



VELS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
(Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)
PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

ACCREDITED BY **NAAC** WITH '**A**' GRADE
Marching Beyond 25 Years Successfully

LL.B

Curriculum and Syllabus Regulations 2021

(Based on Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)
and
Learning Outcomes based Curriculum Framework (LOCF))

Effective from the Academic year
2021-2022

Department of Legal Studies
School of Law

VISION AND MISSION STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT

VISION:

To be a Centre of Excellence in imparting multi-disciplinary legal education by assimilating teaching methods with latest technology in order to transform students into responsible lawyers who are dedicated towards the profession and the society.

MISSION:

1. Imparting knowledge in various and novel aspects of law through means of innovative and diverse pedagogy.
2. Inculcating key advocacy skills such as critical thinking and problem-solving skills.
3. Conducting high quality socio-legal research to formulate better policies and usher-in law reforms.
4. Jointly collaborating with institution of national and international repute to expand and broaden the horizons of career prospects for students.
5. Catering to the needs of the society by promoting democratic thoughts in the minds of the students.

PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEOs)

The Programme Educational Objectives (PEOs) describe the career and professional accomplishments that the programme is preparing its graduates to attain within a few years of graduation. Graduates of LL.B programme are expected to achieve the following Programme Educational Objectives within a few years of graduation:

PEO-1: Possess the knowledge, skills and competency in law required to pass the Bar examination.

PEO-2: Successful in the chosen field of profession / towards advanced or higher studies, by using the skills and knowledge gained during study.

PEO-3: Venture into new and challenging areas of practice where the existence of law on the subject is nil/limited and demonstrate the competency in providing solutions to complex problems by application of law.

PEO-4: Exercise proper professional, moral and ethical behaviour towards the Bar, the Bench, clients, legal system, and society.

PEO-5: Embrace cultural differences and civic and community engagement, besides providing for free legal aid whenever needed.

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (POs)

Programme Outcomes (POs) are the attributes of the graduates of the programme that are indicative of the graduate's ability and competence to work as a legal professional upon graduation. It describes what students are expected to know or be able to do by the time of graduation. They must relate to the knowledge and skills that the students acquire from the programme. The achievement of all outcomes indicates that the student is well prepared to achieve the programme educational objectives down the road. The curriculum has been designed to meet the following Programme Outcomes:

PO-1: Apply knowledge and understanding of principles and concepts of law and other allied disciplines in legal practice (*Disciplinary Knowledge*).

PO-2: Display effective communication skills by preparing case briefs, drafting complex legal documents, and putting forth arguments to win the case; personable, persuasive and polite to the clients (*Communication Skills*).

PO-3: Analyze and evaluate evidence, arguments, claims and beliefs objectively and scientifically using inductive reasoning abilities (*Critical Thinking*).

PO-4: Applying knowledge and skills to solve different kinds of real-life situations and problems by thinking outside the box, especially non-familiar and complex ones (*Problem-Solving*).

PO-5: Ability to analyze and examine set of facts or circumstances, identify flaws, infer truth from given facts using knowledge, skills and deductive reasoning ability (*Analytical Reasoning*).

PO-6: Able to read large amount of information, identify what is relevant, absorbing facts and figures, analyzing material, doing background work on a case, drafting legal documents and advising clients on complicated issues (*Research-related Skills*).

PO-7: Fostering a close working relationship and collaboration with colleagues and people from varied background and from different walks of life, able to working as part of a team with people from all levels of the legal hierarchy (*Cooperation/Team Work*).

PO-8: Demonstrating proficiency in using email; common office software for the purpose of drafting documents, creating presentations or posters; build a database or creating project plan, online communication tools and making use of AI and Blockchain technologies to perform various legal tasks (*Digital Literacy*).

PO-9: Able to work independently, identify appropriate resources required for a project, and manage project through to completion (*Self-Directed Learning*).

PO-10: Embrace moral/ethical values in conducting one's life, avoiding unethical behaviours and adopting professional, objective, unbiased and truthful actions in all aspects of work (*Moral and Ethical Awareness*).

