal analysts must have a basic understanding of the law, legal documentation, and research in law & management.

K. LEGAL RESEARCHER

A legal researcher is someone responsible for researching various cases and finding ways to win a case. It includes general topics regarding the laws. In other words, they are the ones that the lawyers hire to gain a deeper insight into the cases and legal nuances. Therefore, this is also an interesting profession for you if you are a law graduate.

L. POLITICS

If you are interested in taking part in the governance of the country or if you have a political background, you can enter politics if you are a law graduate. This is helpful in the way that you will have deep knowledge regarding all three domains of the government i.e. Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. This allows them to contribute actively to the nation and become a politician.

However, in India, joining politics does not mandate any educational qualification, but there are several of the top political leaders in the country who are law graduates.

Besides, Indian political history is the best proof of the fact that lawyers are the best politicians out there. Remember that the 250-members constitutional Assembly that formed the constitution comprised entirely of lawyers. Therefore, studying LL.B. is one of the best options if you have an interest in pursuing politics.

M. SOCIAL WORK

A sizeable number of law school graduates join Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that work for social causes. If you are passionate about socio-legal issues, then this is the right avenue for you. One may work with NGOs and Civil Society Organizations on issues based on environmental protection, gender concerns, caste discrimination, employment, working conditions, marginalization of various sections of the society, etc.

Law school graduates are also offered opportunities to work with international organizations such as; the United Nations and with international

tribunals like the International Court of Justice and International Criminal Court, etc.

Thus, completing LL.B., (3 Year) Professional programme is one of the first steps to a successful career as there are numerous opportunities as discussed above, for law graduates to pursue a successful legal career.

2. PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (POs)

The overall aim of the LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Programme may be achieved by addressing its various components that are incorporated into the curriculum as described below. Each of these components is designed to lead to specific outcomes that are desired after the successful completion of the LL.B. (3 Year) Professional programme.

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES	Component	Outcomes
PO-1	Basic Knowledge	Capable of delivering basic disciplinary knowledge gained during the programme.
PO-2	In-depth Knowledge	Capable of describing advanced knowledge gained during the programme.
PO-3	Critical thinking and Problem-Solving abilities	Capable of analyzing the results critically and applying acquired knowledge to solve the problems.
PO-4	Creativity and Innovation	Capable to identify, formulate, investigate and analyzing scientific problems and innovatively designing and creating products and solutions to real-life problems.
PO-5	Research Aptitude and Global Competency	Ability to develop a research aptitude and apply knowledge to find the solution to burning research problems in the

		concerned and associated fields at the global level.
PO-6	Holistic and Multidisciplinary Education	Ability to gain knowledge with the holistic and multidisciplinary approach across the fields.
PO-7	Skills Enhancement	Learn specific sets of disciplinary or multidisciplinary skills and advanced techniques and apply them for the betterment of mankind.
PO-8	Leadership and Teamwork Abilities	Ability to learn and work in a group and capable of leading a team even.
PO-9	Environmental and Human Health Awareness	Learn important aspects associated with environmental and human health. Ability to develop eco-friendly technologies.
PO-10	Ethical thinking and Social Awareness	Inculcate the professional and ethical attitude and ability to relate to social problems.
PO-11	lifelong Learning Skills and Entrepreneurship	Ability to learn lifelong learning skills which are important to provide better opportunities and improve quality of life. Capable to establish independent startup/innovation center etc.

3. PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOs)

The LL.B. (3 Year) Professional programme shall be able to realize the following specific outcomes by the end of programme studies:

Sr. No. of PSOs	Programme Specific Outcomes
PSO-1	To acquire a thorough knowledge of basic theoretical concepts and experimental aspects of the law.
PSO-2	To fully develop the skills for using the earned knowledge within different branches of the legal field.
PSO-3	To develop the attitude for identifying and solving problems by using various legal aspects mentioned in the curriculum of this programme.
PSO-4	To develop the capability to search, acquire and apply recent developments in the field of legal studies.
PSO-5	To develop an overview of the role of legal studies in sustaining society.
PSO-6	To develop the skill to adopt the learned principles in various settings and innovate with the importance of sustainability in mind, if necessary
PSO-7	To develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of Enquiry and legal reforms.

4. Postgraduate Attributes

Upon completion of the LL.B. (3 Year) Professional programme, students are expected to be equipped with the skills of analytical, critical and rational thinking associated with law and its use in human society. The following attributes are expected from the students of the LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Programme:

PGA No.	P.G. Attributes
PGA-1	knowledge of Discipline and solid/firm foundation/basics in students
PGA-2	Creative, critical and reflective Thinking in the studies
PGA-3	Building of value-oriented attitudes and values

PGA-4	Imparting knowledge about principles and practical aspects of different legal instruments
PGA-5	Development of Research skills in the students
PGA-6	Evolution of the spirit to think beyond which were never thought before
PGA-7	Imparting knowledge about Information technology/digital literacy
PGA-8	Promotion to have the feeling of teamwork

5. STRUCTURE OF LL.B. (3 YEAR) PROFESSIONAL COURSE

The LL.B. 3 Year (Professional) Programme is of *three years* duration, which is divided into six semesters **(Table -1)**. The programme under the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) includes a balanced combination of *Core and Electives courses which also includes Generic Elective Courses for imparting basic knowledge of the laws of general importance among the students of other departments.* **(Table 2)**.

The Ordinance No. XXXII, of the Central University of Haryana, is dealing with LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course and it aligns with the P.G. ordinance of the University and the latest Guidelines of the Bar Council of India regarding the compilation of the syllabus of LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course. The total credit requirement for completion of the programme shall be 160 (± 6), including a minimum of 32 Credits from electives of which 12 Credits shall be from elective courses offered by other Departments. For each paper/course, four hours per week shall be assigned for classroom teaching and one hour for professional skills development activities. As per the Legal Education Rules and guidelines issued by the Bar Council of India, the course leading to LL.B. (Three Year) Professional Course shall be conducted in a semester system in not less than 15 weeks (6 days a week)/18 weeks (5 days a week) and each week shall have not less than 30 hours for teaching, moot court, tutorial and skill development activities, etc.

Table-1

Part	Year	Semester	Total Credit of Core/Compulsory Subjects	Total Credit of Elective & GEC Subjects
Part-I	First	I & II	25+20= 45	8+8
Part-II	Second	III& IV	21+21= 42	8+8
Part-III	Third	V & VI	21+21= 42	8+20
Total Credit			129	60

Table 2

Types of Courses	Nature	Total Credit	% (approx.)
Core Courses(CC)	Compulsory Courses	129	68.25
Elective Courses (EC)	Course Centric Elective Courses Including Generic Elective Courses for other department's students	60	31.75
		189	100

6. LEARNING OUTCOME INDEX

6.1, Mapping of Core Courses* with PSOs

Semester	PSOs ⇒ Courses POs No. ↓	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5	PSO-6	PSO-7
I	CC1	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CC2	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CC3	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CC4	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CC5	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
II	CC6	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CC7	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

	CC8	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CC9	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CC10	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
III	CC11	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CC12	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CC13.	√		√	√	√	√	√
	CC14	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CC15	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
IV	CC16	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CC17	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CC18	√	√	√	√		√	√
	CC19	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CC20	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
V	CC21	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CC22	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CC23	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CC24	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CC25	√		√	√	√	√	√
VI	CC26	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CC27	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CC28	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CC29	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CC30	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

* Core Courses Details

Code	Course Code	Course title
CC1	SL LAW 03 01 01 C 4105	Law of Crimes (Indian Penal Code)-I
CC2	SL LAW 03 01 02 C 4105	Law of Contract-I, Including the Specific Relief Act, 1963
CC3	SL LAW 03 01 03 C 4105	Family Law-I
CC4	SL LAW 03 01 04 C 4105	Constitutional Law of India-I
CC5	SL LAW 03 01 05 C 4105	Law of Torts Including MVAccident and Consumer Protection Act, 2019
CC6	SL LAW 03 02 06 C 4004	Law of Crimes (Indian Penal Code) –II
CC7	SL LAW 03 02 07 C 4004	Law of Contract- II, Including Sales of Goods Act, 1930 and Indian Partnership Act, 1932
CC8	SL LAW 03 02 08 C 4004	Family Law-II Including The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007
CC9	SL LAW 03 02 09 C 4004	Constitutional Law of India-II
CC10	SL LAW 03 02 10 C 4004	Administrative Law Including RTI Act, 2005
CC11	SL LAW 03 03 11 C 4004	Jurisprudence
CC12	SL LAW 03 03 12 C 4004	Criminal Law-I, (Cr. P. C.) Including Probation of offenders Act, 1958
CC13.	SL LAW 03 03 13 C 4004	Labour and Industrial Laws- I
CC14	SL LAW 03 03 14 C 4004	Public International Law and Human Rights

CC15	SL LAW 03 03 15 C 1245	Clinical Course- I: Legal Dispute, Arbitration, Conciliation and Alternative Disputes Resolution System
CC16	SL LAW 03 04 16 C 4004	Property Law Including Transfer of Property Act, 1882 Including Registration, Act, 1908
CC17	SL LAW 03 04 17 C 4004	Criminal Law-II (Cr. P. C.) Including Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 & POCSO Act, 2012
CC18	SL LAW 03 04 18 C 4004	Labour and Industrial Law-II
CC19	SL LAW 03 04 19 C 4004	Environmental Laws
CC20	SL LAW 03 04 20 C 1245	Clinical Course- II Moot Court and Internship
CC21	SL LAW 03 05 21 C 4004	Civil Procedure Code, 1908-I
CC22	SL LAW 03 05 22 C 4004	Land Laws Including Land Acquisition System and Panchayati Raj Institutions
CC23	SL LAW 03 05 23 C 4004	Law of Evidence
CC24	SL LAW 03 05 24 C 4004	Taxation Laws
CC25	SL LAW 03 05 25 C 1245	Clinical Course-III: Drafting, Pleadings and Conveyancing
CC26	SL LAW 03 06 26 C 4004	Civil Procedure Code, 1908-II, Including Limitation Act, 1963
CC27	SL LAW 03 06 27 C 4004	Criminology, Penology and Victimology
CC28	SL LAW 03 06 28 C 4004	Company Law
CC29	SL LAW 03 06 29 C 4004	Interpretation of Statutes
CC30	SL LAW 03 06 30 C 1245	Clinical Course-IV: Professional Ethics and Professional Accountability

6.2, Mapping of Elective Courses* with PSOs

Semester	PSOs ⇔ Courses POs No. ↓	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5	PSO-6	PSO-7
I	EC1	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	EC2	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
II	EC3	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	EC4	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
III	EC5	√	√	√		√	√	√
	EC6	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
IV	EC7	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	EC8	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
V	EC9	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	EC10	√		√	√	√	√	√
VI	EC11	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	EC12	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	EC13	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	EC14	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

* Elective Courses Details

Code	Course Code	Course Title
EC1	SL LAW 03 01 01 E 4004	Computer Fundamentals & Information Technology Law
EC2	SL LAW 03 01 02 GE 4004	Media & Law
EC3	SL LAW 03 02 03 E 4004	Cyber Law
EC4	SL LAW 03 02 04 GE 4004	Health Law
EC5	SL LAW 03 03 05 E 4004	Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence
EC6	SL LAW 03 03 06 GE 4004	International Organizations
EC7	SL LAW 03 04 07 E 4004	Intellectual Property Rights Management
EC8	SL LAW 03 04 08 E 4004	Competition Law
EC9	SL LAW 03 05 09 E 4004	Banking Law including Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881
EC10	SL LAW 03 05 10 E 4004	Law of Corporate Finance
EC11	SL LAW 03 06 11 E 4004	Service Laws
EC12	SL LAW 03 06 12 E 4004	Law of Insurance
EC13	SL LAW 03 06 13 E 4004	Law Relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency
EC14	SL LAW 03 06 14 E 4004	Equity, Trust and Fiduciary Relations
EC15	SL LAW 03 06 15 E 4004	Disaster Management in India

7. TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS

- Lectures
- Group Discussions
- Simulations
- Role-Playing
- Participative Learning
- Interactive Sessions
- Seminars
- Research-based Learning/Dissertation or Project Work
- Technology-embedded Learning
- Case Law
- Situation Reaction Test
- Moot Classes
- Problem Based Learning
- Practical Exposure through Court visits.

8. IMPLEMENTATION OF BLENDED LEARNING

Blended Learning is a pedagogical approach that combines face-to-face classroom methods with computer-mediated activities in the process of

teaching and learning. It implies a proper blend of face-to-face and online activities to make the learning processes more interesting and engaging. It focuses on the integration of traditional classroom activities and innovative ICT-enabled strategies. It emphasizes a student-centric learning environment where the teacher is the facilitator for productive and measurable learning outcomes. It optimizes and compliments face-to-face learning, giving ample freedom and flexibility to the students and teachers to access and explore the wide range of open-access sources such as; video lectures, podcasts, recordings and articles through digital platforms. It gives freedom and autonomy to the teachers in the selection of appropriate digital platforms, resources and time-slots to complement and supplement face-to-face learning. Blended Learning doesn't undermine the role of the teacher, rather it allows him/her to explore the unexplored in accordance with the requirements of the curriculum.

KEY FEATURES OF BLENDED LEARNING

- Student-Centric Pedagogical Approach focusing on flexibility in timing, quality content, needs and interests of students and freedom to study through the mode of his/her choice;
- Freedom to Select a variety of mediums and techniques;
- Increased student engagement in learning;
- Enhanced teacher and student interaction;
- Improved student learning outcomes;
- More flexible teaching and learning environment;
- More responsive for self and continuous learning;
- Better opportunities for experiential learning;
- Increased learning skills;
- Greater access to information, improved satisfaction and learning outcomes.

Note: It has been resolved by the competent authority of the University that Blended Learning with 40% component of online teaching and 60% face-to-face classes for each programme, to be adopted.

9. ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

- Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation at the regular interval after the achievement of each course-level learning outcome
- Formative Assessment based on activities of a learner throughout the programme instead of the one-time assessment
- Oral Examinations to test presentation and communication skills
- Open Book Examination for better understanding and application of the knowledge acquired
- Group Examinations on Problem solving exercises
- Seminar Presentations
- Review of Literature
- Collaborative Assignments

10. KEYWORDS

- LOCF
- NEP, 2020
- Blended Learning
- Face to face (F to F) Learning
- Programme Outcomes
- Programme Specific Outcomes
- Course-level Learning Outcomes
- Postgraduate Attributes
- Learning Outcome Index
- Formative Assessment and Evaluation
- Comprehensive and Continuous Evaluation

11. REFERENCES

- National Education Policy-2020.
https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/NEP_Final_English_0.pdf
- The draft subject-specific LOCF templates are available on the UGC website.
https://www.ugc.ac.in/ugc_notices.aspx?id=MjY5OQ
- Draft Blended Mode of Teaching and Learning: Concept Note available on the UGC website.
https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/6100340_Concept-Note-Blended-Mode-of-Teaching-and-Learning.pdf

12. SEMESTER-WISE COURSES AND CREDIT DISTRIBUTION

SEMESTER – I

Sr. No	Course Nomenclature	Course Code (Core)	Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Credit
1	Law of Crimes (Indian Penal Code)- I	SL LAW 03 01 01 C 4105	4	1	0	5
2	Law of Contract- I, Including the Specific Relief Act, 1963	SL LAW 03 01 02 C 4105	4	1	0	5
3	Family Law- I	SL LAW 03 01 03 C 4105	4	1	0	5
4	Constitutional Law of India- I	SL LAW 03 01 04 C 4105	4	1	0	5
5	Law of Torts Including MV Accident and Consumer Protection Act, 2019	SL LAW 03 01 05 C 4105	4	1	0	5
Total Credits						25
Course Code Elective Course(s)						
1	Computer Fundamentals & Information Technology Law	SL LAW 03 01 01 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Media & Law	SL LAW 03 01 02 GE 4004	4	0	0	4
Total Credits						08

SEMESTER - II

Sr. No	Course Nomenclature	Course Code (Core)	Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Credit
1	Law of Crimes (Indian Penal Code)– II	SL LAW 03 02 06 C 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Law of Contract- II, Including Sales of Goods Act, 1930 and Indian Partnership Act, 1932	SL LAW 03 02 07 C 4004	4	0	0	4
3	Family Law- II Including The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007	SL LAW 03 02 08 C 4004	4	0	0	4

4	Constitutional Law of India- II	SL LAW 03 02 09 C 4004	4	0	0	4
5	Administrative Law Including RTI Act, 2005	SL LAW 03 02 10 C 4004	4	0	0	4
Total Credits						20
Course Code Elective Course(s)						
1	Cyber Law	SL LAW 03 02 03 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Health Law	SL LAW 03 02 04 GE 4004	4	0	0	4
Total Credits						08

SEMESTER - III

Sr. No	Course Nomenclature	Course Code (Core)	Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Credit
1	Jurisprudence	SL LAW 03 03 11 C 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Criminal Law- I, (Cr. P. C.) Including The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958	SL LAW 03 03 12 C 4004	4	0	0	4
3	Labour and Industrial Laws- I	SL LAW 03 03 13 C 4004	4	0	0	4
4	Public International Law and Human Rights	SL LAW 03 03 14 C 4004	4	0	0	4
5	Clinical Course- I: Legal Dispute, Arbitration, Conciliation and Alternative Disputes Resolution System	SL LAW 03 03 15 C 1245	1	2	4	5
Total Credits						21
Course Code Elective Course(s)						
1	Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence	SL LAW 03 03 05 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	International Organizations	SL LAW 03 03 06 GE 4004	4	0	0	4
Total Credits						08

SEMESTER – IV

Sr. No	Course Nomenclature	Course Code (Core)	Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Credit
1	Property Law Including The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 & Registration Act, 1908	SL LAW 03 04 16 C 4004	4	0	0	4

2	Criminal Law-II (Cr. P. C.) Including The Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 & POCSO Act, 2012	SL LAW 03 04 17 C 4004	4	0	0	4
3	Labour and Industrial Law- II	SL LAW 03 04 18 C 4004	4	0	0	4
4	Environmental Laws	SL LAW 03 04 19 C 4004	4	0	0	4
5	Clinical Course- II: Moot Court and Internship	SL LAW 03 04 20 C 1245	1	2	4	5
Total Credits						21
Course Code Elective Course(s)						
1	Intellectual Property Rights Management	SL LAW 03 04 07 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Competition Law	SL LAW 03 04 08 E 4004	4	0	0	4
Total Credits						08

SEMESTER – V

Sr. No	Course Nomenclature	Course Code (Core)	Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Credit
1	Civil Procedure Code, 1908-I	SL LAW 03 05 21 C 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Land Laws Including Land Acquisition System and Panchayati Raj Institutions	SL LAW 03 05 22 C 4004	4	0	0	4
3	Law of Evidence	SL LAW 03 05 23 C 4004	4	0	0	4
4	Taxation Laws	SL LAW 03 05 24 C 4004	4	0	0	4
5	Clinical Course-III: Drafting, Pleadings and Conveyancing	SL LAW 03 05 25 C 1245	1	2	4	5
Total Credits						21
Course Code Elective Course(s)						
1	Banking Law including The Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881	SL LAW 03 05 09 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Law of Corporate Finance	SL LAW 03 05 10 E 4004	4	0	0	4
Total Credits						08

SEMESTER – VI

Sr. No	Course Nomenclature	Course Code (Core)	Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Credit
1	Civil Procedure Code, 1908-II, Including The Limitation Act, 1963	SL LAW 03 06 26 C 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Criminology, Penology and Victimology	SL LAW 03 06 27 C 4004	4	0	0	4
3	Company Law	SL LAW 03 06 28 C 4004	4	0	0	4
4	Interpretation of Statutes	SL LAW 03 06 29 C 4004	4	0	0	4
5	Clinical Course-IV: Professional Ethics and Professional Accountability	SL LAW 03 06 30 C 1245	1	2	4	5
Total Credits						21
Course Code Elective Course(s)						
1	Service Laws	SL LAW 03 06 11 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Law of Insurance	SL LAW 03 06 12 E 4004	4	0	0	4
3	Law Relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency	SL LAW 03 06 13 E 4004	4	0	0	4
4	Equity, Trust and Fiduciary Relations	SL LAW 03 06 14 E 4004	4	0	0	4
5	Disaster Management in India	SL LAW 03 06 15 E 4004	4	0	0	4
Total Credits						20

13. COURSE WISE LEARNING OUTCOMES

SEMESTER-I

Sr. No	Course Nomenclature	Course Code (Core)	Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Credit
1	Law of Crimes (Indian Penal Code)- I	SL LAW 03 01 01 C 4105	4	1	0	5
2	Law of Contract- I, Including the Specific Relief Act, 1963	SL LAW 03 01 02 C 4105	4	1	0	5
3	Family Law- I	SL LAW 03 01 03 C 4105	4	1	0	5
4	Constitutional Law of India- I	SL LAW 03 01 04 C 4105	4	1	0	5
5	Law of Torts Including MV Accident and Consumer Protection Act, 2019	SL LAW 03 01 05 C 4105	4	1	0	5
Total Credits						25
Course Code Elective Course (s)						
1	Computer Fundamentals & Information Technology Law	SL LAW 03 01 01 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Media & Law	SL LAW 03 01 02 GE 4004	4	0	0	4
Total Credits						08

Course Name: LAW OF CRIMES (INDIAN PENAL CODE) – I				Course Code: SL LAW 03 01 01 C 4105			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 5
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	I	4	1	0	5	Total Hrs.: 75
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	Indian Penal Code is a comprehensive piece of legislation applicable to all persons and has intra-territorial as well as extra territorial jurisdiction. The code lays down the general penal law of the country. Being a compulsory paper an endeavor has been made to provide extensive knowledge of different offenses covered under this Code. The course has been designed to inculcate the quest for learning, acquiring the habit of referring to sources of law. Through internal and external evaluation coupled with preparation and presentation of project reports related to course content as well as inter-disciplinary topics, this paper seeks to strengthen the learning ability of the students.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Get conceptual clarity of General Principles of Criminal Law related to IPC, 1860. 2. Develop the problem-solving skills. 3. Develop the analytical ability. 4. Develop the critical thinking ability. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Crime: Definition, Nature, Elements of Crime, Stages of Crime, Territorial Jurisdiction (Section 1-5), General Explanation (Section 6-52A), Punishments (Section 53-75), General Exceptions (Section 76-106), Abetment (Section 107-120)						20
II	Criminal Conspiracy (Section 120-A, 120-B), Offences against the State (Section 121-124A), Offences against the Public Tranquility (Section-141-160), Offences by or relating to Public Servants (Section 161-171)						20
III	Contempt of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants (Section 172-190), False Evidence (Section 191-193), Offences affecting life (Section 299-311)						20
IV	Causing miscarriage, etc. (Section 312-318), Hurt and Grievous hurt (Section 319-338) Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement (Section 339-341)						15

LEADING CASES

1. Lily Thomas v. Union of India, AIR 2000 SC 1650
2. Shri Bodhistwa Gautam v. Miss Subhra Chakraborty, AIR 1996 SC 922
3. Gyan Kaur v. State of Punjab, (1996) 2 SCC 648
4. Kehar Singh and others v. The State (Delhi Adm.), 1989 Cr. L.J.I. (SC)

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. K.D. Gaur: *Textbook on Indian Penal Code*, Universal /Lexis Nexis, Gurugram, 2020
2. K.D. Gaur: *Commentary on the Indian Penal Code*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2019
3. K. A. Pandey: *B.M. Gandhi Indian Penal Code*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2019
4. N.V. Paranjape: *Indian Penal Code*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2019
5. S.R. Myneni: *Law of Crimes (Indian Penal Code, 1860)*, Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2019
6. Prof. S.N. Misra: *Indian Penal Code*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, (2018)
7. Justice K.T. Thomas, M. A. Rashid, Ratanlal & Dhirajlal: *The Indian Penal Code*, LexisNexisGurugram, India, 2017
8. K. S. N. Murthy & K. V. S Sarma: *KSN Murthy's Criminal Law (Indian Penal Code)*, LexisNexis, Gurugram, 2017
9. Harish Chander: *The Indian Penal Code-A Critical Commentary*, Eastern Law House, Kolkata,2017
10. R. N. Sexena: *Indian Penal Code*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2017
11. P. S. A. Pillai: *Criminal Law-Incorporating the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013*, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2017
12. S. R. A. Rosedar: *Indian Penal Code Paperback*, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2016
13. Ratanlal & Dhiraj Lal (Editor Versha Vahini): *The Indian Penal Code*, Lexis Nexis, Gurugram,2014
14. C.K. Takwani: *Indian Penal Code*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2014