PO-11: Lead a team or an organization, setting direction, formulating an inspiring vision and building a team which can help achieve the vision.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOs)

Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs) describe what graduates are expected to learn and be able to perform in a specialized area of discipline, upon graduation from a programme. The PSOs of LL.B programme are as follows:

PSO-1: Graduates will be able to contribute effectively through practice and research to specialized areas of law such as Constitutional Law, Business Law, and Intellectual Property Law.

PSO-2: Graduates will be able to work in multiple sectors, besides law, nationally and globally due to multi-disciplinary perspective of curriculum.

PSO-3: Graduates will be able to critically analyze existing laws, able to draft legislations and policies, thereby contributing to the nation and the world at large.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF BOARD OF STUDIES IN LAW

Sl. No	Name and Designation of the Member	Role in Board of Studies
1	Dr. S. AMBIKA KUMARI Professor and Dean, School of Law, VISTAS	Chairperson
2	Dr. V. BALAJI Professor, Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai	External Expert (Academics)
3	Adv. SAI KRISHNAN Advocate, High Court of Madras	External Expert (Industry)
4	Mr. D. ROHAN KUMAR Assistant Professor and HOD (i/c), School of Law, VISTAS	Internal Member
5	Mr. V. KARTHIKEYAN Assistant Professor and HOD (i/c), School of Law, VISTAS	Internal Member
6	Dr. RAVI BUNDELA Assistant Professor, School of Law, VISTAS	Internal Member

LL.B
REGULATIONS 2021

VELS INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS), CHENNAI

CHOICE BASED CREDITS SYSTEM (CBCS)

and

LEARNING OUTCOME BASED CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK (LOCF)

LL.B REGULATIONS 2021

**(Applicable to all the candidates admitted to LL.B Degree Programme
from the academic year 2021-22 onwards)**

1. DURATION OF THE PROGRAMME

- 1.1. The duration of LL.B degree programme is Three years (six semesters)
- 1.2. Each academic year shall be divided into two semesters. The odd semesters shall consist of the period from July to November of each year and the even semesters from January to May of each year.
- 1.3. There shall be not less than 90 working days for each semester.

2. ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION

- 2.1. Candidates seeking admission to the first year of LL.B programme shall have passed 12th (10+2) examination from any recognized board and UG degree from any recognized University with a minimum of 45% (OC), 42% (BC) and 40% (SC/ST) of marks in their qualifying examination.
- 2.2. The maximum age on admission of the candidates shall be followed as per the BCI norms.

3. MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

The medium of instruction for LL.B programme is English excluding Tamil and French Language Papers.

4. CREDITS REQUIRMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY FOR AWARD OF DEGREE

A Candidate shall be eligible for the award of LL.B Degree only if he/she has undergone the prescribed course of study in VISTAS for a period of not less than three academic years and passed the examinations of all the prescribed courses of Six Semesters earning a minimum of 173 Credits as per the distribution given in for Part I, II, III and also fulfilled such other conditions as have been prescribed thereof.

5. COURSE

Each course / subject is to be designed under lectures / tutorials / practical training / assignments / term paper or report writing etc., to meet effective teaching and learning needs.

6. COURSE OF STUDY AND CREDITS

The Course Components and CREDITS Distribution shall consist of Part I, II & III:

6.1. The LL.B programme consists of a number of courses. The term 'course' is applied to indicate a logical part of the subject matter of the programme and is invariably equivalent to the subject matter of a 'paper' in the conventional sense. The following are the various categories of courses suggested for the UG programmes.

6.1.1. **Part I** – Language Courses (LC) (any one of Tamil, French or special subject designed in lieu of the above).

6.1.2. **Part II** – English Language Courses (ELC) or special subject designed in lieu of. The Language courses and English Language Courses are 2 each in number and the LC and ELC are meant to develop the student's communicative skills at the UG level.

6.1.3. **Part III** – Core Courses including Honours Courses i.e., major courses that are compulsorily required for each of the programme of study (CC), Ability Enhancement Course (AEC), Discipline Specific Elective Course (DSE) and Skill Enhancement Course (SEC).