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: LAW OF CONTRACT – I INCLUDING THE SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT, 1963				Course Code: SL LAW 03 01 02 C 4105			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	Semester: I	L 4	T 1	P 0	Credit 5	Contact Hrs. per Week: 5 Total Hrs.: 75
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	In day-to-day life, every individual makes a variety of promises. Every promise gives rise to an expectation in the minds of the other party that, the promisor would perform certain obligations and fulfill the promise towards him/her. However, all promises are not enforceable by law. Only those promises which are meant for enforcement through law are termed as contracts. The law of contract is a branch of law that deals with the regulation of all types of promises which are meant to be enforced through law. In India, the general principles of contract laws are codified under the Indian Contract Act, 1872.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Get conceptual and operational parameters of various general principles relating to contract law. 2. Understand the applicability of contract law in day-to-day life. 3. Equip with the implication of contract law to enable them to deal effectively with the various disputes related to contracts in diverse fields. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	General features and nature of contractual obligations; Freedom of contract, contracts by Central and State Governments (Art. 299 of the Indian Constitution), Standard and Printed forms of contract - Their nature and unilateral character, Agreement and Contract- Definitions and essential elements, Proposal and Acceptance- Definition, their communication and revocation, postal, telephone and telex Communication (Section 2-9), Proposal and invitation for proposal; General offer, cross- offer, Standing offer						20
II	Capacity to contract- meaning-incapacity arising out of unsound mind, Minor's Agreement-Nature and scope, Definition of Minor, Necessaries supplied to a minor, Minor's Agreement and Estoppel, Agreement beneficial and detrimental to the minor, ratification of minor's Agreement (Section 10-12, 68), Consent and Free consent – Definition and need of free consent, Voidability of Agreement without free consent						20

	(Section 19), factors vitiating free consent (Section 19A), Coercion- Definition, essential elements, the doctrine of duress, Coercion and duress (Section 15), Undue Influence– Definition, Essential elements, Illustrations of undue influence, Agreement with Pardanashin women (Section16), Misrepresentation- Definition, misrepresentation of law and fact, their effects and illustration (Section18), Fraud – Definition, Essential Elements, When does silence amounts to fraud, Active concealment of facts– Importance of Intention, Fraud and misrepresentation (Section 17), Mistake– Definition, Mistake of fact and mistake of Law, Effect of mistake (Section 20-22) Consideration – nudum pactum, its need, meaning essential elements, privity of contract with Exceptions, adequacy of consideration, past, executed and executory consideration, Exceptions to consideration (Section –2 (d) and 25), Unlawful Agreements- Lawful and unlawful considerations and objects, Void, Voidable and unlawful agreements and their effects	
III	Void Agreements- Agreements without Consideration (Section-25), Agreement in restraint of marriage (Section-26), Agreement in restraint of trade with exceptions (Section-27), Agreement in restraint of legal proceedings with exceptions (Section –28), Uncertain Agreements (Section-29), Wagering Agreement– Definition and essentials, with exceptions (Section-30), Contingent contracts– Definition and Enforcement (Section-31-36), Performance of Contracts, Joint promises, time and place of performance (Section 37-50), Reciprocal Promises – Their meaning, Scope and performance (Section-51-54), Time – when essence of contract - meaning and illustrations (Section-55), Impossibility of Performance– meaning and scope, Doctrine of Frustration with illustrations (Section–56), Appropriation of payments (Section 59-61), Contracts which need not be performed– novation, rescission and alteration of contract, dispensation and remission of performance (Section 62-67), Quasi Contracts or certain relations resembling those created by contract (Section 68-72), Breach of contract, anticipatory breach and consequences of breach, Damages – remoteness of damage, measures of damages, Kinds of damages, penalty and Liquidated damages (Section-73-75)	20
IV	The Specific Relief Act, 1963 (With Latest Amendments): Meaning and General Principles, Specific performance of contracts – Contracts specifically enforceable, parties in relation to specific performance (Section 9-25), Rectification and cancellation of instruments (Section 26, 31-33) Rescission of contracts (Section 27-30)	15
LEADING CASES		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State of M.P. v. Mangilal Sharma, AIR 1998 SC 743 2. Gujarat Bottling Co. Ltd. v. Coca-Cola Company, AIR 1995 SC 2372 3. M.C. Chacko v. State Bank of Travancore, AIR 1970 SC 504 4. Bhagwandas Goverdhandas Kedia v. Girdhari Lal Purshotamdas & Co., AIR 1966 SC 543 5. State of West Bengal v. B.K. Mondal & Sons., AIR 1962 SC 779 		

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Avtar Singh: *Law of Contract & Specific Relief*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2020
2. R.K. Bangia: *Contract*, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad, 2020
3. J. Beatson, Andrew Burrows & John Cartwright: *Anson's Law of Contract*, Oxford University Press, London, 2020
4. H. K. Saharay: *Dutt on Contract-The Indian Contract Act, 1872*, Eastern Law House, Kolkata, 2018
5. Michael P. Furmston: *Cheshire, Fifoot & Furmston's Law of Contract*, Oxford University Press, London, 2017
6. Pollock & Mulla (Revised & edited by Nilima Bhadbhade): *Indian Contract Act, 1872*, Lexis Nexis, Gurugram, 2014
7. N. C. Seddon, R. A. Bigwood & M. P. Ellinghaus: *Cheshire and Fifoot-Law of Contract*, Butterworths, London, 2012

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: FAMILY LAW- I				Course Code: SL LAW 03 01 03 C 4105			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	Semester: I	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 5
			4	1	0	5	Total Hrs.: 75
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	Family is the basic unit of Indian society. Family members live together with certain rights and duties towards one another as well as towards society. The subject of family law is important to understand those rights and obligations, to regulate the family matters through the law and thus minimize conflicts within the family. This subject is also important to understand the various reliefs in family disputes.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: 1. Compete in various other competitive examinations. 2. Prepare himself/herself for judicial services Examinations. 3. Get familiarization in Mediation and conciliation of family disputes. 4. Perform well as practicing lawyers in family matters.						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Hindu Law & Its Sources, Schools of Hindu Law, Hindu Joint Family, Features of Mitakshra and Dayabhaga Joint Families, Coparcenary, Classification of Property, Karta of Joint Family, Position, Liabilities and Powers of Karta, Karta's powers of Alienation, Coparcener's Power of Alienation, Coparcener's Right to Challenge Improper Alienation, Alienee's Rights and Remedies.						20
II	Concept of Hindu Marriage-Its Evolution and nature, The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955: (With Latest Amendments): Essential Conditions for valid Hindu Marriage, Ceremonies of Marriage, Registration of Hindu Marriages, Remedy of Restitution of Conjugal Rights, Void and Voidable Marriages, Judicial Separation and Divorce, Grounds for Divorce and Judicial Separation, Fair Trial Rule, Legitimacy of Children, Jurisdiction, Bars to Matrimonial Remedies, Ancillary Reliefs, Permanent Alimony and Maintenance, Custody, etc. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (with Latest Amendments).						20
III	The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 (With Latest Amendments): Effects of the Hindu (Succession) Amendment Act 2005, Rules of Succession to the Property of Hindu Male, Succession to the Property of Hindu Female, Succession to the Mitakshara Coparcener's						20

	Interest, General Rules of Succession, Partition, Subject Matter of Partition, Persons who have a Right to Partition & Right to Share, Persons who are entitled to Share if Partition takes place, Modes of Partition, How Partition is effected, Partial Partition, Reopening of Partition, Re-Union.	
IV	The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 (With Latest Amendments): Concept of Minority and Guardianship, Natural Guardians and their Powers, Testamentary Guardian, Appointment and Powers, Certified Guardian, De facto Guardian, Guardian by Affinity. The Hindu Adoptions & Maintenance Act, 1956 (With Latest Amendments): Nature of Adoption, Essential Conditions for Valid Adoption, Effects of Adoption, Registration of Adoption, Maintenance as Personal Obligation, Maintenance of Dependents, Quantum of Maintenance, Maintenance as a Charge on Property.	15

LEADING CASES

1. Naveen Kohli v. Neelu Kohli, (2006) 4 SCC 558
2. K.S. Subhiah Pillai v. Commissioner of IT, AIR 1999 SC 1220
3. Githa Hariharan v. Reserve Bank of India, (1999) 2 SCC 228
4. Commissioner of Income Tax v. Chandersen, AIR 1986 SC 1753
5. G. Appaswami Chettiar v. R.Sarangapani, AIR 1978 SC 1051
6. Kailashwati v. Ayodhya Parkash, AIR 1977 PLR 216
7. Harihar Prasad v. Balmika Prasad, AIR 1975 SC 733
8. Raghuvamma v. Chenchamma, AIR 1964 SC 136

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Basant K. Sharma: *Hindu Law*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2020
2. Paras Diwan: *Family Law*, Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, 2020
3. Kusum: *Family Law Lectures—Family Law- I*, LexisNexis, Gurugram, 2019
4. Poonam P. Sexena: *Family Law Lectures-Family Law II*, LexisNexis, Gurugram, 2018
5. Paras Diwan & Pyushi Diwan: *Family Law*, Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, 2018
6. G. V. Subba Rao & Dr. Vijender Kumar: *G. C. V. Subba Rao's Family Law in India*, Narender Gogia & Company, Hyderabad, 2018
7. S. R. Myneni: *Hindu Law (Family Law I)* Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2017
8. B. M. Gandhi: *Hindu Law*, Eastern Law Agency, Allahabad, 2016
9. U. P. D. Kesri: *Modern Hindu Law*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2015
10. Satyajeet A. Desai: *Mulla's Principles of Hindu Law, Vol. I & II*, LexisNexis, Gurugram, 2013
11. Flavia Agnes, *Family Law: Volume 2: Marriage, Divorce and Matrimonial Litigation*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2012
12. Flavia Agnes, *Family Law: Volume I: Family Law and Constitutional Claims*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2011
13. Flavia Agnes, *Law, Justice and Gender: Family Law and Constitutional Provisions in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2011
14. Paras Diwan: *Law of Marriage and Divorce*, Universal Law. Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2011
15. P. K. Das: *Handbook on Hindu Succession (Property Rights of Women and Daughters)*, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., Delhi, 2011
16. Ranganath Misra: *Mayne's Treatise on Hindu Law & Usage*, Bharat Law House, New Delhi (2010)

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: CONSTITUTION LAW OF INDIA – I				Course Code: SL LAW 03 01 04 C 4105			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	Semester: I	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 5
			4	1	0	5	Total Hrs.: 75
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	The Constitution of India is the supreme law of the country. This course describes the necessary fundamental concepts and doctrines of Constitutional Law. It describes and analyses the division of powers, functions and responsibilities of the three organs of the country i.e. the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary. The students will be provided an outline of the existing political system of governance in the country as per the Constitution.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equip with research and legal acumen. 2. Develop an analytical approach to different judgments of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and High Court. 3. Know the foundation of socio, political and economic analysis of different policies and legislations will be developed. 4. Get a synthesis of the Rights and Duties of a Citizen. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Preamble, Citizenship, Fundamental Rights in General (Article 12-13), Right to Equality (Article 14-18) Right to Freedom (Article 19)						20
II	Right to Freedom (Article 20, 21, 22), Right against Exploitation (Article 23-24), Right to Freedom of Religion (Article 25-28), Cultural and Educational Rights (Article 29-30)						20
III	Right to Property (Article 300A, 31A-31B), Directive Principles of State Policy (Article 36-51), Fundamental duties (Article 51A), Writ Jurisdiction (Article 32 & 226)						20
IV	Independence of the Judiciary, Supreme Court of India: Establishment, jurisdiction and Powers (Article 124-145), High Courts in the States (Article 214-231), Concept & Evolution of Public Interest Litigation						15

LEADING CASES

1. Gaurav Jain v. Union of India, AIR 1997 SC 3021
2. Valsamma Paul v. Cochin University, AIR 1996 SC 1011
3. Supreme Court Advocates on Record Association v. Union of India, AIR 1994 SC 268
4. Indra Sawhney v. Union of India, AIR 1993 SC 477

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Durga Das Basu: *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, LexisNexis, India, 2019
2. M.C. Jain Kagzi: *The Constitutional of India*, India Law House, New Delhi, 2019
3. Durga Das Basu: *Shorter Constitution of India*, Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi, 2018
4. M. P. Jain: *Indian Constitutional Law*, LexisNexis, Gurugram, 2018
5. Prof. M. P. Singh: *V.N. Shukla's Constitution of India*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2017
6. M. V. Pylee: *Constitutional Amendments in India*, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi, 2017
7. H. M. Seervi: *Constitutional Law of India*. Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd, 2015
8. J. N. Pandey: *Constitutional Law of India*, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2014
9. M. V. V. Ramana: *Inter-State River Water Disputes in India*, Orient Blackswan Private Limited, New Delhi, 2009
10. Jagdish Swarup: *Constitution of India*, Modern Publications, New Delhi, 2006
11. Shibani Kinkar Chaube: *Constituent Assembly of India*, Manohar Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi, 2002
12. Zoya Hasan & E. Sridharan (eds.): *India's Living Constitution: Ideas, Practices, Controversies*, Permanent Black Publishers, Delhi, 2002
13. M.V. Pylee: *Our Constitution Government & Politics*, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2000
14. P. D. Mathew: *Fundamental Rights in Action*, Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, 1996

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: LAW OF TORTS INCLUDING MV ACCIDENT AND THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 2019				Course Code: SL LAW 03 01 05 C 4105			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 5
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	I	4	1	0	5	Total Hrs.: 75
Total Evaluation Marks: 100		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
CIE: 30 Marks							
TEE: 70 Marks							
Course Objectives	This subject aims to make students understand the nature of tort and conditions of liability with the help of leading case laws. Law of Torts is a diverse subject that includes a wide range of civil claims concerning conduct, which is happening around us every day. This course is designed to study the fundamental principles of tortious liability, the defenses available in an action for torts, and the capacity of parties to sue and be sued. This course is designed to study specific torts against the individual and property. Further, the law of torts has an added significance because Consumer Protection Laws are also included to equip the students to handle issues relating to this branch of law.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: 1. Understand the rights and duties of individuals in a society. 2. Understand the difference between civil and criminal wrongs. 3. Understand the law of torts as a separate branch of civil law remedy. 4. Understand the various types of remedies available to an aggrieved person for a wrong committed against him. 5. Understand the hierarchy of courts and appropriate forum for the redressal of wrong in torts. 6. Understand the case laws with proper facts, arguments, observations, findings and decisions.						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law.							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Definition, nature and development of Tort, General Defences, Capacity, Remedies, Damages, Claim, Compensation, General conditions of tortious liability, General conditions negating tortious liability						20

II	Trespass to person, Battery, Assault and False Imprisonment, Malicious Prosecution, Defamation, Trespass to goods, Death in Relation to Tort	20
III	Liability for dangerous premises, chattels and animals, Trespass to immovable property, Nuisance, Negligence including contributory negligence, Vicarious Liability, Vicarious Liability of State, Strict Liability, Absolute Liability, Remoteness of Damage	20
IV	Compensating provisions under The Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 (With Latest Amendments) Compulsory Insurance, Nature and Extent of Insurer's liability, Insurer's liability for use of the vehicle in a public place, claims tribunal, The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 (With Latest Amendments)- Meaning, Scope and Importance, Consumer Law, Preliminary, Consumer Protection Councils, Disputes Redressal Commission /Agencies, Mediation, Product Liability, Remedies and Penalties	15

LEADING CASES

1. Indian Medical Association v. V.P. Shantha & Others, AIR 1996 SC550
2. Lucknow Development Authority v. M.K. Gupta, AIR 1994 SC787
3. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1987 SC1086
4. Rudul Shah v. State of Bihar, AIR 1983 SC 1086
5. Ratlam Municipality v. Vardhi Chand, AIR 1980 SC1622
6. Ashby v. White, (1703) 2 LR 930

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. J. N. Pandey: *Law of Torts*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2019
2. R. K. Bangia: *A Handbook of Consumer Protection Laws & Procedure for the Lawman & the Layman*, Asian Offset Press, Faridabad, 2018
3. R. K. Bangia: *Law of Torts (Including Compensation under The Motor Vehicles Act and Consumer Protection Laws)*, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad, 2018
4. S. K. Kapoor: *Law of Torts*, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2016
5. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal (Revised by Akshay Sapre): *Ratanlal and Dhirajlal's The Law of Torts*, LexisNexis, Gurugram, 2016
6. Avtar Singh: *P. S. A. Pillai's Law of Tort*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2008
7. Kumud Desai: *Law of Torts (An Outline with Cases)*, N.M. Tripathi, Bombay, 1985

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: COMPUTER FUNDAMENTALS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LAW				Course Code: SL LAW 03 01 01 E 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	I	4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	The primary focus of this course will be on studying information technology law. In addition, there will be an insight into the applicability of other laws in the digital environment. The learning outcome of the course will be understanding the provisions of Information Technology laws provided to facilitate electronic commerce - electronic signatures, data protection, cyber security; penalties & offenses under the IT Act, dispute resolution, and other contemporary issues.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Get knowledge about the role of law in technology, especially the internet and is designed to give a brief overview of the historical aspects of the internet. 2. Acquaints with the regulation of the digital environment. 3. Get knowledge about Specific legal issues related to information technology. 4. No about human rights issues of information technology. 5. Know the scope of tort of defamation through digital media. 6. Get knowledge about privacy issues of information technology. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Computer Fundamentals: Computer Software and Hardware, Operating System, Information System, Basics of Internet, How the Internet works, How Information Travels on the Internet, Concept of Domain name, Use of the Internet in Legal profession						15
II	Nature and scope of cyber-crimes, Types of cyber-crimes, Internet scams, Spreading viruses, Hacking and Cracking, Document Forging, Pornography on the Internet, Domain Issues, Internet Security, Cryptography, Private Key and Public Key, Encryption Algorithms, Basics of Electronic Commerce, Making Contracts Online.						15
III	Concept of Cyber World and Intellectual Property in Cyber space, Freedom of Speech and Expression on the Internet, Privacy Issues and Threats in the Global Network Society						15

	The Information Technology Act, 2000 (With Latest Amendments), Historical Background of the Act, Object and Scope of the Act, Digital signatures, Electronic Governance	
IV	Attribution, Acknowledgement and Dispatch of E-Records, Issuance, Acceptance, Suspension and Revocation of the digital signature certificate, Regulation of Certifying Authorities, Power of Central Government to make rules, Offence under information Technology Act, 2000, Penalties and adjudication, Cyber Regulation Appellate Tribunal: Composition, Qualification, Term of office, Procedure and Powers of the Tribunal, Appeals to and from the Tribunal, Liability of Network Service Providers	15
LEADING CASES		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rediff Communication Ltd. v. Cyber booth and another, AIR 2000 Bom.27 2. Yahoo Inc. v. Akash Arora and Anr., 1999 (19) PTC 201 3. Saptagiri Enterprises v. C.I.T., (1991) 189 ITR 705 (A.P.) 4. United States v. Morris, 928 F. 2d 504, 505 (2nd Cir. 1991) 		
SUGGESTED READINGS		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Barkha Bhasin & Rama Mohan Ukkalam: <i>Cyber Law & Crimes</i>, Asia Law House, 2017 2. Pavan Duggal: <i>Cyber Law-An exhaustive section wise Commentary on the Information Technology Act along with Rules, Regulations, Policies, Notifications, etc.</i>, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2017 3. Vakul Sharma: <i>Information Technology Law and Practice</i>, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, Lexis Nexis, Gurugram, 2016 4. Apar Gupta (Revised by Akshay Sapre): <i>Commentary on Information Technology Act-Along with Rules, Regulations, Orders, Guidelines, Reports and Policy Documents</i>, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2016 5. Aparna Viswanathan: <i>Cyber Law (Indian & International Perspectives on key topics including Data Security, E-commerce, Cloud Computing and Cyber Crimes)</i>, LexisNexis India, Gurugram 2015 6. Advocate Prashant Mali: <i>Cyber Law and Cyber Crimes (Information Technology Act, 2000 with IT Rules, 2011)</i>, Snow White Publications Pvt. Ltd., Maharashtra (2015) 7. Anirudh Rastogi: <i>Cyber Law of Information Technology and Internet</i>, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2014 8. Alwyn Didar Singh: <i>E-Commerce in India: Assessments and Strategies for The Developing World</i>, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2008 		
Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.		

Course Name: MEDIA AND LAW				Course Code: SL LAW 03 01 02 GE 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	I	4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
CIE: 30 Marks							
TEE: 70 Marks							
Course Objectives	The present course seeks to establish a co-relationship between the constitutional objective of free speech and expression with that of media, which is deemed to be the fourth pillar of democratic governance. In addition to this, the course also includes the idea of the Right to Information Act which enshrines within itself the right to know which is considered by the Apex Court as an imperative right in a democracy. The digitization of media results in manifold issues owing to the large audience that it caters to. This course herein discusses these issues extensively in form of broadcasting and censorship criteria. At the same time, the course herein caters to the emerging trends in media in the wake of Information and Communication Technology and its impact on the changing media structures.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create an understanding of the Constitutional foundations of freedom of speech and media. 2. Appreciate the relevance of reasonable restrictions on the expanding media rights. 3. Comprehend the legislative framework regarding media. 4. Develop knowledge about the role and application of RTI. 5. Analyze the laws governing print media, electronic media and online media and issues about the expanding horizons of media rights. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Freedom of speech and expression and its expanding scope including Right to Information, Significance of Right to Information in Democracy, Constitutional Restrictions on Press and Media.						15
II	Privacy vis-a-vis Media, Need for Strict Social Media laws, Media Trial and Judiciary, Right to Information and the role of media.						15
III	Broadcasting Media regarding The Cable TV Network (Regulation) Act 1995 and Role of BCCC, Media and Censorship regarding The Cinematograph Act, 1952						15

IV	Right to Information with special reference to The Right to Information Act, 2005, Role and Protection of Whistleblowers.	15
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SUGGESTED READINGS

1. V.N. Shukla, *Constitution of India*, Eastern Book Company, 12th Edition, 2013
2. Durga Dass Basu, *Commentary on the Constitution of India*, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa, 2011
3. M.P. Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law*, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa, 6th Edition, 2010
4. P.K. Saini, R. K. Gupta, *Right to Information Act, 2005: Implementation and Challenges*, Deep and Deep Publications, 2009
5. Madabhushi Sridhar, *Madabhushi Sridhar Acharyulu's Right to Information*, Lexis Nexis, 2007
6. Umar Sama, *Law of Electronic Media*, Deep & Deep Publication Pvt. Ltd., 2007
7. Vikram Raghavan, *Communications Law in India (Legal Aspects of Telecom, Broadcasting and Cable Services)*, Lexis Nexis, 2007
8. Eric Barendt, *Freedom of Speech*, Oxford University Press, 2006
9. Madhavi Divan, *Facets of Media Law*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2006
10. H.M. Seervai, *Constitutional Law of India*, Universal Law Publishers, 2005
11. Robertson and Nicol, *Media Law*, Sweet & Maxwell, 4th edition, 2002
12. V.Nelson, *The Law of Entertainment and Broadcasting*, Sweet & Maxwell, 2nd Edition, 2000
13. Soli. J. Sorabjee, *the Law of Press Censorship in India*, N.M. Tripathi Pvt Ltd., 1976

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

SEMESTER-II

Sr. No	Course Nomenclature	Course Code (Core)	Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Credit
1	Law of Crimes (Indian Penal Code)– II	SL LAW 03 02 06 C 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Law of Contract- II, Including Sales of Goods Act, 1930 and Indian Partnership Act, 1932	SL LAW 03 02 07 C 4004	4	0	0	4
3	Family Law- II Including The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007	SL LAW 03 02 08 C 4004	4	0	0	4
4	Constitutional Law of India- II	SL LAW 03 02 09 C 4004	4	0	0	4
5	Administrative Law Including RTI Act, 2005	SL LAW 03 02 10 C 4004	4	0	0	4
Course Code Elective Course(s)						
1	Cyber Law	SL LAW 03 02 03 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Health Law	SL LAW 03 02 04 GE 4004	4	0	0	4

Course Name: LAW OF CRIMES (INDIAN PENAL CODE) - II				Course Code: SL LAW 03 02 06 C 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	II	4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
CIE: 30 Marks							
TEE: 70 Marks							
Course Objectives	This course is designed to cover constituents of crime, the principle of joint liability, Jurisdiction, the concept of inchoate crimes like abetment, conspiracy, attempt, the general exceptions and various offenses covered under IPC. Through classroom teaching, reading and analyzing landmark and latest judgments, an endeavour has been made to inculcate the habit of referring to sources of law. Through internal and external evaluation coupled with preparation and presentation of projects related to course content as well as inter disciplinary topics, this paper seeks to strengthen the learning ability of the students.						
Course Outcomes	<p>After the completion of this course, the student would be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Get knowledge of offenses covered under the Indian Penal Code, their essentials and punishments provided for them. 2. Develop the problem-solving skills. 3. Develop the analytical ability and critical thinking ability. 4. Practice of criminal law and preparation of State Judicial Service and UPSC Exams. 5. Develop the research abilities. 6. Make comparative analysis of the subject as many wrongs covered as offenses under IPC are also civil wrongs under the law of torts or various other special laws. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Criminal force and Assault (Section 349-358), Kidnapping, Abduction (Section 359-368), Sexual offenses (Section 375-376), Theft, Extortion (Section 378-389).						15
II	Robbery and Dacoity (Section 398-402), Criminal Misappropriation and Criminal Breach of Trust (Section 403-409) Receiving of Stolen Property (Section 410-414), Cheating (Section 415-420)						15
III	Mischief (Section 425-440), Criminal Trespass (Section 441-462), Forgery (Section 463-465), Making a false document (Section 464), Forged documents (Section 470), Offences relating to Property marks (Section 479-489)						15

IV	Offenses relating to marriage (Section 493-498-A), Defamation (Section 499-502), Criminal Intimidation, etc., (Sec 503-510), Attempt (Sec. 511)	15
LEADING CASES		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wazir Chand v. State of Haryana, AIR 1989 SC. 378 2. Kedar Nath v. State of Bihar, AIR 1962 SC 955 3. Shyam Bihari v. State of U.P., AIR 1957 SC.320 4. Barendra Kumar Ghosh v. Emperor, (1925) 26 Cr. L.J. 431; AIR 1925 P.C.I. 		
SUGGESTED READINGS		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. K.D. Gaur: <i>Textbook on Indian Penal Code</i>, Universal /Lexis Nexis, Gurugram, 2020 2. N.V. Paranjape: <i>Indian Penal Code</i>, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2019 3. K.D. Gaur: <i>Commentary on the Indian Penal Code</i>, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2019 4. K. A. Pandey: <i>B.M. Gandhi Indian Penal Code</i>, Eastern Book Company, 2019 5. S.R. Myneni: <i>Law of Crimes (Indian Penal Code, 1860)</i>, Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2019 6. Prof. S.N. Misra: <i>Indian Penal Code</i>, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2018 7. R. N. Saxena: <i>Indian Penal Code</i>, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2017 8. Harish Chander: <i>The Indian Penal Code-A Critical Commentary</i>, Eastern Law House, Kolkata, 2017 9. Justice K.T. Thomas, M. A. Rashid: <i>Ratanlal & Dhirajlal -The Indian Penal Code</i>, LexisNexis Gurugram, India, 2017 10. K. S. N Murthy & K. V. S Sarma: <i>KSN Murthy's Criminal Law (Indian Penal Code)</i>, LexisNexis, Gurugram, 2017 11. P. S. A. Pillai: <i>Criminal Law-Incorporating the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013</i>, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2017 12. S. R. A. Rosedar: <i>Indian Penal Code Paperback</i>, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2016 13. C.K. Takwani: <i>Indian Penal Code</i>, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2014 14. Ratanlal & Dhiraj Lal (General Editor Versha Vahini): <i>The Indian Penal Code</i>, Lexis Nexis, Gurugram, 2014 		
Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.		

Course Name: LAW OF CONTRACT- II, INCLUDING THE SALE OF GOODS ACT, 1930 AND THE INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT, 1932				Course Code: SL LAW 03 02 07 C 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	II	4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	As has already been examined in the last semester through an intensive study of the general principles of contract, the essence of all commercial transactions is regulated by the law of contract. The expansion of commercial activities in a global market environment makes the understanding of the law of contract even more critical. Further, a lucid understanding of the fundamental principles of Special Contracts facilitates not only resolving the disputes arising out of such contracts but also in the drafting of contractual instruments. The law of Special Contracts is marked by the peculiar and mostly predictable legal relationship subsisting between the parties. The frequency of these kinds of transactions in the affairs of men has led to the development of established rules of prescriptions and prohibitions determining the implications and permissible possibilities of these kinds of contractual relations. The fundamental principles of contractual relations continue to apply the special forms of the contract unless specifically excluded; as in the case of the rule of consideration in the case of a contract of agency.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acquaint with the basics of Special Contracts. It enables them to grasp the nuances of the contractual transactions involving these forms of contracts. 2. Determine the legality of the transactions and also the rights and duties of the parties hereto. 3. Deal with the disputes arising out of such contractual arrangements. 4. Understand the applicability of contract law in day-to-day life. 5. Equip with the implication of contract law to enable them to deal effectively with the various disputes related to contracts in diverse fields. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.

I	Contract of Indemnity-Definition and scope, Rights of indemnity-holder (Section 124-125), Contract of Guarantee-Definition and scope, Essential features, Comparison of the contract of guarantee and indemnity, Continuing Guarantee, Extent of surety`s liability, Modes of Discharge of surety, Rights of Surety, Rights of surety against the creditor, principal debtor and co sureties (Section 126-147)	15
II	Bailment: Definition and scope, Essential features of Bailment, Kinds of Bailee-Banker, Factor, Wharfinger, Attorneys, Policy-brokers and Carriers, Duties and rights of Bailor, Duties and rights of Bailee, Finder of lost goods (Section 148-171) Pledge: Definition and scope, Pawner`s right to redeem, Rights of Pawnee, who can pledge: Pledge by mercantile Agent, Pledge by the person in possession under voidable contract, Pledge by Pledgee (Section 172-181) Agency- Definition and scope, essential features of agency, Kinds of an agent, delegation of authority-sub-agent and substituted agent, Modes of creation of the agency, Agency by ratification, revocation of authority, Agents duty to Principal, Principal`s duty to agent, Effects of Agency on Contracts with third persons, Personal Liability of Agent, Termination of Agency-revocation, renunciation by operation of Law (Section 182-238)	15
III	The Sale of Goods Act, 1930: (With Latest Amendments) Concept of Sale, formation of contract (Section 4-10), Sale and Agreement to sell, conditions and warranties including implied conditions and warranties (Section 11-17), Transfer of Property in goods and title (Section 18-30), Passing of risk, C.I. F Contracts, F.O.B. contracts and Ex-ship contracts. Performance of the Contracts (Section 31-44), Rights of unpaid seller against the goods, Right to Lien, Right of stoppage of goods in transit, Right of re-sale (Section 45-54), Suit for Breach of contract (Section 55-61)	15
IV	The Indian Partnership Act, 1932: (With Latest Amendments) Nature of Partnership, Essentials of Partnership (Section 4-8), Partnership compared with co-ownership, Company, Joint Hindu Family Business, Relations of Partners to one another (Section 9-17), Relations of partners to third parties including the principle of “holding out”, Minor admitted to the benefits of Partnership (Section 18-30), Incoming and Outgoing Partners (Section 31-38), Dissolution of Firms-meaning and scope, modes of Dissolution of the firm, Registration and Non-Registration	15

LEADING CASES

1. Aluminium Industries Ltd. v. Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd., AIR 1998 Mad.239
2. M.R. Chakrapani v. Canara Bank, AIR 1997 Kant 216
3. Loonkaran Sethiya v. Even E. John, AIR 1997 SC 337
4. Harshed J. Shah v. L.I.C., (1997) 5 SCC 64
5. United Commercial Bank v. Hem Chandra Sarkar, (1990) 3 SCC 1329

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Avtar Singh: *Law of Contract & Specific Relief*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2020
2. R.K. Bangia: *Contract*, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad, 2020
3. J. Beatson, Andrew Burrows & John Cartwright: *Anson's Law of Contract*, Oxford University Press, London, 2020
4. H. K. Saharay: *Dutt on Contract-The Indian Contract Act, 1872*, Eastern Law House, Kolkata, 2018
5. Pollock & Mulla (Revised & edited by Nilima Bhadbhade): *Indian Contract Act, 1872*, Lexis Nexis, Gurugram, 2014
6. H. G. Beale and Joseph Chitty: *Chitty on Contracts: General Principles*, Sweet & Maxwell, London, 2008
7. M. Krishnan Nair: *Indian Contract Law*, Orient Longman, Hyderabad, 2005
8. G. H. Treitel: *The Law of Contract*, Sweet & Maxwell, London, 2003
9. Venkoba Rao (Revised by S. C. Srivastava): *Law of Agency*, LexisNexis, Gurugram, 2001
10. T. S. Venkatesa Iyer: *Lectures on Law of Contract*, Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 1983

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: FAMILY LAW- II, INCLUDING THE MAINTENANCE AND WELFARE OF PARENTS AND SENIOR CITIZENS ACT, 2007				Course Code: SL LAW 03 02 08 C 4004			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	Semester: II	L 4	T 0	P 0	Credit 4	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4 Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	Family is the basic unit of Indian society. Family members lived together with certain rights and duties towards each other as well as towards society. Subject of family law is important to understand those rights and obligations. This subject is also important to understand the various reliefs in family disputes.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare for judicial services examination of Civil Law-II, preparation. 2. Prepare for various other competitive examinations. 3. Get specific knowledge as practicing lawyer in family matters. 4. Participate in mediation and conciliation of family disputes. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Muslim Law and its Sources, Statutory Application of Muslim Law including the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937, Schools of Muslim Law in India, Muslim Marriage (Nikah), its legal requirements including all forms of Marriage and Legal impediments thereon, effects of marriage						15
II	Dower: Its characteristics and enforcement, Post Marriage Conversion to Islam and Post Marriage renunciation of Islam, Divorce: Its forms in Muslim Law of India, including divorce by wife outside and through courts under the Dissolution of The Muslim Marriages Act, 1939, Post-Divorce Rights of parties including iddat period, remarriage, maintenance including the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 and Maintenance of Wife and Widow under Ss. 125-128 of Cr. P.C., 1973, Salient Features of The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 (With Latest Amendments)						15

III	Parent-Child relations including acknowledgment of paternity and concept of Legitimacy, Concept of Minority and puberty including guardianship and custody of minor's person and/or property, Parents maintenance under Muslim Law and Cr. P. C. Ss 125-128, Disposition of property including gifts (Hiba), debts and bequests (Wasiyat), revocation and lapse of legacies, the bequest to heirs, and bequeathable third and death-bed transactions, Muslim Law of inheritance including Women's right to inherit and disqualification of heirs; Muslim Law on Increase and return, Muslim Law relating to wakfs and their administration including The Wakf Act, 1995	15
IV	Salient features of The Family Courts Act 1984 Including their composition, jurisdiction and procedure of adjudication, Civil Marriage Law, especially the Special Marriage Act, 1954, including essential requirements for solemnization and/or registration of marriage and consequences of Marriage under the Act, Relevant provisions of the Indian Succession Act, 1925 pertaining to wills and legacies including probate and letters of administration.	15

LEADING CASES

1. Begum Subhanu v. Abdul Ghafoor, AIR 1987 SC 1103
2. Kapoor Chand v. Kidar Nissa, AIR 1953 SC 413
3. Syed Sabir Husain v. Farzand Hasan, AIR 1938 PC 80
4. Maina Bibi v. Ch.Vakil Ahmad, (1924) 52 1A 145

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Kusum: *Family Law Lectures-Family Law I*, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2019
2. Paras Diwan & Peeyushi Diwan: *Family Law*, Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, 2018
3. M. A. Qureshi: *Muslim Law*, Central Law Publication, Allahabad, 2018
4. Poonam P. Saxena: *Family Law Lectures-Family Law II*, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2018
5. G.V. Subba Rao & Dr. Vijender Kumar: *G. C. V. Subba Rao's Family Law in India*, S Gogia & Company, Hyderabad, 2018
6. B.R. Verma: *Commentaries on Mohammedan Law in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh*, Law Publishers (India) Pvt. Ltd., Allahabad, 2017
7. Kahkashan Y. Danyal: *Muslim Law of Marriage, Dower, Divorce and Maintenance*, Regal Publications, New Delhi, 2015
8. Kahkashan Y. Danyal: *Law of Waqfs in India*, Regal Publications, New Delhi, 2015
9. Sir Dinshaw Fardunji Mulla: *Principles of Mahomedan Law- Incorporating the Wakf (Amendment) Act, 2013*, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2014
10. Abdur Raheem: *Muhammedan Jurisprudence*, Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, 2014
11. Flavia Agnes, Family Law: *Volume 2: Marriage, Divorce and Matrimonial Litigation*, Oxford University Press, 2012)
12. Flavia Agnes, Law, Justice and Gender: *Family Law and Constitutional Provisions in India*, Oxford University Press, 2011
13. Paras Diwan: *Law of Marriage and Divorce*, Universal Law. Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2011
14. Tahir Mahmood: *Fyzee's outlines of Muhammedan Law*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2009
15. Ameer Ali: *Mahommedan Law*, Vol. I, Kitab Bhavan, New Delhi, 1986
16. Kumud Desai: *Law of Marriage and Divorce*, N.M. Tripathi Pvt. Ltd., Bombay, 1982

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA– II				Course Code: SL LAW 03 02 09 C 4004			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	Semester: II	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
			4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	The Constitution of India is the supreme law of the country. This course describes the necessary fundamental concepts and doctrines of Constitutional Law. It also describes and analyses the division of powers, functions and responsibilities of the three organs of the country i.e. the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary and explains the relationship between all these democratic organs. The students will be provided about the parliamentary process to make laws and the official language adopted by the Constitution.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: 1. Equip with research and legal acumen. 2. Develop an analytical approach to different judgments of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and High Court. 3. Know the foundation of socio, political and economic analysis of different policies and legislation will be developed. 4. Get a synthesis of the Rights and Duties of a Citizen.						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight.							
2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law.							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Relations between the Union and the States (Art. 245-289), Legislative Relations (Art. 245-255), Administrative Relations (Art. 256-263), Financial Relations (Art. 268-289)						15
II	Parliamentary Privileges (Art. 105 & 194), the Union Government (Art. 52-151), the State Government (Art. 152-213), Amendment of the Constitution (Art. 368)						15
III	Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse (Art. 301 to 307), Services under the Union and the States (Art. 309-323), Emergency Provisions (Art. 352-360) and Article 370						15
IV	Elections: Superintendence, direction and control of elections (Art. 324 to 329A), Property, Contracts, Rights, Liabilities, Obligations and Suits (Art. 294 to 300), Basic structure of the constitution, Various Constitutional Commissions, Definitions (Article 366), Official Languages (Art. 343-351)						15

LEADING CASES

1. S.R. Bommai v. Union of India, AIR 1994 SC 1918
2. Kihota Hollohon v. Zachilhu, AIR 1993 SC 412
3. Keshavananda Bharti v. Union of India, AIR 1973 SC 1461
4. Kasturi Lal v. State of Uttar Pradesh, AIR 1965 SC 1039

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Durga Das Basu: *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, LexisNexis, Gurugram, 2019
2. M.C. Jain Kagzi: *The Constitutional of India*, India Law House, New Delhi, 2019
3. M. P. Jain: *Indian Constitutional Law*, LexisNexis, Gurugram, 2018
4. M. P. Singh: *V.N. Shukla's Constitution of India*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2017
5. M. V. Pylee: *Constitutional Amendments in India* Universal Law. Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2017
6. J. N. Pandey: *Constitutional Law of India*, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2014
7. Jagdish Swarup: *Constitution of India*, Modern Publications, New Delhi, 2006
8. Shibanikinkar Chaube: *Constituent Assembly of India*, Manohar Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi, 2002
9. M.V. Pylee: *Our Constitution Government & Politics*, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2000
10. P. D. Mathew: *Fundamental Rights in Action*, Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, 1996

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: ADMINISTRATIVE LAW INCLUDING THE RTI ACT, 2005				Course Code: SL LAW 03 02 10 C 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	II	4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	The modern State is a welfare state. The expansion in the functions of the state and enormous powers of the administration has given the tremendous capacity to the administration to affect the rights and liberties of the individual. The present course aims to bring home the idea that good governance is based on the principles of rule of law, separation of powers, transparency, accountability and fairness. The fundamentals of Administrative Law, its development and its relationship with Constitutional Law are elucidated. Furthermore, the importance of administrative rule making, administrative adjudication and judicial review are analyzed as important pillars of administrative law.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop an understanding of Administrative law as a separate legal discipline. 2. Analyze the growth of Administrative law in different jurisdictions for a comparative outlook. 3. Comprehend the importance of administrative rule making and administrative adjudication. 4. Appreciate the significance of principles of transparency, natural justice, accountability and fairness in a good governance administration. 5. Understand the relevance of administrative discretion in modern governance and its controls. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Introductory- Nature and Scope of Administrative Law, Rule of Law, Doctrine of Separation of powers, Delegated Legislation: Necessity, Scope, Legal forms, Reasons for growth and Constitutional limits of Delegated Legislation, Judicial, Parliamentary and other Controls over delegated legislation, Sub Delegation						15
II	The Concept of Natural Justice: The Rule against Bias-Personal bias, Pecuniary bias, Institutional bias, Tests of Bias, Exceptions to the Rule, Right of Fair Hearing: applicability,						15

	General Contents of fair hearing, exceptions to the Rule, Exclusion of Judicial Review, Reasoned Decision, The Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation, The Doctrine of Proportionality, Fair Hearing in Service matters, Relationship between Reasonableness and proportionality	
III	Discretionary powers: Failure to exercise discretionary power, Prevention of Abuse of Discretion, Scope of Wednesbury principle, Administrative Tribunals: Reason for growth of Administrative Tribunals, Judicial Control over Administrative Tribunals, Judicial Review of Administrative Actions through Writs: Writ of Habeas Corpus, Writ of mandamus, Writ of Prohibition, Writ of Certiorari, Writ of quo warranto, High Court Powers of Superintendence	15
IV	Liability of the State and Public Authorities in Tort, Misfeasance in public office, Contractual liability of the State, Promissory Estoppel, Government Privileges in legal proceedings, Public Undertakings: Types, Control (Parliamentary Judicial & Governmental), Ombudsman-Lokpal and Lokayukta, Central Vigilance Commission, Powers of Investigation and Enquiry, Leading provisions of The Right to Information Act, 2005 (With Latest Amendments)	15

LEADING CASES

1. Union of India v. Cyanamide India Ltd., AIR 1987 SC 1802
2. S.P. Gupta v. Union of India, AIR 1982 SC 149
3. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India, AIR 1978 SC 597
4. Sukhdev Singh v. Bhagat Ram, AIR 1975 SC 1331

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Durga Das Basu & S P Sen Gupta: *Administrative Law*, Kamal Law House, Kolkata, 2019
2. J. J. R. Upadhaya: *Administrative Law*, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2019
3. U. P. D. Kesari: *Administrative Law*, Central Law Publication, Allahabad, 2018
4. I. P. Massey: *Administrative Law*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2018
5. K. C. Joshi: *Administrative Law*, Central Law Publication, Allahabad, 2018
6. Kailash Rai: *Administrative Law*, Central Law Publication, Allahabad, 2018
7. Paras Diwan: *Administrative Law*, Allahabad Law Agency, Delhi, 2018
8. M. P. Jain and S. N. Jain: *Principles of Administrative Law*, LexisNexis Buttersworth Wadhwa, Nagpur, 2017
9. V. N. Shukla: *Constitution of India*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2017
10. A. B. Kafaltiya: *Textbook on Administrative Law*, Universal Law Publishing, New Delhi, 2016
11. Yashomati Ghosh: *Textbook on Administrative Law*, LexisNexis, Gurugram, 2015
12. M. C. Jain Kagzi: *The Indian Administrative Law*, Universal Law Publishing Company Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, 2014
13. H. W. R. Wade & C. F. Forsyth: *Administrative Law*, Oxford University Press, UK, 2014
14. Abhishek Baplawat: *Administrative Law*, Wisdom Press, New Delhi, 2014
15. K. Thakker: *Administrative Law*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2012
16. Peter Cane: *Administrative Law*, Oxford University Press, UK, 2011
17. C. K. Takwani: *Lectures on Administrative Law*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2010
18. Elizabeth Giussani: *Constitutional and Administrative Law*, Sweet & Maxwell, London, 2008
19. A. Kumari Krishna: *Judicial Activism: Need for Reforms*, ICFAI University Press, 2008

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: CYBER LAW				Course Code: SL LAW 03 02 03 E 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	II	4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
CIE: 30 Marks							
TEE: 70 Marks							
Course Objectives	Gain an understanding of the underlying philosophy of cyber law and its relation to information technology. Facilitate an overall understanding of the need for regulation of information technology in India, the basic idea of information technology and its relation to other areas focussing on human rights. It also provides professional solutions to real-time problems like defamation. Acquaint with legal challenges arising out of privacy issues. Awareness about the various kinds of cyber-crimes and legal issues and cases.						
Course Outcomes	<p>After the completion of this course, the student would be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply the provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000 in effective manner. 2. Identify the need for regulation of Information technology and various regulatory models. 3. Evaluate as against others the interface between different human rights instruments and challenges faced by information technology. 4. Analyse the laws related to defamation through information technology. 5. Propose a solution to privacy-related issues due to the use of computer technology. 6. List out the legal challenges of the information society and the different forms of cyber-crimes. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Introduction Basic concept of Technology and Law, Understanding the Technology, Scope of Cyber Laws, Cyber Jurisprudence, Understanding Electronic Contracts, The Indian Law of Contract, Types of Electronic Contracts, Construction of Electronic Contracts						15
II	IPR in Cyber Space Copyright in Information Technology: Copyright on the internet, Software Piracy, Multimedia and copyright issues, Patents: Indian position on computer-related patents, the International context of patents, Trademarks: Trade Mark Law in India, Infringement and passing off						15

III	The Information Technology Act, 2000 (With Latest Amendments), Digital Signature, E-Governance, Regulation of Certifying Authorities, Duties of Subscribers, Penalties and Adjudication, Offences under the Act, Power of Making of Rules and Regulation	15
IV	Cyber Crimes Understanding Cyber Crimes, Crime in the context of the Internet, Types of Crime on the Internet, Indian Penal Law & Cyber Crimes: Fraud, Hacking, Mischief, Trespass, Defamation, Stalking, Spam, Issues of Internet Governance, Freedom of Expression on the Internet, International position on Free Speech on the Internet, Issues of Censorship, Hate Speech, Sedition, Libel, Subversion, Privacy Issues	15
LEADING CASES		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shreya Singhal v. Union of India, AIR 2015 SC 1523 2. Sanjay Kumar v. State of Haryana, CRR No.66 of 2013 (O&M) 1 3. Firos v. State of Kerala, AIR 2006 Ker 279 4. Bhim Sen Garg v. State of Rajasthan and Others, [2006 Cri LJ 3643] 5. Syed Asifuddin and Ors. v. The State of Andhra Pradesh and Anr., 2005 Cri LJ 4314 		
SUGGESTED READINGS		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parshan Mali: <i>Cyber Law & Cybercrimes simplified</i>, cyber Info media, Mumbai, 2017 2. Vakul Sharma: <i>Information Technology Law and Practice</i>, Universal/Lexis Nexis, Gurugram, 2016 3. S.R. Bhansali: <i>Information Technology Act</i>, Universal Law Publishing - An imprint of LexisNexis, Gurugram, 2015 4. Anirudh Rastogi: <i>Cyber Law of information technology and Internet</i>, Lexis Nexis, Gurugram, 2014 		
Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.		