6.1.4. For each course, CREDITS is assigned based on the following:

<u>Contact hour per week</u>		<u>CREDITS</u>
1 Lecture hour	-	1 CREDIT
1 Tutorial hour	-	1 CREDIT
2 Practical hours	-	1 CREDIT
(Seminar / Project Work / etc.)		

7. REQUIREMENTS FOR PROCEEDING TO SUBSEQUENT SEMESTER

7.1. **Eligibility:** Students shall be eligible to proceed to subsequent semester only if they earn sufficient attendance as prescribed therefore by the Board of Management from time to time.

7.2. **Attendance:** All Students must earn 75% and above of attendance for appearing for the University Examination (Theory/Practical).

7.3. **Condonation of shortage of attendance:** If a Student fails to earn the minimum percentage of attendance stipulated, the Head of the Institution shall condone the shortage of attendance on medical grounds up to a maximum limit of 10% (i.e., between 65% and above and less than 75%) after paying the prescribed fee towards the condonation of shortage of attendance.

7.4. **Detained students for want of attendance:** Students who have earned less than 65% of attendance shall not be permitted to proceed to the next semester, under any circumstances. Such Students shall be detained in the semester in which they lacked to secure the minimum percentage of attendance required and shall have to repeat the semester, by paying the fee for the break of study as prescribed by the University from time to time.

7.5. **Transfer of Students and Credits:** The strength of the Credits system is that it permits inter Institutional transfer of students. By providing mobility, it enables individual students to develop their capabilities fully by permitting them to

move from one Institution to another in accordance with their aptitude and abilities.

- 7.5.1. Transfer of Students is permitted from one Institution to another Institution for the same program with same nomenclature, provided, there is a vacancy in the respective program of Study in the Institution where the transfer is requested.
- 7.5.2. The marks obtained in the courses will be converted into appropriate grades as per the University norms.
- 7.5.3. The transfer students are not eligible for Ranking, Prizes and Medals.
- 7.5.4. Students who want to go to foreign Universities upto two semesters or Project Work with the prior approval of the Departmental / University Committee are allowed for transfer of their credits. Marks obtained in the courses will be converted into Grades as per the University norms and the students are eligible to get CGPA and Classification.

8. EXAMINATION AND EVALUATION

8.1. Examination:

- 8.1.1. There shall be examinations at the end of each semester, for odd semesters in the month of October / November and for even semesters in April / May. A candidate who does not pass the examination in any course(s) in a particular semester shall be permitted to appear in such failed courses in the subsequent semester examinations to be held in October / November or April / May.
- 8.1.2. A candidate should get registered for the first semester examination. If registration is not possible owing to shortage of attendance beyond condonation limit / regulations prescribed OR belated joining OR on medical grounds, the candidates are not permitted to move to the next semester.
- 8.1.3. The results of all the examinations will be published through University Website. In the case of passed out candidates, their arrear results, will be published through University Website.

8.2. To Register for all subjects:

- 8.2.1. Students shall be permitted to proceed from the First Semester up to Final Semester irrespective of their failure in any of the Semester Examination, except for the shortage of attendance. For this purpose, Students shall register for all the arrear subjects of earlier semesters along with the current (subsequent) Semester Subjects.

8.3. Marks for Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA) Examinations and End Semester Examinations (ESE) for PART I, II, III

- 8.3.1. There shall be no passing minimum for Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA) Examinations.

8.3.2. For End Semester Examination (ESE), passing minimum shall be 40% (Forty Percentage) of the maximum marks prescribed for the Course/Practical/Project and Viva-Voce.

8.3.3. In the aggregate (CIA and ESE) the passing minimum shall be of 40%.

8.3.4. He / She shall be declared to have passed the whole examination, if he/she passes in all the courses wherever prescribed in the curriculum by earning 173 credits in Part I, II and III.

9. QUESTION PAPER PATTERN for End Semester Examination

SECTION – A – 10 questions	-	10 x 2 = 20 Marks
SECTION – B – 5 questions (either or pattern)	-	5 x 16 = 80 Marks
TOTAL	=	100 Marks

10. SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION: Supplementary Examinations are conducted for the students who appeared in the final semester examinations. Eligible criteria for appearing in the Supplementary Examinations are as follows:

10.1. Eligibility: A Student who is having a maximum of two arrear papers is eligible to appear for the Supplementary Examination.