Course Name: HEALTH LAW				Course Code: SL LAW 03 02 04 GE 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	II	4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
<i>Course Objectives</i>	Health and well-being are deeply personal matters but being on the receiving end of it is what gives us new awareness of various aspects related to health. Every human has a right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. This right to health has thus evolved a whole system for protection of health.						
<i>Course Outcomes</i>	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: 1. Use the right to health as fundamental right. 2. Get knowledge about the practitioner in the public and private health sector. 3. Work as practicing lawyers for health matters specifically. 4. Give legal opinion on issues involving health and the right to health.						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight.							
2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law.							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Medicine and Healthcare, Healthcare as an Issue at the National and International Level, Constitutional Provisions, Right to Health as a Fundamental Right, Remedies Available under the Indian Constitution, Right to Health vis-a-vis the Right to Confidentiality, Access to Medical Records						15
II	Professional Obligations of Doctors, Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, Pre-Conception and Pre Natal- Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, The International Code of Medical Ethics, Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970, Dentists Act, 1948						15
III	The Homeopathy Central Council Act, 1973, The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, Medical Negligence, Ingredients, Role of Consent in Medical Practice, Error of Judgment and Gross Negligence, Wrongful Diagnosis and Negligent Diagnosis						15
IV	Remedies for Medical Negligence, Law of Torts, Law of Crimes, Consumer Protection Law						15

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Vijay Malik: *Drug and Cosmetic Act, 1940*, Eastern Book Company, 2014
2. Jagdish Singh: *Medical negligence Compensation*, Bharat Law House, 2007
3. Anoop K. Kaushal: *Medical Negligence & Legal Remedies*, Universal Publishing House, (2004)
4. P K. Dutta: *Drug Control, Eastern Law House*, 1997

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

SEMESTER-III

Sr. No	Course Nomenclature	Course Code (Core)	Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Credit
1	Jurisprudence	SL LAW 03 03 11 C 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Criminal Law- I, (Cr. P. C.) Including The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958	SL LAW 03 03 12 C 4004	4	0	0	4
3	Labour and Industrial Laws- I	SL LAW 03 03 13 C 4004	4	0	0	4
4	Public International Law and Human Rights	SL LAW 03 03 14 C 4004	4	0	0	4
5	Clinical Course- I: Legal Dispute, Arbitration, Conciliation and Alternative Disputes Resolution System	SL LAW 03 03 15 C 1245	1	2	4	5
Course Code Elective Course(s)						
1	Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence	SL LAW 03 03 05 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	International Organizations	SL LAW 03 03 06 GE 4004	4	0	0	4

Course Name: JURISPRUDENCE				Course Code: SL LAW 03 03 11 C 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	III	4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration:					3 Hrs.
Course Objectives	Jurisprudence, a philosophical study behind the laws is a dynamic subject. The subject is introduced to provide the depth of knowledge regarding the development of laws and the philosophy behind the laws. It will help the students to understand the origin, nature and philosophy behind the changing law in the society.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acquaint with the basic ideas and fundamental principles of Law in the given society. 2. Get the knowledge of Law and legal precepts to face exigencies of life boldly and courageously. 3. To inculcate with standards of ideal for human conduct in terms of the law for the maintenance of public conscience. 4. Identify such pressing demands or problems which require solutions within the parameters of the law, justice and other social norms. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Definition, Nature and province/scope of Jurisprudence, Definition and Concept of Law Sources of Law, Relation of Law and morality, Elements of Law and Jurisprudence						15
II	Natural Law-its Development and relevance in modern times, Analytical School of law, Austin's Theory of Law, Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law, Hart's Concept of Law, Historical School of Law						15
III	Sociological School of law, Realist School of Law, Socio-Economic and Legal Philosophy, Poverty Jurisprudence and Legal Aid, Public Interest Litigation						15
IV	Legal Rights and Duties, Ownership and possession, Concept of Person and Nature of legal personality, Concept of Property, Obligation and Liability, Law and Administration of Justice						15

LEADING CASES

1. Shabnam v. Union of India, (2015) 6 SCC 702
2. Raja Ram Pal v. Lok Sabha, 2007 (3) SCC 184
3. N. Adithayan v. Travancore Devaswom Board, (2002) 8 SCC 106
4. D.K. Basu v. State of W.B., (1997) 1 SCC 416
5. Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan, (1997) 6 SCC 241
6. Minerva Mills Ltd. v. Union of India, (1980) 3 SCC 625
7. Prem Shankar Shukla v. Delhi Admn., (1980) 3 SCC 526

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. V. D. Mahajan: *Jurisprudence and Legal Theory*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2020
2. B. N. Mani Tripathi: *Jurisprudence: Legal Theory*, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad, 2019
3. Raymond Wacks: *Understanding Jurisprudence: An Introduction to Legal Theory*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2018
4. N. K. Jayakumar: *Lectures in Jurisprudence*, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2015
5. H. L. A. Hart: *The Concept of Law*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 2014
6. R. W. M Dias: *Jurisprudence*, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2013
7. Edgar Bodenheimer: *Jurisprudence: The Philosophy and Method of Law*, Universal Book Traders, Delhi, 2011
8. S. N. Dhyani: *Jurisprudence and Indian Legal Theory*, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2008
9. G. W. Paton: *A Textbook of Jurisprudence*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 2007
10. M. Rama Jois: *Seeds of Modern Public Law in Ancient Jurisprudence*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2000
11. John Rawls: *A Theory of Justice*, Harvard University Press, London, 1999
12. W. Friedmann: *Legal Theory*, Columbia University Press, New York, 1967

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: CRIMINAL LAW-I (Cr. P. C.), INCLUDING THE PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT, 1958				Course Code: SL LAW 03 03 12 C 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	III	4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	The concept of fair trial underpins the functioning of criminal procedures in India. This Course aims to explain and interpret the nuances of 'fair trial' while attempting to balance the conflicting demands of personal liberty and public safety. It intends to highlight the challenging role of the police, public prosecutor and defense counsel, especially during the investigative process. The course shall also provide an overview of the hierarchy, jurisdiction & role of courts from registration of FIR /verification of Complaint to the cognizance of offenses, under the controlling inherent jurisdiction of the High Court.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify and summarize the rationale of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 in the context of the general principles of Criminal Law and important features of Fair Trial. 2. Articulate the significance of flexibility of procedure in the context of differences in the facts and circumstances of the cases, parties, authorities and other stake holders. 3. Collect and organize appropriate legislative provisions, executive measures (police & prosecution agency) and judicial principles to solve the criminal procedure problems. 4. Evaluate the importance of outcomes assessment in assuring quality across the legal profession in the national and global context. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Purpose and Importance of Criminal Procedures; Historical developments, Definitions (Section 2), Constitution of Criminal Courts and Offices (Section 6-25A), Power of Courts (Section 26-35), Powers of Superior Officers of Police (Section 36), Arrest of Persons (Section 41-60A)						15
II	The process to compel appearance (Section 61-90), Search and Seizure (Section 91-105), Maintenance of wives, children and parents (Section 125-128) Difference between Summon						15

	and Warrant, Compoundable Offences and Non-Compoundable Offences, Bailable and Non-Bailable Offences	
III	Information to the Police and their powers to investigate (Section 154-176), Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials (Section 177-189), Conditions requisite for Initiation of Proceedings (Section 190-199), Complaints to Magistrates (Section 200-203), Commencement of Proceedings before Magistrates (Section 204-210)	15
IV	The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 (With Latest Amendments)	15
LEADING CASES		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State of Haryana v. Dinesh Kumar (2008) 3 SCC 222 2. Arnesh Kumar v. State of Bihar (2014) 8 SCC 273 3. D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal (1997) 6 SCC 642 4. Mohmad Ahmed Khan v. Shah Bano Begum 1985 Cr.L.J. 875 (SC) 		
SUGGESTED READINGS		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. K. N. Chandrasekharan Pillai (ed): <i>Kelkar Lectures on Criminal Procedure</i>, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2019 2. Surendra Malik & Sudeep Malik: <i>Supreme Court on Criminal Procedure Code and Criminal Trial</i>, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow, 2018 3. Durga Das Basu: <i>Criminal Procedure Code, 1973</i>, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2017 4. M. P. Tandon: <i>Code of Criminal Procedure</i>, Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, 2017 5. N. V. Paranjape: <i>Code of Criminal Procedure</i>, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2017 6. Ratan Lal & Dhiraj Lal: <i>Code of Criminal Procedure</i>, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2017 7. S. N. Misra: <i>The Code of Criminal Procedure with Probations of Offenders Act & Juvenile Justice Act</i>, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2016 8. J. K. Soonavala: <i>Supreme Court Criminal Digest</i>, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2016 9. N. Maheshwara: <i>Law relating to Criminal Procedure Code</i>, Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2014 10. Batuk Lal: <i>Code of Criminal Procedure</i>, Orient Publishing Co., New Delhi, 2013 11. R.N. Saxena: <i>The Code of Criminal Procedure</i>, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2012 12. S. C. Sarkar: <i>The Code of Criminal Procedure</i>, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2012 13. C. K. Thakker & M. C. Thakker: <i>Criminal Procedure Code</i>, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2011 14. B. B. Mitra: <i>Code of Criminal Procedure</i>, Kamal Law House, Kolkata, 2011 15. K. N. Chandrasekhar Pillai: <i>Kelkar's Criminal Procedure</i>, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow, 2008 16. S. K. Basu & N. D. Basu: <i>Code of Criminal Procedure</i>, Ashoka Law House, New Delhi, 2007 		
Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.		

Course Name: LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAWS- I				Course Code: SL LAW 03 03 13 C 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	III	4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
<i>Course Objectives</i>	The objective of labour law is to ensure the social welfare of workers. These laws help the employees to improve their social status i.e. material and morale of the workers by providing adequate wages and safety measures, ensuring appropriate working hours and health facilities. For hundreds of years, women and ethnic minorities have faced discrimination that limited their job prospects, subjected them to workplace abuses and greatly reduced the wages they could expect. Labor laws protect equal opportunity by requiring employers to give equal consideration to underrepresented groups, to pay equal pay for equal work and to institute policies that limit or prevent structural discrimination.						
<i>Course Outcomes</i>	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Have knowledge about uniformity among all laws. 2. Get awareness and knowledge about government schemes and policies. 3. Find out ways to extend and maintain industrial democracy. 4. Enhance practical skills while dealing with labour matters. 5. Promote employment outcomes. 6. Enhance the management skills. 7. Promote labour standards. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (With Latest Amendments) Object and Main Features of the Act, Definitions: Appropriate Government, Employer, Industry, Industrial dispute, Workmen, Public utility service, industrial establishment or undertaking, Authorities under the Act (Section 3-9 and 11-15), Notice of change (Section 9-A), Reference of Disputes to Boards, Court and Tribunal (section 10), Voluntary Reference of Disputes to Arbitration (section 10-A), Power of Labour Court and Tribunal to give relief in case of discharge or dismissal of workmen (Section 11-A), Awards and Settlements (Section 16-21)						15

II	Definition of strike and lockout (Section-2), The other statutory provisions of The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 relating to strikes and lockouts (Section 22-28), Layoff and Retrenchment (Section 2, 25A-26E and 25F-25H), Compensation to workmen in case of transfer of undertaking (Section 25 FF), 60 days' notice to be given of intention to close down the undertaking (Section 25 FFA), Compensation to workmen in case of closing down of undertaking (Section 25 FFF), Special Provisions relating to Lay off, Retrenchment and Closure in certain establishments (section 25K-25S), Unfair Labour Practice (Section 251-25U), Scope of section 33 and 36 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	15
III	The Trade Union Act, 1926, (With Latest Amendments) Development of trade law in India, Definition: Executive Registrar, Trade Union, Registration of Trade Union, (Section 3-9) Cancellation of Registration of Trade Union (section-10), Appeals, Incorporation of the registered trade union (Section 13), Right and Liabilities of the registered trade union (section 15-18), Rights to inspect books of the trade union (section 20), Right of minor to be members of trade union (section 21), Disqualification of office bearers of trade unions (section-21A), Proportion of office-bearers to be connected with an industry (section 22), Change of name and amalgamation of trade Union (section 23 to 26), dissolution and returns (section 27 & 28)	15
IV	The Factories Act, 1948 (With Latest Amendments) Definitions, Adult, Adolescent, Child, Hazardous Process, Manufacturing Process, Workers Factory, Approval of licensing and registration of factories (Section 6), Notice by occupier and duties of the occupier (Section 7), Inspector and certifying surgeons (Section 8 to 10), Statutory provisions relating to health and safety (Section 11 to 41), Welfare (Section 42 to 50), Working hours of adult (51 to 66), Employment of young persons (Section 67 to 77), Annual leave with wages (Section 78 to 84)	15
LEADING CASES <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. V.P. Gopal Rao v. Public Prosecutor AP, (1995) LLJ 648 (SC) 2. Bangalore Water Supply v. A. Rajappa, AIR 1978 SC 548 3. Rohtak Industries v. Rohtash industries Staff Union, AIR 1976 SC 426 4. Hathras Municipality v. Union of India, AIR 1975 All 264 5. Management of Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi v. Kuldeep Singh, AIR 1970 SC 1406 		

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. S. C. Srivastava: *Industrial Relations and Labour Laws*, Vikas Publishing House, Noida, 2020
2. C. B. Mamoria: *Dynamics of Industrial Relations in India*, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2016
3. C. R. Mc Connell & S. L. Brue: *Contemporary Labour Economics*, Mc Grow- Hill, New York, 2016
4. S. N. Misra, *Labour & Industrial Law*, Central Law Publication, Allahabad, 2013
5. S. D. Punekar: *Labour Welfare, Trade Unionism and Industrial Relations*, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay, 2011
6. Mavi Anupreet Kaur: *Educated Unemployed*, Deep & Deep Publication, New Delhi, 2008
7. Meenu Agrawal: *Economic Reforms, Unemployment and Poverty*, New Century Publications, New Delhi, 2008
8. Jwitesh Kumar Singh: *Labour Economics-Principles, Problems and Practices*, Deep & Deep publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2002
9. Y. S. Purohit: *Industrialising Economy and Labour Market in India*, Mittal Publication, New Delhi, 1989
10. Pramod Verma: *Labour Economics and Industrial Relations*, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co. Ltd., New Delhi, 1988
11. Indrani Mukherjee: *Industrial Workers in a Developing Society*, Mittal Publications, New Delhi, 1985

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW & HUMAN RIGHTS				Course Code: SL LAW 03 03 14 C 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	III	4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	This course on the principles of public international law is offered to students to help to understand the fundamental principles that govern the regime of international law are dealt with extensively and exclusively in this course with the help of statutory texts, significant case laws and articles written by scholars. The course would help the students to understand both the theoretical framework and the working of international law. Understanding of these basic principles is a prerequisite for those students who seek to explore their career or academic interest in specific fields of international law. The course is also designed to inform the students about the evolution and the jurisprudence of human rights and the way they are read into our Constitution. That apart, it explores the different vistas of Human Rights with reference to crime, health, etc. The students have imparted the essential aspects of all the said issues.						
Course Outcomes	<p>After the completion of this course, the student would be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Critically analyze various theories of International Law and sources of International Law. 2. Critically analyze and interpret various Articles in the Vienna Convention on Law of Treaties. 3. Find out various complex issues in the International sphere and apply International Law principles to study such problems. Analyze various pacific dispute settlement mechanisms. 4. Critically analyze the role of the International Court of Justice in settling the disputes between nations amicably. 5. Connect the core concepts involved with the evolution and development of human rights worldwide, the nature of Human Rights and Group Rights. 6. Understand the constitutional aspects along with the statutory framework of National and State Human Rights Commissions. 7. Understand the societal expectations in terms of human rights. 8. Comprehend the nuances of criminal infractions and the resultant rights abuse. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 1. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.

I	Definition, Nature and Sanctions of International Law, Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law, Sources and subjects of International Law including the position of individual	15
II	State Territory, State Jurisdiction, Recognition of States and Governments, Acquisition and loss of State Territory, State Succession, Extradition, Asylum, Settlement of Disputes	15
III	Nature, Definition and Effects of War, Belligerent Occupation, War Crimes, Contraband, Blockade, Prize Counts, Enemy Character, Rules of Warfare	15
IV	Human Rights: Concept of Human Rights, Provisions of U.N. Charter relating to Human Rights, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1949 and its legal significance, Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 and Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, National Commission on Human Rights in India, State Human Rights Commission in India	15

LEADING CASES

1. Union of India v. Sukumar Sen, AIR 1991 SC 1692
2. Gramophone Co. of India Ltd. v. Birendra Bahadur Pandey, AIR 1984 SC 667
3. Maganbhai Ishwar Bhai Patel v. Union of India, AIR 1969 SC 783
4. West Rand Gold Mining Co. Ltd. v. R, (1905) 2 KB 391

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Rhona K. M. Smith: *Textbook on International Human Rights*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2019
2. H. O. Agarwal: *A Concise book on International Law and Human Rights*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2017
3. S. K. Kapoor: *Human Rights under International Law & Indian Law*, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2017
4. Richard Stone: *Textbook on Civil Liberties & Human Rights*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2017
5. Rakesh Kumar Singh: *Textbook on Public International Law*, Universal Law Publishing Co Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2016
6. S. R. A. Rosedar: *Public International Law*, Lexis Nexis, India, Gurugram, 2016
7. V. K. Ahuja: *Public International Law*, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2016
8. Jyoti Rattan & Dr. Vijay Rattan: *Public International Law*, United Nations & Human Rights, Bharat Law House, Jaipur, 2016
9. V. S. Mani, S Bhat: *Recent Developments in International Space Law and Policy*, Lancer Books, New Delhi, 2015
10. Ian Brownlie & James Crawford: *Brownlie's Principles of Public International Law*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2013
11. Rashee Jain: *Textbook on Human Rights Law and Practice*, Universal Law Publishing Co Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2013
12. S. K. Verma: *An Introduction to Public International Law*, Satyam Law International, New Delhi, 2012
13. Upendra Baxi: *The Future of Human Rights*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2012
14. S. R. Myneni: *Human Rights*, Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2012
15. N. K. Jaya Kumar: *International Law and Human Rights*, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2011
16. Ian Brownlie Guy S. Goodwin-Gill: *Brownlie's Documents on Human Rights*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2010

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: CLINICAL COURSE- I, LEGAL DISPUTE, ARBITRATION, CONCILIATION AND ALTERNATIVE DISPUTES RESOLUTION SYSTEM				Course Code: SL LAW 03 03 15 C 1245			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 5
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	III	1	2	4	5	Total Hrs.: 75
Total Evaluation Marks: 100		<i>(Practical Examination)</i>					
Course Objectives	Delays and arrears in courts have long been causing frustration and hardship to the disputants. Hence, the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) methods such as Arbitration, Conciliation and Mediation are being actively encouraged by the Governments and the Judiciary to provide a mechanism for speedy justice to the disputants at lower costs. The course on ADR is intended to instill the knowledge and skills essential to sensitize the students to practice various ADR mechanisms. Because of the manifold increase in business and commerce, there is a great demand in India for ADR Practitioners.						
Course Outcomes	<p>After the completion of this course, the student would be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Impart in-depth knowledge of the basic concept of ADR as well as its various mechanisms. 2. Sensitized themselves toward the benefits that the ADR mechanism offers over litigation. 3. Attain an understanding of the practical nuances of the course through simulation exercises and visits to ADR centers. 4. Practice independently in the field of Arbitration, Conciliation and Mediation and their skills and services can also be utilized by the courts while implementing Section 89 of The Civil Procedure Code, 1907. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The whole paper will be practical in nature. The students have to prepare a proper practical file on the contents of each unit and submit to the concerned subject teacher. 2. The marks will be awarded by a panel of examiners on the basis of presentation of the contents in the file and performance of Viva-Voce. 3. The panel of examiners for Evaluation of practical file and Conducting of Viva-Voce examination, shall consist of the Head of the Department, One External Expert (to be appointed by Dean of the School / Head of the Department), One Internal Expert preferably the teacher, who has taught the subject (to be appointed by Head of the Department), at the place, date and time, fixed by the Head of the Department. The Quorum will consist of two, out of which one external expert must be present. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Evolution of ADR, ADR in India, Advantages & disadvantages of ADR, ADR Processes Retail Mediation, Mediation, Negotiation, Conciliation, ADR in family disputes, Conciliation under CPC.						15
II	Concept, Meaning & Growth of Lok Adalat's, Lok Adalat's under Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, Nyaya Panchayats-Historical Perspectives, Advantages of Nyaya Panchayats, Composition & Jurisdiction of Nyaya Panchayats						20

III	Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996 (With Latest Amendments): Definition of Arbitration, International Commercial Arbitration, Objectives of the Act, Arbitration Agreement, Composition and jurisdiction of Arbitral Tribunal, Conduct of Arbitral Proceedings, Making of Arbitral Awards and Termination of Proceedings, Recourse Against Arbitral Award, Finality and Endorsement of arbitral Award, Appealable orders, Lien on Arbitral Awards and Deposits as to costs, Effect on Arbitration Agreement of Death and of parties humiliation, (Section 1-43)	20
IV	Foreign Awards-Definition, Enforcement of Certain Foreign Awards, New York Convention Awards, Geneva Convention Awards, Convention on recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (Schedule I), Protocol on Arbitration Clauses (Schedule II), Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards (Schedule III), Conciliation under Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996(Section 61-81), Role of Conciliator, Confidentiality in conciliation (Section 44-60)	20

LEADING CASES

1. Renusagar & Co. v. V.E.C., AIR 1994 SC 860
2. Food Corporation of India v. Joginder Pal Mohinder Pal, AIR 1989 SC 1263
3. Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Ltd. v. Eastern Engineering Enterprises, AIR 1999, SC 3627
4. Tamil Nadu Electricity Board v. Bridge Tummel Construction, AIR 1997 SC 1376
5. Trans Osis Shipping Agency Pvt. Ltd. V. Black Sea Shipping, AIR 1998 SC 707
6. A/S Gotan Construction & Fisheries Ltd. v. National Bank of Agriculture & Development, AIR 2000 SC 3018

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. OUP India: (*Shashank Garg (Editor), Alternative Dispute Resolution: The Indian Perspective*, Oxford, 2018
2. S. C. Tripathi: *Alternative Dispute Resolution System (ADR)*, Central law Publications, Allahabad, 2018
3. Avtar Singh: *Law of Arbitration & Conciliation*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2018
4. O.P. Tiwari: *Arbitration and Conciliation*, Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, 2017
5. Malika Taly: *Introduction to Arbitration*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2015
6. Anirban Chakraborty: *Law & Practice of Alternative Dispute Resolution in India-A detailed analysis*, Lexis Nexis, Gurugram, 2015
7. S.P. Gupta: *Arbitration and Conciliation*, Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, 2015
8. Geeta Oberoi: *Arbitration and Conciliation*, Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, 2006
9. O.P. Malhotra: *The Law and Practice of Arbitration and Conciliation*, Lexis Nexis, Gurugram, 2006

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: GENDER JUSTICE AND FEMINIST JURISPRUDENCE				Course Code: SL LAW 03 03 05 E 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	III	4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	<p>The objective of the course is to stress the importance of taking women's experiences in the law-making process and to undo the absence of women from the same in the past. The students will also be able to appreciate the importance of the different approaches in the feminist movement. The importance of certain issues concerning women from the feminist perspective will also be stressed.</p> <p>This course on Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence seeks to investigate the perspectives on law from a variety of contexts. The course aims to study the need and importance of feminism in the modern world context. It also aims to explore feminist critiques of mainstream law and legal theory. Students will be made equipped with divergent approaches to and methodologies within feminist legal theory as well as the challenges to feminist legal theory from inside and outside of feminism.</p>						
Course Outcomes	<p>After the completion of this course, the student would be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the need and importance of feminist jurisprudence in the current world context. 2. Understand the Constitutional Safeguards provided to the women in India and be aware of the statutory provisions to protect the women against sexual harassment at the workplace. 3. Analyze the nitty-gritty of the Sameness and Difference approaches taken by the different schools of Feminism. 4. Understand the role of the State in the Feminist's goal of achieving social, political and economic equality. Understand the social and moral connotations of law and sexuality and the feminist views on it. 5. Analyze, from a feminist perspective, the laws concerning Domestic Violence and cruelty in the domestic setting. 6. Acquaintance with the current issues concerning sexuality and gender in India and around the world. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.

I	Concept of Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence; United Nations and Human Rights of Women, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979, Declaration on Elimination of Violence against Women, 1993	15
II	Constitutional Safeguards for the Protection of Women: Right to equality, Right to life and personal liberty, Right against exploitation, Directive Principles of State Policy, National Commission for Women-Composition, Powers and Functions, The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (with latest Amendments)	15
III	The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (With Latest Amendments) Definition of Dowry, Penalty for giving, taking and demanding dowry, ban on advertisement, Dowry for the benefit of the wife or her heirs, Cognizance of offenses, Dowry prohibition officers, Dowry Prohibition (Maintenance of Lists of Presents to the Bride and Bridegroom) Rules, 1985 The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (With Latest Amendments): Definition of Domestic Violence, Powers and duties of Protection Officers, Service Provider, etc., Procedure for obtaining orders of relief	15
IV	The Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 (With Latest Amendments): Preliminary regulation of genetic counseling centers, Genetic laboratories and genetic clinics, Regulation of pre-natal diagnostic techniques, Central Supervisory Board, Appropriate authority and Advisory Committee, Offences and Penalties, An Overview of Protection of Women under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (With Latest Amendments)	15

LEADING CASES

1. Centre for Enquiry into Health and Allied Themes (CEHAT) and others v. Union of India and others, (2001) 5 SCC 2007
2. S.R. Batra v. Taruna Batra, AIR 2007 SC 1118
3. Air India v. Nargesh Mirza, AIR 1981 SC 1929
4. Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan, AIR 1997 SC 3011

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Rajat Baijal: *Law of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence*, Bharat Law House, Jaipur, 2020
2. Mamta Rao: *Law Relating to Women and Children*, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow, 2019
3. N. K. Acharya: *Commentary on Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005*, Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2016
4. Nuzhat Parveen Khan: *Child Rights and the Law*, Universal Law Publishing Co Ltd., New Delhi, 2016
5. Nuzhat Parveen Khan: *Women and the Law*, Universal Law Publishing Co Ltd., New Delhi, 2016
6. S. K. Chatterjee: *Offences against Children & Juvenile Offence*, Central Law Publications Allahabad, 2016
7. Indira Jaising: *Sexual Harassment at Workplace*, Universal Law Publishing Co Ltd., New Delhi, 2015
8. S. C. Tripathi: *Women and Criminal Law*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, (2014)
9. S. C. Tripathi: *Law Relating to Women & Children*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, (2012)
10. S. C. Tripathi & Vibha Arora: *Law Relating to Women and Children*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, (2012)

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS				Course Code: SL LAW 03 03 06 GE 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	III	4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	The course aims to examine the international law applicable to international organizations. It endeavours to comprehend the traditional topics associated with the functioning of IOs such as immunity, privilege, the responsibility of IOs, decision-making, dispute resolution, and relationship between international Institutions and International Courts.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply the applicable international law in relation to selected international organizations. 2. Comprehend the role, function and structure of prominent IOs, and their utility within the international legal system. 3. Explain the decision-making process within prominent IOs. 4. Analyze the problems in relation to the working of IOs and appropriate dispute resolution mechanisms for resolving disputes between IOs and member states and between IOs. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	International organizations: Meaning, nature, scope and importance, Evolution of International Organization and their legal personality, Types of International Organization-Membership and functions						15
II	United Nations as a constitutional system, Peace-keeping: Functions, Achievements and Failures, Problems of peace enforcement through U.N, Role of UN regarding Collective security and human rights						15
III	Special Agencies: UNESCO, IAEA, UNDP-Constitution and Functioning, International Economic Institutions: UNCTAD, WIPO, IFC- Constitution and Functioning, Collective Security Agencies: NATO, WARSAW PACT						15
IV	International non-Government organizations, Transparency International, Human Rights Watch, Green Peace, Disarmament and Arms Control, CTBT, NPT, PNE, WTO and its role in Globalization, Kyoto Protocol and Environmental Protection						15

LEADING CASES

1. Columbian Peruvian Asylum Case ICJ Report (1951) 71
2. Daimler Co. Ltd. v. Continental Tyre and Rubber Co. Ltd (1916) 2 AC 307
3. Haile Selassi v. Cable and Wireless Co. Ltd. (1939) CH 12
4. Zambra Case (1916) 2 AC 77

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. H. O. Agarwal: *International Organisation*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2018
 2. V. Rajyalakshmi: *International Organisations*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2018
 3. Jan Klabbers: *An Introduction to International Organizations*, Cambridge University Press, 2018
 4. B.S. Murthy: *International Relations and Organisations*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2017
 5. S.R. Myneni: *International Relations and Organisations*, New Era Law Publication, Chandigarh, 2017
 6. Bimal N. Patel: *Responsibility of International Organizations*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2013
 7. Dan, Sarooshi: *International Organizations and their exercise of sovereign powers*, Oxford, 2010
- Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.**

SEMESTER-IV

Sr. No	Course Nomenclature	Course Code (Core)	Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Credit
1	Property Law Including The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 & Registration Act, 1908	SL LAW 03 04 16 C 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Criminal Law-II (Cr. P. C.) Including The Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 & POCSO Act, 2012	SL LAW 03 04 17 C 4004	4	0	0	4
3	Labour and Industrial Law- II	SL LAW 03 04 18 C 4004	4	0	0	4
4	Interpretation of Statutes	SL LAW 03 04 19 C 4004	4	0	0	4
5	Clinical Course- II: Moot Court and Internship	SL LAW 03 04 20 C 1245	1	2	4	5
Course Code Elective Course(s)						
1	Intellectual Property Rights Management	SL LAW 03 04 07 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Competition Law	SL LAW 03 04 08 E 4004	4	0	0	4

Course Name: PROPERTY LAW INCLUDING THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT, 1882, & THE REGISTRATION ACT, 1908				Course Code: SL LAW 03 04 16 C 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	IV	4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
CIE: 30 Marks							
TEE: 70 Marks							
Course Objectives	Before the enactment of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 in India the transfer of property was governed by its respective customary law. The Courts during this period applied the common law of England and the rules of equity, justice and good conscience with respect to disputes relating to the transfer of property. The conflicting Judgments and unsuitability of these principles in the Indian scenario necessitated the enactment of legislation. The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 deals with the transfer of property by act of parties i.e. living persons. The course deals with general principles of transfer of property both movable and immovable. The course also covers certain kinds of transfers of immovable property, such as Sale, Lease and Mortgage. It also includes transactions i.e. Gift which deals with movable and immovable property.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the need of having an inclusive law on property. 2. Understand transfers by an act of parties and operation of law. 3. Examine the difference between Movable and Immovable Property. 4. Appreciate the transaction which is in contradiction with Muhammadan law. 5. Study the general principles of transfer of property both movable and immovable. 6. Comprehend the diverse transaction i.e. Sale, Gift, Mortgage and Lease under Transfer of Property Act, 1882. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Object and Scope of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, Interpretation Clause, Definition of Transfer of Property, Subject Matter of Transfer, Persons competent to Transfer, Oral Transfer, Transfer for the benefit of Unborn Person, Rule against Perpetuity, Vested and Contingent Interests, Conditional Transfer, Doctrine of Election (Section 1 to 35)						15

II	Apportionment, Transfer of Property by Ostensible Owner, Transfer by an unauthorized person who subsequently acquires interest in Property Transferred, Transfer by One Co-owner, Joint Transfer for consideration, Priority of Rights created by Transfer, Fraudulent Transfer, Doctrine of Lis-Pendens, Doctrine of Part-Performance (Section 36 to 53A), Definition of Sale, Rights and Liabilities of Buyer and Seller, Marshalling by Subsequent Purchaser, Definition of Mortgage and kinds of Mortgage (Section 58-59), Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagor (Section 60-66)	15
III	Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagee (Section 67-77), Priority (Section 78-80), Marshalling and contribution (Section, 81-82), Deposit in Court (Section 83), Redemption (Section 91-96), Charge (Section 100) Definition of Lease, Rights and Liabilities of Lessor and Lessee (Section 105-108), Different Modes of Determination of Lease (Section 111), Gift (Section 122-129)	15
IV	The Registration Act, 1908 (With Latest Amendments), Definitions, Registrable documents, Place of registration, presenting will and authority to adopt, Effect of registration and non-registration, duties and powers of registering officers	15

LEADING CASES

1. Kokilambal & Others v. N. Raman, AIR 2000 SC 2468
2. Indu Kakkar v. Haryana Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. & another, AIR 1999 SC 296
3. Sonia Bhatia v. State of UP and Others, AIR 1981 SC 1274
4. Technician Studio Pvt. Ltd. v. Lila Ghosh, AIR 1977 SC 2425
5. Commissioner of IT v. M/s Motors & General Store Pvt. Ltd., AIR 1968 SC 200
6. Seth Ganga Dhar v. Shanker Lal & others, AIR 1958 SC 773

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. S. N. Shukla: *The Transfer of Property Act*, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad, 2020
2. Dara Shaw J. Vakil: *Commentaries on the Transfer of Property Act*, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2017
3. Poonam Pradhan Saxena: *Property Law*, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2017
4. S. R. A. Rosedar: *Transfer of Property Act*, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2016
5. Rega Surya Rao: *Lectures on Transfer of Property Act*, Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2016
6. Avtar Singh: *Textbook on the Transfer of Property Act*, Universal Law Publishing- An Imprint of LexisNexis, Gurugram, 2016
7. G. P. Tripathi: *The Transfer of Property Act*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2016
8. Poonam Pradhan Saxena: Mulla: *The Transfer of Property Act*, Lexis Nexis, India, 2013

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: CRIMINAL LAW- II (Cr. P. C.), INCLUDING THE JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT, 2015 & THE POCSO ACT, 2012				Course Code: SL LAW 03 04 17 C 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	IV	4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	This course is designed to explain the process and procedural safeguards that guide and regulate the functioning of the courts and other agencies in the administration of criminal justice. It also intends to provide the students a critical insight into the functioning of the courts at various stages of a criminal trial starting from the framing of charges to forums and forms of appeal through pleas of the accused, compounding of offenses, plea bargaining, bars of limitation, delivery of judgment and sentencing. The students will also be introduced to the potential of the vast array of dispositional alternatives, in the wake of the emergence of strong victimology and juvenile justice. Primarily the course aims to enhance the knowledge and skills of students to Identify, explain and appreciate the different principles, procedures and stages involved in varying criminal cases & trials; Critically analyze the court decisions in the contemporary context and Appreciate the importance and potentiality of even the minority and distinguishing judgments in silently transforming the criminal law and procedures as per social needs & aspirations						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the Rationale of preliminary procedure as a stepping stone to a Fair Trial. 2. Articulate the significance of elasticity of 'trial procedure' in the context of a variety of facts and circumstances of the cases, parties, authorities and other stakeholders involved. 3. Collect and organize appropriate evidence-based data including international standards, legislative provisions and judicial principles to formulate the acceptable reasoned solutions to address problems of criminal procedure. 4. Prepare an evaluative individual or collaborative field project appreciating the functioning and judgments of the courts with appropriate suggestions and remedial measures. 5. Understand the importance of performance assessment as a tool to assure quality in their professional and personal development. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long- answer type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							

Unit No.	Contents	Contact Hrs.
I	Charge (Section 211-224), Trial before a Court of Session (Section 225-237), Trial of Warrant Cases by Magistrates (Section 238-250), Trial of Summon Cases by Magistrates (Section 251-259), Summary Trials (Section 260-265), General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials (Section 300-327)	15
II	Plea Bargaining (Section 265A-265L), Limitation for taking Cognizance of Certain Offences (Section 467-473), Transfer of Criminal Cases (Section 406-412), Provisions as to Bail and Bonds (Section 436-450), Security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour (Section 106-124), Maintenance of Public Order and Tranquility (Section 129-148), Preventive Action of Police (Section 149-153)	15
III	Appeal, Reference and Revisions (Section 372-405), Savings of Inherent Powers of High Court (Section 482), Execution, Suspension, Remission and Commutation of Sentences (Section 413-435), Provisions as to Offences affecting the administration of Justice (Section 340-352), Submission of Death Sentence for Confirmation (Section 366-371)	15
IV	The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (2 of 2016), (With latest Amendments), The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (With Latest Amendments)	15
LEADING CASES		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Youth Bar Association of India v. Union of India and Others, Writ Petition (Crl) No 68 of 2016 2. State of M.P. v. Deepak, (2014) 10 SCC 285 3. Mohammad Ajmal Amir Kasab v. State of Maharashtra, (2012) 9 SCC 1 4. Mohan Singh v. State of Bihar, (2011) 9 SCC 272 		
SUGGESTED READINGS		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. K. N. Chandrasekharan Pillai (ed): <i>Kelkar Lectures on Criminal Procedure</i>, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2019 2. Surendra Malik & Sudeep Malik: <i>Supreme Court on Criminal Procedure Code and Criminal Trial</i>, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow, 2018 3. Durga Das Basu: <i>Criminal Procedure Code, 1973</i>, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2017 4. M. P. Tandon: <i>Code of Criminal Procedure</i>, Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, 2017 5. N. V. Paranjape: <i>Code of Criminal Procedure</i>, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2017 6. Ratan Lal & Dhiraj Lal: <i>Code of Criminal Procedure</i>, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2017 7. S. N. Misra: <i>The Code of Criminal Procedure with Probations of Offenders Act & Juvenile Justice Act</i>, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2016 8. J. K. Soonavala: <i>Supreme Court Criminal Digest</i>, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2016 9. N. Maheshwara: <i>Law relating to Criminal Procedure Code</i>, Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2014 10. Batuk Lal: <i>Code of Criminal Procedure</i>, Orient Publishing Co., New Delhi, 2013 11. R.N. Saxena: <i>The Code of Criminal Procedure</i>, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2012 12. S. C. Sarkar: <i>The Code of Criminal Procedure</i>, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2012 13. C. K. Thakker & M. C. Thakker: <i>Criminal Procedure Code</i>, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2011 14. B. B. Mitra: <i>Code of Criminal Procedure</i>, Kamal Law House, Kolkata, 2011 15. K. N. Chandrasekhar Pillai: <i>Kelkar's Criminal Procedure</i>, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow, 2008 16. S. K. Basu & N. D. Basu: <i>Code of Criminal Procedure</i>, Ashoka Law House, New Delhi, 2007 		
Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.		

Course Name: LABOUR LAW AND INDUSTRIAL LAWS- II				Course Code: SL LAW 03 04 18 C 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	IV	4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	The main aims are in this framework of social justice are to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue on work-related issues. ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. ILO is a United Nations agency devoted to promoting social justice and labour rights, pursuing its mission that labour peace is essential to prosperity, aimed at promoting women and men to obtain decent and productive work. It aims to provide a remedy for social dumping and to find sustainable solutions to poverty and social exclusion through a certain equalization of levels of social protection among countries. It aims at securing minimum standards on uniform basis in respect of all labour matters.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Get updated with transnational governance of work. 2. Know in detail about the application of principle of social security. 3. Know the forms of international labour standards i.e. Convention, Recommendation, Protocol and Declaration. 4. Get awareness regarding patterns of Child labour, Forced labour, Anti-discrimination. 5. Guide about the freedom of association and collective bargaining. 6. Get know about the universal laws and flexibility. 7. Get familiarize about decent work agenda. 8. Know about the scope of sustainable development. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, (With Latest Amendments) Definitions of dependent, workman, Partial disablement and Total disablement, Employer's liability for compensation: -Scope of arising out of and in the course of employment, Doctrine of notional extension, when an employer is not liable, Distribution of Compensation, Procedure in proceedings before Commissioner, Appeals						15
II	The Factories Act, 1948, (With Latest Amendments)						15

	Concept of Factory, Manufacturing Process, Workers and Occupier, General duties of the occupier, Measures to be taken in factories for health, safety and welfare of Workers. Working hours of adults, Employment of young person and children, Annual leave with wages, Additional provisions regulating employment of women in the factory	
III	The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, (With Latest Amendments) Concept of the minimum wage, fair wage, living wage and need-based minimum wage, Theories of Wage, Procedure for fixation and revision of minimum wages. Fixation of minimum rates of wage by time rate or by piece rate, Procedure for hearing and deciding claims	15
IV	The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 (With Latest Amendments) Aims and Objects of Act, Definitions and scope of Child labour, Family, Prohibition of Children in certain Occupations and processes, Regulation of conditions for work of children, Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976- Aims and Objects, Concept of Bonded Labour, Bonded Labourer, Bonded Labour System and Bonded debt, Abolition of Bonded Labour System, Extinguishments of Liability to repay bonded debt, Implementing Authorities	15

LEADING CASES

1. Steel Authority of India Ltd. v. National Union Waterfront Worker, 2001 SCC (L&S) 1121
2. M.C. Mehta v. State of Tamil Nadu, AIR 1991 SC 417
3. Mackenzie v. I. M. Issak, AIR 1970 SC 1006
4. Hydro (Engineers) Pvt. Ltd. v. The Workmen, AIR 1969 SC182

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. S. C. Srivastava: *Industrial Relations and Labour Laws*, Vikas Publishing House, Noida, 2020
2. C. B. Mamoria and Mamoria: *Dynamics of Industrial Relations in India*, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2016
3. S. N. Misra: *Labour & Industrial Law*, Central Law Publication, Allahabad, 2013
4. S. D. Punekar: *Labour Welfare, Trade Unionism and Industrial Relations*, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay, 2011
5. Mavi Anupreet Kaur: *Educated Unemployed*, Deep & Deep Publication, New Delhi, 2008
6. Meenu Agrawal: *Economic Reforms, Unemployment and Poverty*, New Century Publications, New Delhi, 2008
7. E. A. Ramaswamy: *The Worker and Trade Union*, Allied Publishers, New Delhi, 2004
8. Jwitesh Kumar Singh: *Labour Economics-Principles, Problems and Practices*, Deep & Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2002
9. T. S. Papola, P. P. Ghose and A. N. Sharma (ed.): *Labour Employment and Industrial Relations in India*, B. R. Publishing Corp., New Delhi, 1993
10. Y. S. Purohit: *Industrialising Economy and Labour Market in India*, Mittal Publication, New Delhi, 1989
11. Pramod Verma: *Labour Economics and Industrial Relations*, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co. Ltd., New Delhi, 1988
12. Indrani Mukherjee: *Industrial Workers in a Developing Society*, Mittal Publications, New Delhi, 1985
13. T. N. Bhagoliwal: *Economics of Labour and Industrial Relations*, Sahitya Bhavan Publications, Agra,
14. V. V. Giri: *Labour Problems in Indian Industry*, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1972

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS				Course Code: SL LAW 03 06 19 C 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	IV	4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
<i>Course Objectives</i>	An introduction to the concepts and principles which underpin environmental law from the national to the international law. The course will address Constitutional law provisions relating to the environment; Sustainable development as a legal concept and related environmental protection principles, The remedies in statutory law and the protection of wildlife and forests						
<i>Course Outcomes</i>	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify key environmental issues at the planetary, international, national, state and local levels. 2. Develop an understanding of the regulatory and judicial frameworks implementing and enforcing these laws. 3. Understand that environmental law cuts across and within legal systems, fields of law, vested interests and disciplinary boundaries. 4. Develop an understanding of the overall environmental legal regime of the country as well as its international obligations. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Meaning and Definition of environment, environmental pollution, factors responsible for environmental pollution, Provisions of following general laws for protecting the environment in general: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constitution of India 2. The Indian Penal Code, 1860 3. The Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 4. The Factories Act, 1948 Noise- Definition, Sources and its Harmful effect, Remedies for noise pollution, The Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 (With Latest Amendments)						15
II	The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (With Latest Amendments) The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (With Latest Amendments)						15

III	Role of Public Interest Litigation in Protection of Environment, Role of Judiciary in the protection of Environment, The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 (With Latest Amendments)	15
IV	The Doctrine of Strict liability, Sustainable Development, Polluter pays principle, Public Interest Doctrine, The Doctrine of Absolute Liability, The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 (With Latest Amendments)	15

LEADING CASES

1. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (The Ganga Pollution Case), AIR 1988 SC 115
2. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (SFFI case), AIR 1987 SC 965
3. Rural Litigation Kendra, Dehradun v. State of U.P., AIR 1987 SC 305
4. Ratlam Municipality v. Virdhi Chand & others, AIR 1980 SC 1622

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. M. R. Grag, V.K. Bansal & N. S. Tiwana: *Environmental Pollution and Protection*, Deep & Deep Publishers, New Delhi, 2016
2. Partha Pratim Mitra: *Wild Animal Protection Laws in India*, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2016
3. N. V. Paranjape: *Environmental Laws and Management in India*, Thomson Reuters, Delhi, 2015
4. Surendra Malik & Sudeep Malik: *Supreme Court on Environmental Law*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2015
5. P. Leelakrishnan: *Environmental Law Case Book*, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2010
6. P. Leelakrishnan: *Environmental Law in India*, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2010
7. Md. Zafar Mahfooz Nomani: *Environment Impact Assessment Laws*, Satyam Law International, New Delhi, 2010
8. Indrajit Dube: *Environmental Jurisprudence-Polluter's Liability*, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2007
9. Patricia W. Birnie & Alan E. Boyle: *International Law and the Environment*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2004
10. Md. Zafar Mahfooz Nomani: *Legal Control of Radiation Pollution*, Regency Publications, New Delhi, 2004
11. Md. Zafar Mahfooz Nomani: *Natural Resources Law and Policy*, Uppal Publishing House, New Delhi, 2004
12. Md. Zafar Mahfooz Nomani: *Right to Health: A Socio-Legal Perspective*, Uppal Publishing House, New Delhi, 2004
13. Armin Roseneranz: *Environment Law and Policy in India*, South Asia Books, New Delhi 2002
14. K. Thakur: *Environmental Protection, Law and Policy in India*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2002

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: CLINICAL COURSE- II, MOOT COURT AND INTERNSHIP, (PRACTICAL WORK ON MOOT COURTS, LEGAL AID CLINIC, LEGAL AID WORKSHOP AND COURT VISITS)				Course Code: SL LAW 03 04 20 C 1245			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 5
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	IV	1	2	4	5	Total Hrs.: 75
Total Evaluation Marks: 100		(Practical Examination)					
Course Objectives	This Paper is designed to introduce the students to the practical aspects of the profession by organizing moot courts and sending them to courts for a personal experience of the functioning of courts. It enables them to obtain first-hand information on the practicalities of the working of courts.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Get the necessary feeling of the courtroom environment by arranging moot courts. 2. Understand the fundamentals of moot court and the rationale and modalities of the moot session. Students will also understand the relevance of attending the court and they will learn the client interviewing techniques and pretrial preparations. 3. Get an opportunity to visit the Lawyers' Chambers regularly and acquaint themselves with the techniques of client interviewing. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
Note:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The whole paper will be practical in nature. The students will be taught about the substantive provisions and procedural aspects of Moot Court, Legal Aid Clinic, Legal Aid Workshop and Court Visits mentioned in Unit- I, II, III & IV. The students have to prepare a practical book of 10 Practical exercises of Moot Court, Legal Aid Clinic, Legal Aid Workshop and Court Visits each and submit to the concerned subject teacher. 2. The marks will be awarded by a panel of examiners on the basis of presentation of the contents in the practical file and performance of Viva-Voce. 3. The panel of examiners for Evaluation of practical file and Conduct of Viva-Voce examination, shall consist of the Head of the Department, One External Expert (to be appointed by Dean of the School/Head of the Department), One Internal Expert preferably the teacher, who has taught the subject (to be appointed by Head of the Department), at the place, date and time, fixed by the Head of the Department. The Quorum will consist of two, out of which one external expert must be present. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Moot Court Meaning, objectives, purposes and Importance Ten Moot Court Problems						15
II	Legal Aid Clinic Steps Involved in Civil Trials and Steps Involved in Criminal Trial. Five Moot Problems of Civil & Criminal Trial						20

III	Legal Aid Workshop Interviewing techniques and Pre-trial Preparations Two exercises each dealing with the procedure of filing a civil suit, appeal, writ, SLP and making an application to the tribunal	20
IV	Court Visit: Briefs of cases attended during a court visit	20
SUGGESTED READINGS <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abhinandan Malik: <i>Moot Courts & Mooting</i>, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2015 2. Kailash Rai: <i>Moot Court, Pre-Trial Preparation and Participating in Trial Proceeding</i>, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2015 3. N.R. Madhav Menon: <i>A Handbook on Clinical Legal Education</i>, Eastern book Company Lucknow, 2008 <p>Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.</p>		

Note: The students may be allowed for an internship in place of court visits. However, an Internship in one academic session cannot be more than a period of four weeks in continuity preferably the same should be during each summer vacation only.

Course Name: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS MANAGEMENT				Course Code: SL LAW 03 04 07 E 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week:
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	IV	4	0	0	4	4
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks			Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.				
Course Objectives	This course explores the contours of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) through a critical lens. It introduces the law students to various aspects of copyright, trademark, patent and designs law that require deep deliberation and reflection, especially in the globalized context. Besides, the course will examine the philosophical foundations of recognizing intellectual property rights. Instead of confining understanding of copyright, patents, trademarks and designs from the perspective of Indian laws, this course opens up debates within the globalized framework.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attain a thorough understanding of the principles of Intellectual property law. 2. Demonstrate an ability to provide critical analysis of the legal and policy issues and identify gaps in the literature. 3. Appreciate the economic and social context within which intellectual property issues are being discussed. 4. Develop skills to apply the law to hypothetical facts. 5. Develop critical perspectives on existing laws. 6. Undertake independent research the field of intellectual property. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Concept, Origin, Nature of Intellectual Property, International Character of Intellectual Property, International Protection of Intellectual Property, Overview of International Conventions, Paris Convention for the Protection of The Industrial Property, 1883, Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, 1886, Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of The Intellectual Property Rights, 1994 (Trips Agreement), WIPO Copyright Treaty, 1996, Madrid Agreement, Madrid Protocol						15
II	The Copyright Act, 1957 & The Copyright (Amendment) Act, 2012 (With Latest Amendments), Meaning and Basis of Copyright, Subject matter of Copyright, Ownership						15

	and Assignment of Copyright, Infringement of Copyright and Remedies, Term of Copyright, Copyright Office and Copyright Board	
III	The Trade Marks Act, 1999 (With Latest Amendments), Trade Mark, Functions of Trade Mark, Registration of Trade Mark, Effects of Registration, Assignment and Transmission of Trademarks, Infringement and Remedies, Passing Off	15
IV	The Geographical Indications of The Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 (With Latest Amendments) Geographical Indications, Registration of Geographical Indications, Procedure and Duration of Registration	15

LEADING CASES

1. Bajaj Auto Limited v. TV. Motor Company Limited, 2009 (12) SCC 103
2. Bayer Corporation v. Union of India, 162 (2009) DLT 371
3. Wipro Cyprus Private Limited v. Zeetel Electronics, 2010 (44) PTC 307 (Mad)
4. Cedilla Health Care Limited v. Cadila Pharmaceutical Limited, 2001(5) SCC 73
5. R.G. Anand v. M/S Delux Films, AIR 1978 SC 1613
6. Najma Heptulla v. M/s Orient Longman Limited, AIR 1989 Delhi 63

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. S. R. Myneni: *Law of Intellectual Property Rights in Pharma Industry*, Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2019
2. S. Venkateswaran: *The Law of Trade Marks and Passing-off*, LexisNexis, Gurugram, 2018
3. P. Narayanan: *Copyright and Industrial Designs*, Eastern Law House, Calcutta, 2017
4. P. Narayanan: *Patent Law*, Eastern Law House, Calcutta, 2017
5. V. K. Ahuja: *Intellectual Property Rights in India*, Lexis Nexis, Gurugram, 2017
6. Mathew Thomas: *Understanding Intellectual Property*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2013
7. David Bainbridge: *Intellectual Property*, Pearson Education, Delhi, 2012
8. Dr. B. L. Wadehra: *Law relating to Patents, Trademarks, Copyright, Design and Geographical Indications*, Universal Law Publishing Co. Ltd., New Delhi, 2011
9. Paul Torremans: *Holyoak & Torremans-Intellectual Property Law*, Oxford University Press, New York, 2010
10. Ashwani Bansal: *Law of Trade Marks in India with an introduction to Intellectual Property Laws, Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies*, New Delhi, 2009
11. Alka Chawla: *Copyright and Related Rights: National and International Perspectives*, Macmillan India Ltd., Delhi, 2007
12. P. Narayanan: *Intellectual Property Law in India*, Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad, 2007
13. Elizabeth Verkey: *Law of Patent*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2005
14. Latha R. Nair & Rajendra Kumar: *Geographical Indications: A Search for Identity*, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2005
15. W. R. Cornish: *Intellectual Property: Patents, Copyright, Trade Marks and Allied Rights*, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., Delhi, 2003
16. P. Narayanan: *Intellectual Property Law*, Eastern Law House, Calcutta, 2001
17. Catherine Colston: *Principles of Intellectual Property Law*, Sweet & Maxwell, London, 1999
18. Hilary Pearson & Clifford Miller: *Commercial Exploitation of Intellectual Property*, Blackstone Press, London, 1990

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: COMPETITION LAW				Course Code: SL LAW 03 04 08 E 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	IV	4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	The process of globalization and liberalization have brought a considerable awareness towards improving the competitive process in developing economies such as India. Until recently most of the developing countries operated without a structured competition policy, and have justified the intervention by the state over economic activities. India owing to its WTO obligations enacted Competition Act, 2002. The course seeks to provide fundamentals of market economy and extensive knowledge of application of competition policy in India.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide students with an understanding of Competition law, together with the ability to subject it to critical, legal and economic analysis. 2. Apply Competition Law principles to the given cases. 3. Rationalise and suggest solutions to the fundamental issues of competition law. 4. Identify anti-competitive agreements and suggest remedies. 5. Explain pricing strategies and abuse of dominant position. 6. Analyze and apply economic theory and the COMPAT/NCLAT to determine and resolve complex Competition Law issues legal requirements of CCI. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	The Competition Act, 2002 (With Latest Amendments), Background, Prohibitions, Competition Commission of India, Competition Advocacy, SEBI Act, 1992, the Securitization & Reconstruction of Financial Assets & Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002						15
II	Regulatory Framework for Foreign Trade, Multinational Companies, Foreign Trade (Development Regulation) Act, 1992 and The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 with Background, Policies and Authorities						15
III	Basic concept of Technology and Law: Understanding the Technology, Scope of Cyber Laws, and Cyber Jurisprudence. Understanding Electronic Contracts: The Indian Law of						15

	Contract, Types of Electronic Contracts, Construction of Electronic Contracts, Copyrights and Trademarks in the Information Technology Era	
IV	The Information Technology Act 2000 (With Latest Amendments) Digital Signature, E-Governance, Regulation of Certifying Authorities, Duties of Subscribers, Penalties and Adjudication, Offences under the Act, Making of Rules and Regulation. Cyber Crimes: Understanding Cyber Crimes, Crime in context of the Internet, Types of Crime in the Internet, Indian Penal Law & Cyber Crimes	15

LEADING CASES

1. Builders Association of India v. Cement Manufacturers' Case No. 29/2010, CCI, Date of Order: 20.06.2012
2. All India Tyre Dealers' Federation v. Tyre Manufacturers 2013 COMP LR 92 (CCI), Date of Order: 30.10.2012
3. Exclusive Motors Pvt. Limited v. Automobile Lamborghini S.P.A CCI Case No. 52/2012, Order Date: 06.11.2012
4. Competition Commission of India v. Steel Authority of India Ltd. & Anr., (2010) 10 SCC 744
5. Brahm Dutt v. Union of India, AIR 2005 SC 730

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. V.K. Agarwal: *Competition Act, 2002 (Principles and Practices)*, Bharat Law House, Jaipur, 2019
2. Jayant Kumar: *Competition Law in India (A Comprehensive guide to understanding the development of the competition law in India)*, Eastern Law House, Kolkata, 2018
3. Sudhanshu Kumar, Dhanendra Kumar: *S M Dugar Guide to Competition Act, 2002 (An exhaustive section-wise commentary incorporating all legislative and judicial developments)*, LexisNexis, Gurugram, 2017
4. Vakul Sharma: *Cyber Crime, Universal Law Publishing - An imprint of Lexis Nexis, Gurugram, 2016*
5. Prof. S.R. Bhansali: *Commentary on the Information Technology Act*, Lexis Nexis, Gurugram, 2015
6. T. Ramappa: *Competition Law in India - Policy, Issues and Developments*, Oxford University Press, 2013
7. Richard Whish, David Bailey: *Competition Law*, Oxford University Press, 2012
8. Vinod Dhall: *Competition Law Today - Concepts, Issues, and the Law in Practice*, Oxford University Press, 2007

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

SEMESTER-V

Sr. No	Course Nomenclature	Course Code (Core)	Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Credit
1	Civil Procedure Code, 1908-I	SL LAW 03 05 21 C 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Land Laws Including Land Acquisition System and Panchayati Raj Institutions	SL LAW 03 05 22 C 4004	4	0	0	4
3	Law of Evidence	SL LAW 03 05 23 C 4004	4	0	0	4
4	Principles of Taxation	SL LAW 03 05 24 C 4004	4	0	0	4
5	Clinical Course-III: Drafting, Pleadings and Conveyancing	SL LAW 03 05 25 C 1245	1	2	4	5
Course Code Elective Course(s)						
1	Banking Law including The Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881	SL LAW 03 05 09 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Law of Corporate Finance	SL LAW 03 05 10 E 4004	4	0	0	4

Course Name: CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE, 1908- I				Course Code: SL LAW 03 05 21 C 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	V	4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	To acquaint the students with the basic principles and objective of procedural law in civil matters and to enable the students to understand the importance of procedural law vis a vis substantive law, especially with regard to basic concepts like framing a suit, joinder and misjoinder of parties, causes of actions, Res-judicata, jurisdiction, interim orders etc.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand and practically apply the basic principles of procedural law in civil matters. 2. Comprehend issues regarding jurisdiction of suits. 3. Understand the concept of joinder, misjoinder and non-joinder of parties while framing suits. 4. Apply the principle of Res-judicata. 5. Frame pleadings. 6. Comprehend the different types of special suits. 7. Understand the modes of delivery of summons and consequences of non-appearance of parties. 8. Differentiate between a decree and order and judgment. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Short title, extent and commencement (section 1), Definitions (Section-2), Jurisdiction of the courts, Courts to try all civil suits unless barred (Section-9), Principle of Res-Sub-judice (Section-10), Principle of Res-Judicata (Section-11), Bar of Suits (Section 12), Foreign judgment (Section 13-14) Place of Suing (Section-15 to 20), Objections to the jurisdiction of courts (Section 21-21A), Transfer of Suits (Section 22-25)						15
II	Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses (Section 27-29, 31-32, Order XVI-XVI-A), Judgment and Decree (Section-33, Order-XX), Payment of Interest (Section-34), Payment of Costs (Section 35, 35A-35B, Order XXA-25)						15
III	Parties to the Suit (O-I), Framing of Suits (O-II), Recognized Agents and Pleaders (O-III), Issuance and Service of summons to defendants (O-V), Pleadings (O-VI), Complaint (O-VII), Written Statement						15

IV	Effect of Appearance or non-appearance of Parties (O-IX), Examination of parties at the first hearing (O-X), Discovery and Inspection (Section-30, Order-XI) Settlement of Issues (O-XIV-XV) Hearing of parties to the suit (O-XVIII, XIX) Abatement of Suits (O-XXII), Withdrawal of Suits (O- XXIII), Commission (Section 75 to 78 & Order-XXVI)	15
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LEADING CASES

1. Begam Sahiba Sultan V. Nawab Mohammad Mansoor Ali Khan, (2007) 4 SCC 343
2. National Institute of Mental Health v. C Permeshwara, AIR 2005 SC 212
3. Ram Saroop v Daljit Singh, AIR 1995 Delhi 351
4. Smt Vidyavati v Sri Devi Dar, AIR 1977 SC 397
5. State of UP v. Nawab Hussain, AIR 1977 SC 1680
6. Major S.S. Khanna v Brig. F.J Dillon, AIR 1964 SC 497
7. Amar Nath Dogra v. Union of India, AIR 1963 SC 424
8. Manohar Lal v. Seth Hira Lal, AIR 1962 SC 527
9. Sinha Ramanuja v. Ranga Ramanuja, AIR 1961 SC 1720
10. Munni Bibi v. Triloki Nath, AIR 1931 PC 114

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Vinay Kumar Gupta: *Mulla-The Key to Indian Practice (A Summary of the Code of Civil Procedure)*, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2017
2. C.K. Thakkar & M. C. Thakkar: *Civil Procedure with Limitation Act, 1963*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2016
3. N. Maheshwara Swamy: *Law Relating to Civil Procedure and Limitation*, Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2016
4. Sukumar Ray: *Textbook on the Code of Civil Procedure*, Universal Law Publishing Co Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2015
5. Avtar Singh: *Code of Civil Procedure*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2015
6. Shailender Malik: *The Code of Civil Procedure (CPC)* Universal Law Publishing Co Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2012
7. M. P. Jain: *The Code of Civil Procedure (CPC)*, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2011

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: LAND LAWS INCLUDING LAND ACQUISITION SYSTEM AND PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS				Course Code: SL LAW 03 05 22 C 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	V	4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	About 60% of the Indian population mainly depends on agriculture and land is precious to the agriculturists for sustaining their livelihood. Each state has the power to make special laws or rules with respect to the land under its jurisdiction with respect to the transfer of agricultural property, which includes registration or prohibiting persons from alienation or transfer of it.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Address the issues of legal mandates set forth by a country in regards to land ownership. 2. Get in-depth knowledge of Central and State Land Laws. 3. Enhance the skills, interpretation and application of different types of Land Laws. 4. Focus on land reforms besides Land Acquisition procedures enunciated in the Act of 1894 & 2013 and the constitutional perspective relating to this subject have to be taught as an essential part of this course. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	The Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 (With Latest Amendments) Definitions, Revenue Officers, Power and Functions, Preparation of Revenue Records: Like Documents of Jamabandi, Girdawarri, Mutation, Intkaal, Sijra Nasab (Pedigree Table) Sijra Axe (Map of the Village), Assessment of Land Revenue, Collection of Land Revenue, and Concepts & Procedure of Partitions, Jurisdiction of Civil Courts under the Act						15
II	The Haryana Ceiling on Land Holding Act, 1972, (With Latest Amendments) Principles of Economic and Social justice and Land Reforms, Definition of Key Words (Section-3), Concept of Permissible Area and Surplus Area (Section-4 to 6), Ceiling on Land, Land exempted from Ceiling Utilization and Disposal of Surplus Area (Section 7 to 15), Appeal by the Aggrieved Party (Section-18), Leading provisions of the Haryana Urban Rent Control Act, 1973 (With Latest Amendments)						15

III	<p>The Right of Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, (With Latest Amendments) Preliminary, Definitions (Section 13), Determination of Social Impact and Public Purpose (Section 4-9), Special Provisions to Safeguard Food Security (Section 10), Notification and Acquisition (Section 11-30), Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award (Section 31-42), Procedure and Manner of Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Section 43-47), National Monitoring Committee for Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Section 48-50), Establishment of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority (Section 51-74), Apportionment of Compensation (Section 75-76), Payment (Section 77-80), Temporary Occupation of Land (Section 81-83), Offences and Penalties (Section 84-90), Miscellaneous (Section 91-114)</p>	15
IV	<p>The Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 (With Latest Amendments) General Provisions applicable to Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishads (Ss. 3-6), Sabha Area, Constitution of Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat (Ss. 7-12), Gram Panchayat (Ss. 13-38), Control (Ss.46-54), Panchayat Samiti (Ss. 56-87), Supervision (Ss. 106-116), Zila Parishad (Ss. 117-143), Supervision of Zila Parishad (Ss. 155-160), Provisions Relating to Election (Ss. 162-188)</p>	15
<p>LEADING CASES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rajbala v. State of Haryana, Writ Petition (Civil) No. 671 of 2015, (2016) 1 SCC 463 2. Javed v. State of Haryana, AIR 2003 SC 3057 3. Harish v. Ghisa Ram, AIR 1981 SC 695 4. Dalip Kaur v. Union of India, AIR 1994 (P&H)140 5. Jaswant Kaur v. State of Haryana, AIR 1977 (P&H) 221 6. Chandu Lal v. Kalia and Gorla, 1976 PLJ 548 7. Chhote Khan & Others v. Malkhan & Others, AIR 1954 SC 575 		
<p>SUGGESTED READINGS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Narula: Punjab and Haryana Land Laws, Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, 2019 2. Harshali Chowdhary: Punjab and Haryana Land Laws, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2016 3. D.P.S. Kanwal: Land Laws (Including Land Acquisition and Rent Laws), Satyam Law International, New Delhi, 2016 4. Neety Kaul: Land Laws in Punjab and Haryana, Chawla Publications (P) Ltd. Chandigarh, 2014 5. Bare Act: <i>The Right of Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013</i> 6. P. K. Sarkar: <i>Law of Acquisition of Land in India</i>, Eastern Law House, Kolkata, 2012 7. Gurdial Singh Jaswal And Bhagatjit Singh: <i>Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994</i>, Chawla Publications (P) Ltd. Chandigarh, 2004 8. Bare Act: <i>The Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887</i> 9. Bare Act: <i>The Haryana Urban Rent Control Act, 1973</i> 10. Bare Act: <i>The Haryana Ceiling on Land Holding Act, 1972</i> 11. Bare Act: <i>The Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994</i> <p>Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.</p>		

Course Name: LAW OF EVIDENCE				Course Code: SL LAW 03 05 23 C 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	V	4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	The course is intended to initiate the law student into understanding the parameters for determining facts within the adjudicative process. Explain the legal principles relevant to the topics considered in this course Prepare the law student to make an informed appreciation of the law of evidence in practice in trial courts.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Critically analyse and evaluate the process of proving facts within the courts. 2. Use appropriate legal concepts, relevant judicial precedents and statutory law to solve practical problems of evidence. 3. Identify and critically analyse evidentiary rules and principles. 4. Engage in effective research and writing in the law of evidence. 5. Appreciate the professional responsibility in preserving and use of evidence in litigation and criminal proceedings. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Preliminary (Section 1-3), May Presume, shall Presume, Conclusive proof (Section-4), Relevancy of facts (Section 5-16), Admissions (Section 17-23, 31), Confessions (Section 24-30)						15
II	Statements by persons who cannot be called as a witness (Section 32-33), Statements made under special circumstances (Section 34-39), Judgments of courts of Justice, when relevant (Section 40-41), Opinion of third-person when relevant (Section 45-51), Characters when relevant (Section 52-55), Facts need not be proved (Section 56-58), Oral evidence (Section 59-60), Documentary evidence (Section 61-73), Public Documents (Section 74-90)						15
III	Exclusion of oral evidence by documentary evidence section (91-100), Burden of Proof (Section 101-111), Presumptions as to certain offenses (Section 111-114A), Estoppel (Section 115-117)						15
IV	Witnesses, privileged Communications (Section 118-132), Accomplice (Section 133), Number of witnesses (Section 134), Examination of Witnesses, Examination-in-Chief,						15

	<p>Cross-examination, Re-examination, Leading Questions, when they may be asked and when they may not be asked when a witness to be compelled to answer, questions may or may not be asked, during cross-examination, question by the party to his witness, Impeaching the credit of witness, Refreshing memory, Judge’s power to put questions or order Production (Section 135-166), Improper admission or rejection of evidence (Section 167)</p>	
<p>LEADING CASES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pakala Narayana Swami v. Emperor, AIR 1939 PC 47 2. Nishikant Jha v. State of Bihar, AIR 1969 SC 422 3. State of Punjab v. Sodhi Sukhdev Singh, AIR 1961 SC 493 4. Salem Advocate Bar Association v. UOI, AIR 2003 SC 189 5. Retan Singh v. State of Gujarat, AIR 2004 SC 23 		
<p>SUGGESTED READINGS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avtar Singh: <i>Principles of the Law of Evidence</i>, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2018 2. V. Krishnamachari & Surender K. Gogia: <i>Law of Evidence</i>, S. Gogia & Co., Hyderabad, 2018 3. Justice M. Monir: <i>Textbook on the Law of Evidence</i>, Universal Law Publishing Co Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2018 4. C. D. Feild: <i>Commentary on Law of Evidence (In India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Ceylon, Malaysia and Singapore)</i>, Delhi Law House, New Delhi, 2016 5. Justice U.L. Bhat: <i>Lectures on the Indian Evidence Act</i>, Universal Law Publishing Co Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2016 6. Mukund Sarda & Prof. D.S. Chopra: <i>Cases and Materials on Evidence Law</i>, Thomson Sweet & Maxwell, London, 2015 7. Batuk Lal: <i>Law of Evidence in India</i>, Central Law Agency, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2015 8. Justice M. Monir & Shriniwas Gupta: <i>Law of Evidence</i>, Universal Law Publishing Co Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2012 9. Stephen Mason: <i>Electronic Evidence</i>, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2010 <p>Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.</p>		

Course Name: TAXATION LAWS				Course Code: SL LAW 03 05 24 C 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	V	4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	Principles of Taxation Laws intends to appraise the students with the rules and regulations according to which income of the assessee is taxed in India and its implications on the taxpayers. The objective of drafting the syllabus in a below-mentioned manner is to give a comprehensive picture of the Income Tax Act, 1961 in addition to the latest relevant Finance Acts.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the concept, nature and method by which income tax is levied in India. 2. Study all heads of income and train the students to calculate tax liability keeping in mind all rules and regulations of both taxation and exemptions. 3. Provide conceptual clarity on all concepts of income tax as all the topics are intricately linked and intertwined with one another in a way that no one topic can be fully understood if read in isolation. 4. Understand the relevance of taxation in India and appreciate how important it is in making financial decisions in practicality. 5. Equip with enough practical knowledge of the subject so that they are not dependent on anyone when it comes to filling their income tax returns. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Tax and Fee, Capital Receipt and Revenue Receipt, Scope of Tax Laws, Distribution of Tax Resources between Union and the States (Article 268-279), Surcharge; Grant-in-Aid, Constitution of Finance Commission and Functions, Principles Governing the Share of Income Tax, Inter-Government Tax Immunities (Article 285-289)						15
II	Concept & Definition: Income (Section-2 (24)), Total Income (Section 2 (45)), Agriculture Income Section 2 (1-A), Assessee (Section-2 (7), Assessment Year & Previous Years 2 (9), Assessing Officer, Income which do not form part of total income (Section-10-13A), Capital Receipt, Revenue Receipt, Capital Expenditure & Revenue Expenditure, Income: Salary (Sections 15-17)						15

III	Income from House Property (Sections 22-27), Profits & Gains of Business and Profession (Sections 28 & 32, 33,33A, 34, 36-37), Capital Gains (Sections 45-55A), Income from Other Sources (Sections 56, 58)	15
IV	Set off and Carry forward of Losses (Sections 70-80), Income Tax Authorities (Sections 116-138), Appeal Reference & Revision, Collection Recoveries and Refund (Sections 190-234, 237 to 245), Penalties, Offences & Prosecution (S. 271-280)	15

LEADING CASES

1. K.C. Builders and Another v. Asstt. Commissioner Income Tax, (2004) 265 ITR 562 (SC)
2. Pradeep J. Mehta v. CIT, (2002) 256 ITR 647 (Guj.)
3. C.I.T. v. Raja Benoy Kumar Sahas Roy, 32 ITR 466 SC 1957
4. Commissioner, Hindu Religious Endowments v. Sri Lakshmindra Thirtha Swamiar of Sri Shirur Mutt, 1954 SCR 1005

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. V. S. Datey: *Indirect Taxes Law and Practice*, Taxman Publications, New Delhi, 2020
2. H. C. Mehrotra and Dr. S.P. Goyal: *Direct Taxes (with Tax Planning)*, Sahitya Bhawan, Agra, 2019
3. S.R. Myneni: *Law of Taxation*, Allahabad Law Publications, Faridabad, 2019
4. Girish Ahuja and Ravi Gupta: *Professional Approach to Direct Taxes Law & Practice*, Bharat Publications, New Delhi, 2019
5. Vikas Mundra: *Tax Laws and Practices*, Law Point Publications, Kolkata, 2018
6. V. K. Singhania: *Students Guide to Income-Tax including Service Tax/VAT*, Taxman Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2017
7. Balram Sangal and Jagdish Rai Goel: *All India VAT manual (4 Vols.)*, Commercial Law Publishers (India) Pvt. Ltd., Delhi, 2016
8. Girish Ahuja and Ravi Gupta: *Systematic Approach to Income-Tax, Service Tax and VAT*, Bharat Law House, Jaipur, 2016
9. V. S. Datey: *Service Tax Ready Reckoner*, Taxman Publications, New Delhi, 2015
10. Sampath Iyengars: *Law of Income Tax*, Bharat Law House Pvt. Ltd., Jaipur, 2013
11. B. B. Lal and N. Vashist: *Direct Taxes, Income Tax, Wealth Tax and Tax Planning*, Darling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd., Delhi, 2012
12. J. K. Mittal: *Law, Practice & Procedure of Service Tax, CCH India*, (Walters Kluwer (India) Pvt. Ltd.), New Delhi, 2009

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: CLINICAL COURSE- III, DRAFTING, PLEADINGS AND CONVEYANCING				Course Code: SL LAW 03 05 25 C 1245			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 5
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	V	1	2	4	5	Total Hrs.: 75
Total Evaluation Marks: 100		(Practical Examination)					
Course Objectives	The aim of the course to gain about the drafting of pleading as drafting is a skill to present one's case in an effective, clear, logical, precise and certain manner. Drafting of Pleadings constitutes the foundation of a litigation case. Conveyancing deals with the process of transfer of rights in the property from one person to another person. The aim of the course that the documents of Conveyance must be drafted very carefully.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the basic principles of Drafting, Pleadings and Conveyance Deeds. 2. Disseminate the fundamental principles of drafting which are very crucial about the propriety of the cases to be filed. 3. Impart the awareness of the basic rules of Judgment Writing. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The whole paper will be practical in nature. The students will be taught about the substantive provisions and procedural aspects of drafting, pleading and Conveyancing mentioned in Units- I, II, III & IV. 2. The students have to prepare a proper practical file on the contents of each unit and submit to the concerned subject teacher. 3. The marks will be awarded by a panel of examiners on the basis of presentation of the contents in the practical file and performance of Viva-Voce. 4. The panel of examiners for Evaluation of practical file and Conduct of Viva-Voce examination, shall consist of the Head of the Department, One External Expert (to be appointed by Dean of the School/Head of the Department), One Internal Expert preferably the teacher, who has taught the subject (to be appointed by Head of the Department), at the place, date and time, fixed by the Head of the Department. The Quorum will consist of two, out of which one external expert must be present. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	DRAFTING General Principles of Drafting, Kinds of Deeds, Drafting of Writ Petition, Drafting of PIL Cases, Drafting of Execution Petition, Drafting of Appeal, Drafting of Revision and Writ Petitions						20
II	PLEADING Civil Pleading: Preparation of Complaint, Preparation & Pleading of Written Statement, Inter Locutory Order and Applications, Affidavit, Execution Petition, Preparation of Memorandum of Appeal, Criminal Complaints, Bail Application & Anticipatory Bail Application, Petition under Hindu Marriage Act, Petition under Motor Vehicle Act						20
III	CONVEYANCING						20

	Sale Deed, Mortgage Deed, Lease Deed, Gift Deed, Power of Attorney (General & Special) Will, Notice	
IV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Practical Exercises of Drafting 2. Practical Exercises of Pleading 3. Practical Exercises of Conveyancing 	15

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. A.B. Kafaltiya: *Textbook on Pleadings, Drafting and Conveyancing*, Universal Law Publishing Co Pvt Ltd. Lexis Nexis Gurugram, 2017
2. N. Maheshwara Swamy: *Text Book of Drafting, Pleadings and Conveyancing*, Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2017
3. Rodney D. Ryder: *Drafting Corporate & Commercial Agreements*, Universal Law Publishing Co., Delhi, 2017
4. Prof. K. Mony, K. Usha: *Legal Drafting Conveyancing Professional Ethics and Advocacy*, Usha Publications, Pune, (Maharashtra), 2017
5. Kanya Chawla Gill: *Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing*, Universal Law Publishing Co Pvt. Lt. Lexis Nexis, Gurugram, 2016
6. S.R. Myneni: *Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing*, Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2015
7. S. K. Verma: *Conveyancing Drafting & Interpretation of Deeds*, Law Publishers, Allahabad, 1999
8. Justice K. N. Goyal: *The Law of Pleadings in India*, Eastern Law House, Calcutta, 1987
9. G. M. Kothari and Arvind G. Kothari: *Drafting, Conveyancing and Pleadings*, N.M. Tripathi (P.) Ltd., Bombay, 1982

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: BANKING LAW, INCLUDING THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT ACT, 1881				Course Code: SL LAW 03 05 09 E 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	V	4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	The course aims to equip students with skills to work as legal advisors to banking and financial Companies. Train students in identifying legal issues and challenges faced in the Banking sector that needs further research. Discuss and analyze important principles governing the Banking sector. Familiarize students with the working of the banking sector especially transactions that require legal assistance.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draft arguments for and against Banking and Non-Banking Financial Companies. 2. Undertake research projects related to Banking related laws and policies. 3. Draft arguments in matters covering technology-related legal issues. 4. Draft policies related to the banking sector. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Banking: Definition, Meaning, Bank, Banker, Banking Company, Commercial Banks and Functions, Essential Functions, Agency Services, General Utility Services, Information Service, Emergence of Multi-Functional Dimensions, System of Banking-Unit Banking, Branch Banking, Group Banking and Chain Banking, Banking Companies in India						15
II	Customer: Meaning, Legal Character of Banker-Customer Relationship, Rights and Obligation of Banks, Right of Set-Off, Bankers Lieu, Duty of Confidentiality, Exceptions to the Duty, Current Accounts, Deposits Accounts, Joint Accounts and Trust Accounts, Special Type of Customers-Lunatics, Minors, Agents, Administrators and Executors, Partnership Firms and Companies.						15
III	Control by Government and its Agencies Need for Elimination of Systematic Risk, Avoidance Money Laundering, Control by Ombudsman, R.B.I., R.B.I. Central Bank of India, Evolution of Central Bank, Characteristics and Functions of Central Banks, Central Bank as Banker and Advisor of the State, Central Bank as Bankers Bank, Objectives and						15

	Organizational Structure of R.B.I., Regulations of the Monetary system, Monopoly of Note Issue, Credit Control, Determination of Bank Safe Policy, Control over Non-Banking Financial Institutions, Control and Supervision of other Banks, Life Insurance Policies as Security, Debenture as Security Guarantee as to Security	
IV	Negotiable Instrument and its Kinds, Holder and Holder in Due Course, Parties, Payment in Due Course, Negotiation, Presentment and Discharge from Liability, Dishonour, Civil Liability, Procedure for Prosecution, Extent of Penalty, The Paying Bankers, Duty to Honour Customers Cheques, Exceptions to the Duty to Honour Cheques, Money Paid by Mistake, Good Faith and Statutory Protection to the Collecting Banker	15
LEADING CASES		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Canara Bank v. Canara Sales Corporation, AIR 1987 SC 1603 2. Bank of Bihar v. Damodar Parsad, AIR 1969 SC 297 3. Bengal Bank v. Satinder Nath, AIR 1952, Col. 385 4. Lloyod v. Grace Smith Company, 1912 AC 716 		
SUGGESTED READINGS		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. K. S. N. Murthy and K. V. S. Sarma: Modern Law of Insurance in India, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2019 2. A. B. Srivastava and K. Elumalai: Seth's Banking Law, Law Publisher's India (P) Limited, Allahabad, 2014 3. Sachin Rastogi: Insurance Law and Principles, LexisNexis, India Gurugram, 2014 4. L. C. Goyle: <i>Law of Banking and Bankers</i>, Eastern Law House, New Delhi, 2012 5. M. L. Tannan (Revised by C. R. Datta & S. K. Kataria): <i>Banking Law and Practice</i>, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2012 6. R. K. Gupta: <i>Banking: Law and Practice</i>, Modern Law Publications, Allahabad, 2011 7. Prof. Clifford Gomez: <i>Banking and Finance-Theory, Law and Practice</i>, PHI Learning Private Limited, New Delhi, 2011 8. J. M. Holden: <i>The Law and Practice of Banking</i>, Universal Law Publishing, Allahabad, 1998 9. Lord Chorley and P. E. Smart: <i>Leading Case in the Law of Banking</i>, Bharat Law House, New Delhi, 1990 10. Herbert P. Sheldon: <i>Practice and Law of Banking</i>, Macdonald & Evans Ltd., United Kingdom, 1972 <p>Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.</p>		

Course Name: LAW OF CORPORATE FINANCE				Course Code: SL LAW 03 05 10 E 4004			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	Semester: V	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
			4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
<i>Course Objectives</i>	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 with the study of how companies make financing and investment decisions, and it 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						
<i>Course Outcomes</i>	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recapitulate the basics of Corporate Law and also sets the stage for introducing the meaning, nature and scope of Corporate Finance. 2. Understand the concepts, and objectives of Corporate Finance like risk and return, time value of money, profit and wealth maximization, agency problem, etc. 3. Understand the area of capital budgeting, the meaning, importance, principles involved in it, the process and the steps involved, etc. It also talks about the role and function of a financial manager. 4. Get updation about the area of intermediaries, their roles, responsibilities and their contribution in the entire issues management (pre-issue and post issue). It tries to exclusively talk through the role, functions, and powers of the different intermediaries with the help of different regulations issued by SEBI. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Meaning, Importance and scope of Corporate Finance, Capital needs, capitalization, working capital, securities borrowings, deposits, debentures, share capital, issue and allotment, shares without monetary consideration, Non-opting equity shares, Payment of Commission and brokerage, Buyback of shares, New Financial Instruments						15
II	Debentures, Nature, Issue and class, Creation of Charges, Fixed and floating charges, Mortgages, Convertible debentures, Inter Corporate loans and investments						15

III	Individual shareholders rights, Corporate Membership Rights, Conversion, Consolidation and re-organization of shares, Transfer and Transmission of Securities, Dematerialization & Rematerialisation of Securities	15
IV	Need for creditor Protection, Creditor self-protection, Rights in making company decisions affecting creditors' interests, Preference in payment, Incorporation of favorable terms in lending contracts, Right to nominate directors, Indian depository receipts(IDR), American depository receipts (ADR), Global Depository receipts(GDR), Mutual Fund and other collective investment schemes, Institutional investments (LIC, UTI, Banks, IMF, World Bank), Basic Provisions of SEBI Act and its Regulatory Powers in corporate finance	15
LEADING CASES		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anand Rathi v. SEBI, (2002) Comp. Cases (SAT) 1000 2. Allahabad Bank v. Bengal Paper Mills Co. Ltd., 1999(6) SRJ 396 SC 3. Vantech Industry Ltd. Re (1999) 2 Com.L.J.-47 4. LIC v. Escorts, 1986 SCC 264 		
SUGGESTED READINGS		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eilis Ferran, Look Chan Ho: <i>Principles of Corporate Finance Law</i>, OUP Oxford, 2014 2. Altman and Subrahmanyan: <i>Recent Advances in Corporate Finance</i> (1985) LBC 3. A.K. Majumdar: <i>Company Law and Practice</i>, Taxman Publications Private Limited, New Delhi, (2012) 4. Satya Prasad B. G: <i>Kulkarni P V, Financial Management</i>, Himalaya Pub. House-New Delhi, 2011 5. Tripathi B K: <i>Company Law and Corporate Finance</i>, Sumit Enterprises, New Delhi, 2010 		
Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.		

SEMESTER-VI

Sr. No	Course Nomenclature	Course Code (Core)	Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Credit
1	Civil Procedure Code, 1908-II, Including The Limitation Act, 1963	SL LAW 03 06 26 C 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Criminology, Penology and Victimology	SL LAW 03 06 27 C 4004	4	0	0	4
3	Company Law	SL LAW 03 06 28 C 4004	4	0	0	4
4	Environmental Laws	SL LAW 03 06 29 C 4004	4	0	0	4
5	Clinical Course-IV: Professional Ethics and Professional Accountability	SL LAW 03 06 30 C 1245	1	2	4	5
Course Code Elective Course(s)						
1	Service Laws	SL LAW 03 06 11 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Law of Insurance	SL LAW 03 06 12 E 4004	4	0	0	4
3	Law Relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency	SL LAW 03 06 13 E 4004	4	0	0	4
4	Equity, Trust and Fiduciary Relations	SL LAW 03 06 14 E 4004	4	0	0	4
5	Disaster Management in India	SL LAW 03 06 15 E 4004	4	0	0	4

Course Name: CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE, 1908- II, INCLUDING THE LIMITATION ACT, 1963				Course Code: SL LAW 03 06 26 C 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	VI	4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	The aims of the course is to acquaint the students with the basic principles of procedural law in civil matters, especially about the execution of decrees and orders, the procedure for appeals in civil matters and also the basic principles of the law of Limitation as applicable to suits appeals and applications.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand and practically apply the basic principles of procedural law in civil matters. 2. Comprehend and get an insight into various aspects of the execution of decrees. 3. Differentiate and practically understand the differences between appeal, reference, review and revision under the civil procedure. 4. Calculate the period of limitation by practically applying the principles of the Law of Limitation in common disputes. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Execution of Decree (Section 36-50), Modes of Execution (Section 51-54), Arrest and Detention (Section 55-59 & O-21 Rules 37-40), Attachment of Property (Section-60-64), Sales of Attached Property (O-21 Rules 64-69), Apportionment (Section 70-73) & Misc. provisions (Section 132-152)						15
II	Suit by or against Govt. & Public Officer (Section 79-82), ADR (Section-89) Suit for abatement of Public Nuisance and against Public trusts (Section 91-92), Suits against minors and unsound mind persons (Order-XXXII), Indigent persons (Order -XXXIII) Interpleader suit (Section-88 & Order -XXXV) Attachment before judgment (Section 94-95, Order-XXXVIII) and Ad-interim Injunctions (Order -XXXIX) Appointment of Receiver (Order -XL)						15
III	Appeal from Original Decree (Section 96-99 & Order -XLI), Appeal from Appellate Decree (Section 100-103 & Order-XLII), Appeal from Orders (Section 104-106 & Order -XLIII),						15

	Appeals by Indigent persons (Order -XLIV), Appeal to the Supreme Court (Section 109-110, Order- XLV) Reference (Section-113 & Order - XLVI), Review (Section -114 & Order - XLVII), Revision (Section -115, Order-XLVII)	
IV	The Limitation Act, 1963 (With Latest Amendments), Objectives of the Act, extent & commencement (Section-1), Definitions (Section-2), Limitation of Suits, Appeal and Application (Section 3-11), Computation of period of limitation (Section 12-15), Effect of Death, Fraud, Acknowledgement and Payments, etc. on Limitation (Section 16- 22), Acquisition of Ownership by prescription (Section 25-27)	15
LEADING CASES		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Institute of Mental Health v. C Permeshwara, AIR 2005 SC 212 2. Smt Nirmla Gupta v Ravinder Kumar, AIR 1996 MP 227 3. Ramchandra Pandurang Sonar v Murlidhar Ramchandra Sonar, AIR 1990 SC 1973 4. Smt Vidyavati v Sri Devi Dar, AIR 1977 SC 397 5. Amar Nath Dogra v. Union of India, AIR 1963 SC 424 6. Hira Lal Patni v Sri Kali Nath, AIR 1962 SC 199 7. Ram Lal v Rewa Coal Fields Ltd., AIR 1962 SC 361 		
SUGGESTED READINGS		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vinay Kumar Gupta: Mulla-<i>The Key to Indian Practice (A Summary of the Code of Civil Procedure)</i>, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2017 2. C.K. Thakkar & M. C. Thakkar: <i>Civil Procedure with Limitation Act, 1963</i>, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, (2016) 3. N. Maheshwara Swamy: <i>Law Relating to Civil Procedure and Limitation</i>, Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2016 4. Sukumar Ray: <i>Textbook on the Code of Civil Procedure</i>, Universal Law Publishing Co Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2015 5. Avtar Singh: <i>Code of Civil Procedure</i>, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2015 6. Shailender Malik: <i>The Code of Civil Procedure (CPC)</i> Universal Law Publishing Co Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2012 7. Prof. M. P. Jain: <i>The Code of Civil Procedure (CPC)</i>, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2011 		
Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.		

Course Name: CRIMINOLOGY, PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY				Course Code: SL LAW 03 06 27 C 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	VI	4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
CIE: 30 Marks							
TEE: 70 Marks							
Course Objectives	This course aims to make students understand the emerging and existing principles of Criminology, Penology and Victimology. The objective of this course is to encourage students to expand and use their imaginations to understand the causes and consequences of criminality and the infringement of social norms and values. Beginning with the nature and scope of Criminology, Penology and Victimology, this course will explore why and what types of crimes are increasing in the society, what are the factors responsible, how crimes prevention can be done, how the rehabilitation of criminals is possible, how restorative justice can be provided to victims. This course is also designed to recognize and explain macro-social inequities in crime and criminal justice processes by race, social class, gender, region and age.						
Course Outcomes	<p>After the completion of this course, the student would be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand what criminology is and what it should be by applying perspectives of justice, rather than limiting the focus to acts, which are criminalized. 2. Understand what penology is and what it should be by applying perspectives of justice, rather than limiting the focus to acts, which are penalized. 3. Understand how and why the new concept of criminology such as green criminology, media criminology, convict criminology, labeling criminology, and feminist criminology has become an important and fast-expanding field in critical criminology. 4. Understand how the media frame crime, criminality and the notion of victimization in various contexts. 5. Understand the concept of vulnerability, victimization status of different vulnerable groups, their causes, impact and the initiatives taken by the government to resolve the issues. 6. Understand the concept of Restorative Justice and the status of the victim in the Criminal Justice Process emphasizing the victim's position during the investigation and the trial process. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.

I	Concept of Crime, Concept of Criminology, Its nature, extent and scope in global and Indian context, Various theories of Crime Causation, Pre-classical, Classical and Neo-classical, Sociological, Economic, Tentative and Multiple factors theories of crime causation	15
II	Major Crimes: Organised crimes, White collar crimes, Socio-economic offenses, Sexual offenses, Traffic in human beings, Alcoholism and Drug Addiction, Cybercrimes, Terrorism, Juvenile Delinquency: The Juvenile Justice, (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, Recidivism and Cannibalism	15
III	Concept of Penology, Prevention and control of crimes, Various Theories of Punishment, Police system in Indian and global context, Administrative Reports of Reforms and Concerned commission, Modes and Forms of Punishments, Sentencing of offenders, Capital Punishment and Its relevance, Prison System and Reforms, Open Prison	15
IV	Concept of Bail and provisions for bail, Probation and Parole, Concept and Scope of Victimology, Concept of Compensation and Rehabilitation of Victims of Crimes, Statutory Provisions and Judicial Decisions, Compensation and Rehabilitation of Victims in India	15

LEADING CASES

1. Sheela Barse v. Union of India, AIR 1986 SC 1773
2. Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India, AIR (1984) SC 802
3. Mithu Singh v. State of Punjab, AIR 1983 SC 73
4. Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab, AIR 1980 SC 898
5. Francis Coralie Mullin v. Union Territory Delhi, AIR 1981 SC 746
6. Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration, AIR 1978 SC 1675

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Frank E. Hagan: *Introduction to Criminology*, Sage Publications Inc., Thousand Oaks, USA, 2019
2. Larry J. Siegal: *Criminology*, Wordsworth Thomson Learning, New Delhi, 2019
3. Frank J. Schnallegger: *Criminology Today: An Integrative Introduction*, Prentice-Hall, New Delhi, 2018
4. N. V. Paranjape: *Criminology and Penology with Victimology*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2017
5. Abuja Ram: *Criminology*, Rawat Publication, New Delhi, 2015
6. J. P. S. Sirohi: *Criminology and Penology*, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad, 2014
7. Deepa Singh and K P Singh: *Criminology, Penology and Victimology*, The Bright Law House, New Delhi, 2013
8. Katherine S Williams: *Criminology*, Oxford University Press, New York, 2013
9. M. S. Chauhan: *Criminology, Criminal Administration and Victimology*, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2012
10. S. M. A. Qadri: *Criminology, Penology and Victimology*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2009
11. Rajendra Kumar Sharma: *Criminology and Penology*, Atlantic Publishers & Dist., New Delhi, 1998
12. E. H. Sutherland: *Principles of Criminology*, Times of India Press, Bombay, 1969

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: COMPANY LAW				Course Code: SL LAW 03 06 28 C 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	VI	4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	Corporate laws are the most relevant legislation in the era of Globalization. The course content focuses right from incorporation, working and winding or liquidation of the business entity i.e. Company. The course also discusses the relevance of corporate personality, different kinds of companies and their registration requirement. The course also discusses in detail the modes of capital for the companies and their liabilities. The company is a legal entity that is run by the Board of Directors so the course discusses the kinds, appointments, and qualifications of directors along with the powers, roles and responsibilities of the board of directors. The shareholders are the ultimate owners of the company so it examines various kinds of meetings and procedures to hold the same. It also considers the circumstances where the company can wound up under the Companies Act, 2013.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acquaint with different business entities. 2. Have complete knowledge of formation & working of companies. 3. Understand different kinds of capital and understand the raising of the same. 4. Comprehend the protection of minority shareholders. 5. Understand the winding up under the Companies, Act, 2013. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	The Company Act, 2013: History of Company Law in India and England, Nature Definition and characteristic of Company, Lifting of the Corporate Veil, Kinds of Companies, Formation and incorporation of a Company, Promoter-status, position, function and remuneration						15
II	Memorandum of association, its alteration, Doctrine of Ultravires, Article of Association, binding force, alteration, its relation with a memorandum of association, Doctrine of Constructive notice, Doctrine of Indoor management and its exceptions, Meeting: meaning, kinds, resolutions, quorum and voting						15

III	Directors: position, appointment, qualification, vacation of office, Removal, Resignation, Powers of office, Managing Director and other managerial personnel, Secretary, definition, qualification, position, appointment duties and qualities, Share: Its kind, different aspects, Debentures: its kind, different aspects	15
IV	Majority rules and minority protection, Prevention of Oppression and mismanagement, winding up: types, grounds, who can apply, procedure, Powers of Liquidator, consequences of winding up order, Members and Creditors winding up, Liability of past members-payment of liabilities, Preferential payment, Winding up of unregistered company, Receiver, power, appointment, duties and liabilities	15
LEADING CASES		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kedia Industries Ltd. v. Star Chemical Ltd., (1999) 98 Co. Cases 233 2. Bennett Coleman & Com. v. Union of India, AIR 1973 SC 106 3. Shanti Parsad Jain v. Kalinga Tubes, AIR 1965 SC 1535 4. Ashbury Railway Carriage and Iron Co. Ltd. v. Riche, (1875) 44 LJ-185 5. Foss v. Harbottle (1843) 2 Hare 461 		
SUGGESTED READINGS		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avtar Singh: <i>Company Law</i>, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2019 2. J. P. Sharma: <i>Corporate Laws</i>, Ane Books Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2019 3. Munish Bhandari: <i>Professional Approach to Corporate Laws and Allied Laws</i>, Bestword publication Pvt. Ltd, Delhi, 2019 4. Charles Wild & Dr Stuart Weinstein: <i>Smith and Keenan's Company Law</i>, Pearson, London, 2016 5. T. Ramappa: <i>Competition Law in India-Policy, Issues and Development</i>, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2014 6. David Kershaw: <i>Company Law in Context</i>, Oxford University Press, UK, 2012 7. J.C. Verma: <i>Corporate Mergers, Amalgamations & Takeovers</i>, Bharat Law House, New Delhi, 2002 8. L. C. B. Gower: <i>Principles of Modern Company Law</i>, R. Cambay & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata, 1997 		
Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.		

Course Name: INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES				Course Code: SL LAW 03 04 29 C 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	VI	4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	A massive corpus of principles to understand statutes, evolved by the Common Law Courts basically over several decades, Interpretation of Statutes has assumed a very important place. No study of law would be complete without appreciating this branch, and hence, this Paper certainly is a must for students. It is devised to appeal to the inquisitive mind of the students.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduce himself to the parts of a statute and the meaning of the term interpretation of statutes. 2. Acquaint with the fundamental rules of interpretation of statutes. 3. Acquaint with the role of different parts of a statute in interpreting the same. 4. Acquaint with the materials which can be used to interpret a statute and their respective roles. 5. Know about the presumptions applicable during the interpretation of statutes and their applicability. 6. Know about the provisions dealing with exclusion of the jurisdiction of courts. 7. Understand the general and special statutes and provisions and the interpretation of their respective provisions. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Interpretation: Meaning, Object, Purpose and Scope, Basic Principles of Interpretation, Difference between Interpretation and Construction, Rule of Construction-Literal, Golden and Mischief Rules, Limitations of the Court						15
II	Statute: Meaning and Classification, Internal Aids to Construction, External Aid to Construction, Interpretation of Mandatory and Directory Provisions, Interpretation of Penal and Taxing Statutes, Interpretation of Indian Constitution						15
III	Rule of Eiusdem Generis, Rule of Naschitu-a-sociis, Rule of Pari Materia, Rule of Stare Decisis, Contemporanea Expositio et optima Et Fortissima in Lege, What is the Legislation? Who Legislate? Restriction on the Legislature, Legislation is a Science						15

IV	The Method of Law Reforms and Institutional Arrangements for the Parliamentary Legislation, Legislative Powers of President and Governor, Remedial or Beneficial Construction of Statutes fetching Jurisdiction of the Courts	15
LEADING CASES		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Center for PIL v. Union of India (2012) 3 SCC 1 (2G Spectrum Case) 2. Canara Bank v. V. K. Awasthy, AIR 2005 SC 2090 3. Express Newspapers (P) Ltd. v. Union of India, AIR 1986 SC 827 4. Atlas Cycle Industries Ltd. v. State of Haryana, AIR 1979 SC 1149 5. K. Kraipak v. Union of India, AIR 1970 SC 150 6. Ujjaim Bai v. State of Uttar Pradesh, AIR 1962 SC 1621 7. Daryo v. State of Uttar Pradesh, AIR 1961 SC 1457 		
SUGGESTED READINGS		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. P. S. Narayan: <i>Statutory Interpretation</i>, Asia Law House, Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2019 2. M. P. Tandon: <i>Interpretation of Statutes & Legislation</i>, Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, 2019 3. Bawa & Roy: <i>Interpretation of Statutes</i>, Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, 2018 4. Amita Dhanda: <i>N S Bindra's Interpretation of Statutes</i>, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2016 5. N. S. Bindra: <i>Interpretation of Statutes</i>, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2016, 6. Justice G P Singh (Revised by Justice A. K. Patnaik): <i>Principles of Statutory Interpretation (Also including the General Clauses Act, 1897)</i>, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2016 7. Avtar Singh & Harpreet Kaur: <i>Introduction to Interpretation of Statutes</i>, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2014 8. P. St. J. Langan: <i>Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes</i>, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 1969 		
Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.		

Course Name: CLINICAL COURSE- IV, PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY				Course Code: SL LAW 03 06 30 C 1245			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 5
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	VI	1	2	4	5	Total Hrs.: 75
Total Evaluation Marks: 100		<i>(Practical Examination)</i>					
Course Objectives	Ethics are an integral part of every profession. Every profession has certain peculiar codes of conduct and well-defined norms. Advocacy is a profession of immense social relevance, and its significant role in the justice delivery system makes it a unique profession in itself and therefore it is highly desired that this profession be carried on ethically. This Paper aims at appreciating the avowed duties of advocates as well as the Bar-Bench relation. Designed to be taught with the assistance of practitioners, it will impart to the students their role and responsibilities as professionals.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the historical evolution of the legal profession as well as the various codes of conduct and ethical norms for the advocates. 2. Understand the contempt law in India and the classifications of contempt, the punishments and remedies, etc. 3. Acquaint with general principles of accounting and about legal services authorities in India, conciliation and the settlement. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The whole paper will be practical in nature. The students will be taught about the substantive provisions and procedural aspects of Professional Ethics and Professional Accountability mentioned in Units- I, II, III & IV. 2. The students have to prepare a proper practical file on the contents of each unit and submit to the concerned subject teacher. 3. The marks will be awarded by a panel of examiners on the basis of presentation of the contents in the practical file and performance of Viva-Voce. 4. The panel of examiners for Evaluation of practical file and Conduct of Viva-Voce examination, shall consist of the Head of the Department, One External Expert (to be appointed by Dean of the School/Head of the Department), One Internal Expert preferably the teacher, who has taught the subject (to be appointed by Head of the Department), at the place, date and time, fixed by the Head of the Department. The Quorum will consist of two, out of which one external expert must be present. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Nature of Legal Profession & Meaning of Professional Ethics, Historical Development of Legal Profession, Role of Lawyers in National Movement of Independence						15

II	Advocate Act, 1961: Chapter V & VI (Section 34, 35-45), Bar Council of India Rules (Part VI & VII) Duties, Rights, Privileges of Advocates, 50 Selected Opinions of the Disciplinary Committees of Bar Councils	20
III	Contempt of Courts Act, 1971: Constitutional Provisions regarding Power of Supreme Court, High Courts for their contempt, Bar Bench Relations	20
IV	Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987: Preliminary, NLSA, SLSA, DLSA, Sub- Divisional Legal Services Committee, Entitlement to legal services, Lok Adalat, Concept of Permanent Lok Adalat, Pre-Litigation, Conciliation and Settlement	20

LEADING CASES

1. Zahira Habidullah Sheikh v. State of Gujrat, AIR 2006 SC 1367
2. Rameshwar Prasad v. Union of India, AIR 2006 SC 980
3. Nirmaljit Kaur v. State of Punjab, AIR 2006 SC 605
4. Gurpal Singh v. State of Punjab, AIR 2005 SC 2785
5. S.R. Ramraj v. Special Court Bombay, AIR 2003 SC 3039
6. Supreme Court Bar Association v. Union of India, AIR 1998 SC 1895
7. Dr. D.C. Saxena v. Hon'ble Chief Justice of India, AIR 1996 SC 2481
8. M.B. Sanghi Adv. v. H.C. of Punjab & Haryana, AIR 1991 SC 1834
9. Re Ajay Kumar Pandey Advocate, AIR 1998 SC 3299
10. Dr. I. P. Mishra v. State of U.P., AIR 1998 SC 3337
11. Kashi Nath Kher and other v. Dinesh Kumar Bhagat and others, AIR 1998 SC 374
12. P.D. Gupta v. Ram Murti, AIR 1998 SC 283
13. Sadhvi Ritumbhara v. Digvijay Singh & others, (1997) 4 SCJ 64
14. Delhi Judicial Service Association, Tis Hazari Court Delhi v. State of Gujarat and others, AIR 1991 SC 2176
15. Amrit Nahata v. Union of India, AIR 1986 SC 791
16. State of Bihar v. Kripalu Shankar, AIR 1987 SC 1554

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Dr. S.P. Gupta: *Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bench-Bar Relations*, Central Law Agency, Lucknow, 2018
2. Dr. Kailash Rai: *Legal Ethics, Accountability for Lawyers and Bench-Bar Relations*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2017
3. Yashomati Ghosh: *Legal Ethics and the Profession of Law*, Lexis Nexis, Gurugram, 2014
4. P. Ramantha Iyer: *Legal & Professional Ethics*, Lexis Nexis, Gurugram, 2010
5. Bare Act: *The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987*
6. Bare Act: *The Criminal Procedure Code, 1973*
7. Bare Act: *The contempt of Courts Act, 1971*
8. Bare Act: *The Advocates Act, 1961*

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: SERVICE LAWS				Course Code: SL LAW 03 06 11 E 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	VI	4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	Positioning the right personnel in the right place is significant, in the administration of the government, as they act as a conduit between the State and citizens. This will assure good governance and make the people feel good about the government. The paper is aspiring to highlight the scope and limitations of the services under the State. This paper shall be studied by appreciating relevant civil service rules and the notification issued by the government from time to time.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appraise the constitutional validity, safeguards and recognition of the rights of the civil servants and the scope and ambit of the doctrine of pleasure and exceptions to it. 2. Understand the concept of service and its various types along with the importance and efficacy of services in recent times. 3. Appraise the constitutional validity, safeguards and recognition of the rights of the civil servants and the scope and ambit of the doctrine of pleasure and its exceptions to it. 4. Understand the concept of service and its various types along with the importance and efficacy of services in recent times. 5. Appraise the constitutional validity, safeguards and recognition of the rights of the civil servants and the scope and ambit of the doctrine of pleasure and exceptions to it. 6. Understand the concept of service and its various types along with the importance and efficacy of services in recent times. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Constitutional Right of equality (Articles 14 to 16) concerning service matters (including reservation in the services), Principles of equal pay for equal work, Services under the Union and the States (Articles 309-311) including the applicability of Article- 311 to various categories of non-permanent employee and Article 320 status and rights of Adhoc employees and daily wagers and their regularization						15
II	Article 323-A of the Constitution, Administrative Tribunals, their Constitution, powers, jurisdiction and procedure under the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 (along with the						15

	provisions of The Tribunals (Amendment) Act, 2006, Compulsory retirement Probation, Compassionate Appointment	
III	Suspension and subsistence allowance (with special reference to CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965, Principles for determination of seniority including, Seniority based on the date of confirmation Seniority based on quota rota rule, Annual Confidential Report (ACR)/ Annual Performance Appraisal Report (APAR)	15
IV	Deputation, Major and Minor Penalties, Conduct and procedure of disciplinary departmental enquires (including charge sheet, inspection and supply of copies of documents Production of evidence, Inquiry report, hearing if any on the question of the penalty and final competent authority (with special reference to CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965)	15

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Muthu Swami: *Disciplinary proceedings, 2020*
2. Narinder Kumar: *Law relating to Government Services and Management of Discipline Proceedings*, Allahabad Law Agency, 2018
3. G.B. Singh: *Law of Suspension, Penalties and Departmental Enquiries, 2018*
4. A.S. Ramchandaran Rao: *Law relating to Departmental Enquiries, Universal Law Publishing co., 2011*
5. A.S. Bhatnagar: *Guide to Departmental Problems Enquiries, Punishment and appeal*, Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2010

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: LAW OF INSURANCE				Course Code: SL LAW 03 06 12 E 4004			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	Semester: VI	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
			4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
<i>Course Objectives</i>	This course is designed to acquaint the students with the principles & practices of insurance law in India. It encompasses all the statutes relating to insurance & is updated with the latest legislative amendments – Insurance Amendment Act, 2015. The different kinds of insurance have been examined in detail in distinct modules. The course largely focuses on the fundamental principles which govern the law of insurance thus enabling the students to have a better understanding of the subject.						
<i>Course Outcomes</i>	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: 1. Explain the basic principles of insurance law. 2. Demonstrate knowledge of insurance contracts and provisions, and law relating to life, health, fire, marine and other types of insurance. 3. Apply the operation of insurance law in a practical context. 4. Apprise the students about the legal provisions of the Motor Vehicles Insurance and Public Liability Insurance Act.						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	General Principles of Law of Insurance, Nature and History of Insurance, Definition: Insurance, Insurable Interest, Premium, Risk and Insurance. Assignment of the Insurance Policy, Preparation of Policy, Conditions of Policy, Life Insurance: Definition, Nature of Life Insurance, Formation of Life Insurance Contract, General Nature of a Contract, Offer & Acceptance, Consideration, Competence of Parties, Legality of the Object, Free Consent of the Parties, Insurable Interest. Utmost Good Faith, Representation and Warranties, Performance of Insurance Contract: Preparation of Policy, Rights of Property in Life Insurance Contract						15
II	The Life Insurance Corporation of India Act, 1956 (With Latest Amendments), Object, Policy, Establishment of L.I.C, Functions of L.I.C, Persons entitled to payment, Settlement of Claim and Payment of Money, Policyholder as a consumer						15

III	The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988: (With Latest Amendments), The necessity for Insurance Against Third-Party Risk, Requirement of Policies and Limits of Liability, Validity of Policies of Insurance in Reciprocating Countries, Rights of Third Parties Against Insurance on Insolvency of the Insured, Duty to Give Information as to Insurance, Settlement between Insurers and Insured Person, Effect of Death on Certain Causes of Action, Claims Tribunal, Procedure and Powers of Claims Tribunals, Appeals, Recovery of Money from Insurer as arrears of Land Revenue	15
IV	The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 (With Latest Amendments), Nature, Scope and Object, Liability to Give Relief in certain cases on Principles of No-Fault (Sec. 3), Duty of Owner to Take Out Insurance Policies (Sec. 4), Verification and Publication of Accident by Collector (Sec. 5), Application for Claim for Relief (Sec. 6), Award of Relief (Sec. 7), Establishment of Environment Relief Fund (Sec. 7 A), Provision as to Other Right to Claim Compensation for Death (Sec. 8), Powers of Collector (Sec. 9 to 13), Penalty for Contravention (Sec. 14), Penalty for Failure to Comply With Direction (Sec.15), Offences by Companies and Government Departments (Sec. 16,17)	15

LEADING CASES

1. New India Assurance Co. Ltd. v. Rulia and Others, AIR 2000 SC 1082
2. Charan Lal Sahu v. Union of India, AIR 1990 SC 1480
3. Reserve Bank of India v. Peerless General Finance and Investment Co., AIR 1987 SC 1023
4. General Assurance Society Ltd. v. L.I.C., AIR 1964 SC 892

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. K. S. N. Murthy and K. V. S. Sarma: *Modern Law of Insurance in India*, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2019
2. A. B. Srivastava and K. Elumalai: *Seth's Banking Law*, Law Publisher's India (P) Limited, Allahabad, 2014
3. Sachin Rastogi: *Insurance Law and Principles*, LexisNexis, Gurugram, 2014
4. M. L. Tannan (Revised by C. R. Datta & S. K. Kataria): *Banking Law and Practice*, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2012
5. R. K. Gupta: *Banking: Law and Practice*, Modern Law Publications, Allahabad, 2011
6. Prof. Clifford Gomez: *Banking and Finance-Theory, Law and Practice*, PHI Learning Private Limited, New Delhi, 2011
7. L. C. Goyle: *Law of Banking and Bankers*, Eastern Law House, New Delhi, 2010
8. Lord Chorley and P. E. Smart: *Leading Case in the Law of Banking*, Bharat Law House, New Delhi, 1990
9. Herbert P. Sheldon: *Practice and Law of Banking*, Macdonald & Evans Ltd., United Kingdom, 1972

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: LAW RELATING TO BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY				Course Code: SL LAW 03 06 13 E 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week:
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	VI	4	0	0	4	4
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks			Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.				
Course Objectives	The main objective of the course is to impart to the students the conceptual foundations of corporate insolvency law. Secondly, to know the types of winding up and the role played by official liquidators in the winding up of a company. The Course also provides an outlook on the insolvency issues of Multi-National Corporations.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Have understanding of the concepts involved in Insolvency and Corporate Insolvency Law. 2. Appreciate different modes of winding up as contemplated under the Companies Act 2013. 3. Understand the objectives features and reasons for the enactment of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. 4. Understand the corporate insolvency resolution process and liquidation under IBC. 5. Know the provisions with respect to the appointment and powers and functions of the Official Liquidator and the rules applicable for the distribution of assets. 6. Know the kinds of offenses committed during winding up. Students will be able to undertake research on the relevant issues in Insolvency Law. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Concept of Insolvency and Bankruptcy The concept of insolvency; Inability to pay the debt, Comparison between English and Indian Insolvency and Bankruptcy law, Acts of Insolvency: Transfer of property to a third person for benefit of creditors, Transfer with intent to defeat the creditors, fraudulent preference in the transfer of property						15
II	Insolvency Petition and Procedure of Court Definition, Jurisdiction and power of Court, Insolvency petition by creditors, Insolvency petitions by the debtor, Contents of the petition, Admissions of petitions, Procedures of the Court on petitions, Adjudication as Insolvent, Imprisonment in the execution of a decree of a Court, Appointment of interim receiver, Interim proceedings against the debtor						15

III	<p>Duties of Debtor and Effect of Insolvency Duties of debtors and Interim proceedings against the debtor, Offences by debtors, Release of the debtor, Discharge of debtor, Indigent persons, Suits by indigent persons, Procedure at the hearing, Dismissal of petitions filed by a creditor, Effect of insolvency on the antecedent transaction, rights of creditors under execution, Duties of Court executing decree on the property taken in execution, Avoidance of voluntary transfer</p>	15
IV	<p>Adjudication and Consequences Order of Adjudication, Effect and publication of the order, Proceedings, Consequent on the order of Adjudication, Protection order from arrest or detention, Burden of Creditors to prove the debt, Annulment of Adjudication, the power to annul, failure to apply for discharge, Post adjudicatory scheme for the satisfaction of the debt, Discharge of debtor, Distribution of property, the priority of debts, offenses by debtors, Appeal</p>	15
<p>LEADING CASES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mansa Ram v. Commissioner of Income Tax, 1991 ITR 192 All 2. Raghunath K. Kharkar v. Ganesh and others, AIR 1964 SC 234 3. Mrs. N. Lakshmi v. The Official Assignee of Madras, AIR 1950 Madras HC 410 4. Bankey Lal and Others v. Durga Prasad and Others, AIR 1931 Allahabad HC 512 		
<p>SUGGESTED READINGS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. V.S. Datey: <i>Taxmann's Guide to Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code & Law Relating to SARFAESI/Debt Recovery & Winding up</i>, Taxman, New Delhi, 2020 2. Anjani Kant: <i>Lectures of Banking Law</i>, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2016 3. R.N. Chaudhary: <i>Banking Law</i>, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2016) 4. Avtar Singh: <i>Law of Insolvency</i>, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2014 5. S.K. Maheshwari S.N. Maheshwari: <i>Banking Law & Practice</i>, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, 2014 6. S.K. Aiyar: <i>Law of Insolvency Commentary on the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920 Including Model Forms in Insolvency Proceedings</i>, Universal Law Publishing - An imprint of LexisNexis, Gurugram, 2013 7. Sir. Dinshaw Fardunji Mulla: <i>Law of Insolvency in India</i>, Lexis Nexis, Gurugram, 2013 8. M.L. Tannan: <i>Banking Law & Practice in India</i>, Lexis Nexis, Gurugram, 2010 <p>Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.</p>		

Course Name: EQUITY, TRUST AND FIDUCIARY RELATIONS				Course Code: SL LAW 03 06 14 E 4004			
Session	Programme:	Semester:	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
2022-23 onwards	LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	VI	4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	This course is designed with the objectives; to provide the learner with knowledge of the historical development of the law of equity and trusts; To develop within the learner an understanding of equitable doctrines and remedies; To provide the learner with an understanding of the concept of the trust, including its creation and the roles of trustees, and an understanding of the main kinds of trust; To provide the learner with an understanding of the practical operation of the law of equity and trusts.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demonstrate a clear understanding of the law of equity and trusts and how it applies to the legal system as a whole. 2. Identify the different types of equitable remedies and trusts and when and in what context they can be relevant. 3. Critically review the law of equity and trusts systematically. 4. Critically analyze the theoretical and philosophical underpinnings of the law relating to equity and trusts. 5. Demonstrate the capacity to research and present on issues of the law of equity and trusts. 6. Critique the societal impact of the law of equity and trusts. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Concept of Equity: its nature, history and development in Roman Law and English Common Law, Equity Court and Common Law Courts in England, Equitable Rights, Remedies and Procedure, Classification of Jurisdictions of Equity Courts, Unification of Equity and Common Law Courts and the Provisions of the Judicature Acts of 1873-75						15
II	Major maxims or principles of equity and their application: Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without a remedy, Equity follows the Law, He who seeks equity must do equity, He who comes into equity must come with clean hands, Delay defeats equity, Equality is equity, Equity looks to the intent rather than the form, Equity looks on that as done which ought to be done, Equity inputs and intention to fulfill an obligation, Where there is equal equity, the						15

	law shall prevail, Where equities are equal, the first in time shall prevail, Equity acts in personam	
III	The Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (With Latest Amendments): Historical Background, Classification or kinds of Trusts, Creation of Trusts, Trustees-their duties and liabilities; Trustees-their rights and powers, Trustees and their disabilities under the Indian Trusts Act	15
IV	Beneficiaries-their rights and liabilities, Appointment and Discharge of Trustees, Extinction of Trust, Obligations in the nature of Trusts and Fiduciary relations, Concept of Equity and its relevance and Application in the Indian Legal System	15
LEADING CASES		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Official Trustee, W.B. & Others v. Sachindra Nath Chatterjee & Others, (1969) 3 SCR-92 2. Surajmal Singh v. State of Rajasthan, 1966 RLW566 3. Tilakayat Shri govindlalji v. state of Rajasthan, AIR 1963 SC 1630 4. Allahabad Bank Ltd. v. The Commissioner of Income Tax, W.B., AIR 1953 SC 476 5. Hindu Religious Endowments, Madras v. Shri Lakshmindar Thiraths Swamiar of Shri Shirur Mutt, 1954 ASC 282 6. Durgah Committee, Ajmer v. Syed Hyussain Ali, AI 1861 SC 1403 		
SUGGESTED READINGS		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. S.R. Myneni: <i>Equity, Trusts and Fiduciary Relations</i>, Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2020 2. G.P. Singh: <i>Principles of Equity</i>, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2019 3. B.M. Gandhi: <i>Equity, Trusts and Specific Relief</i>, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2018 4. S.C. Tripathi: <i>Equity, Mortgages, Trusts and Fiduciary Relations</i>, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2017 5. M.P. Tendon: <i>Principles of Equity and Trusts</i>, Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, 2014 6. Aquil Ahmad: <i>Equity, Trusts and Specific Relief</i>, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 1965 		
Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.		

Course Name: DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN INDIA				Course Code: SL LAW 03 06 15 E 4004			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course	Semester: VI	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
			4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	The course is intended to provide a general insight into the dimensions of disasters caused by nature beyond the human control as well as the disasters and environmental hazards induced by human developmental activities						
Course Outcomes	<p>After the completion of this course, the student would be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop an understanding of disasters and their relationships with development. 2. Gain an understanding of approaches to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and the relationship between vulnerability, disasters, disaster prevention and risk reduction. 3. Understand Medical and Psycho-Social Response to Disasters. 4. Know required help in preventing and controlling Public Health consequences of Disasters. 5. Enhance awareness of Disaster Risk Management institutional processes in India. 6. Build skills to respond to disasters. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Definition and Concept of Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability, and Disaster, Disaster Management: Meaning, Concepts, Approaches, Principles, Objectives and Scope, Essentials of Disaster Management; Institutional and Individual responsibilities during risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery phases						15
II	Types and Classifications of Disasters, Natural Disasters: Earthquakes, Floods, Cyclones and Cloud burst, Avalanches, Forest Fire and Tsunami, Human-Induced Disasters: Nuclear, Chemical and Industrial Disasters Global warming, Biological Disasters, Epidemics						15
III	Disaster Management in India, before and After The Disaster Management Act, 2005, Salient Features of The Disaster Management Act 2005 (With Latest Amendments)						15
IV	National Level Nodal Agencies, National Disaster Management Authority, State Authorities, District Authorities, Local-level authorities Role of NGOs, Corporate Sector, Army and Police, and Educational Institutions in Disaster Management						15

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. S. Arulsamy & J.JEYADEVI, *Disaster Management*, Neelkamal, 2016
2. Coppola, D.P.: *Introduction to International Disaster Management*, 3rd Edition. UK, Butterworth-Heinemann/Elsevier, 2015
3. Mrinalini Pandey, *Disaster Management*, Wiley, 2014
4. Gosh, G.K.: *Disaster Management*, A.P.H. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 2012
5. Shastri, K.N: *Disaster Management in India*, Pinnacle Technology, 2012
6. Ahmad, A.: *Disaster Management: Through the New Millennium*, Anmol Publications, New Delhi, 2010
7. R. K. Singh &, Kumari Swarnim, *Nuclear Weapons, Global Warming and Disaster Management*, Rajat Publications, 2010
8. Hyndman, D. and D. Hyndman: *Natural Hazards and Disasters* USA, Belmont: Brooks/Cole, 2009
9. Chakraborty, S.C.: *Natural Hazards and Disaster Management*, Pragatishil Prokashak, Kolkata, 2007
10. Goel, S.L.: *Encyclopaedia of Disaster Management*, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi, 2006
11. Kapur, A.: *Disasters in India: Studies of Grim Reality*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2005
12. B.K. Khanna: *Disasters: All You Wanted to Know About*, New India Publishing Agency, New Delhi, 2005
13. Bryant Edwards: *Natural Hazards*, Cambridge University Press, U.K, 2005
14. Dr. Satendra: *Disaster Management in the Hills*, Concept Publishing House, New Delhi, 2003
15. Gupta, H.K.: *Disaster Management*, Universities Press (India) Private Limited, Hyderabad, 2003
16. Harsh K. Gupta: *Disaster management*, Universities Press, 2003
17. Paraswamam, S. and Umikrishnan, P.V.: *India Disaster Report*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2000
18. Singh, R.B: *Disaster Management*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2000

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.