10.2. Non-eligibility for those completed the program: Students who have completed their Program duration but having arrears are not eligible to appear for Supplementary Examinations.

11. RETOTALLING, REVALUATION AND PHOTOCOPY OF THE ANSWER SCRIPTS:

11.1. Re-totalling: All UG Students who appeared for their Semester Examinations are eligible for applying for re-totalling of their answer scripts.

11.2. Revaluation: All current batch Students who have appeared for their Semester Examinations are eligible for Revaluation of their answer scripts. Passed out candidates are not eligible for Revaluation.

11.3. Photocopy of the answer scripts: Students who have applied for revaluation can download their answer scripts from the University Website after fifteen days from the date of publication of the results.

12. The examination and evaluation for MOOCs will be as per the requirements of the regulatory bodies and will be specified at the beginning of the Semester and notified by the university NPTEL-SWAYAM Coordinator (SPOC).

13. CLASSIFICATION OF SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS

13.1. PART I Language Courses; PART II English and PART III Core Subjects, Allied, Electives Courses and Project: Successful Students passing the Examinations for the Part I, Part II and Part III courses and securing the marks with

a) CGPA 9.00 to 10.00 shall be declared to have passed the examination in **FIRST CLASS WITH OUTSTANDING.**

b) CGPA 7.50 to 8.99 shall be declared to have passed the examination in **FIRST CLASS WITH DISTINCTION.**

- c) CGPA 6.00 to 7.49 shall be declared to have passed the examination in **FIRST CLASS**.
- d) CGPA 5.00 to 5.99 in the aggregate shall be declared to have passed the examination in the **SECOND CLASS**.
- e) CGPA 4.00 to 4.99 shall be declared to have passed the examination in the **THIRD CLASS**.

14. MARKS AND GRADES: The following table shows the marks, grade points, letter grades and classification to indicate the performance of the Student:

14.1. Computation of Grade Point Average (GPA) in a Semester, Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) and Classification

GPA for a Semester: = $\sum_i C_i G_i \div \sum_i C_i$ That is, GPA is the sum of the multiplication of grade points by the CREDITSs of the courses divided by the sum of the CREDITSs of the courses in a semester.

Where, C_i = CREDITSs earned for course i in any semester,
 G_i = Grade Points obtained for course i in any semester
 n = Semester in which such courses were CREDITSed.

CGPA for the entire programme = $\sum_n \sum_i C_{ni} G_{ni} \div \sum_n \sum_i C_{ni}$ That is, CGPA is the sum of the multiplication of grade points by the CREDITSs of the entire programme divided by the sum of the CREDITSs of the courses of the entire programme.

GRADE CONVERSION TABLE – UG			
Range of Marks	Grade Points	Letter Grade	Description
90 – 100	10	O	Outstanding
82 – 89	9	A+	Excellent
75 – 81	8	A	Very Good
67 – 74	7	B+	Good
60 – 66	6	B	Above Average
50 – 59	5	C	Average
40 – 49	4	D	Minimum for pass
0 – 39	0	RA	Reappear
		AAA	Absent

14.2. Letter Grade and Class CGPA

Overall Performance – UG		
CGPA	GRADE	CLASS
4.00 – 4.99	D	Third Class
5.00 – 5.99	C	Second Class
6.00 – 6.69	B	First Class
6.70 – 7.49	B+	
7.50 – 8.19	A	First Class with Distinction*
8.20 – 8.99	A+	
9.00 – 10.00	O	First Class – Outstanding*

- Students who have passed in the first appearance and within the prescribed semester of the UG Programme (Major, Allied and Elective courses only) are eligible.

15. RANKING

- Students who pass all the examinations prescribed for the Program in the FIRST APPEARANCE ITSELF ALONE are eligible for Ranking / Distinction.
- In the case of Students who pass all the examinations prescribed for the Program with a break in the First Appearance are only eligible for Classification.
- Students qualifying during the extended period shall not be eligible for RANKING.

16. MAXIMUM PERIOD FOR COMPLETION OF THE PROGRAMME TO QUALIFY FOR A DEGREE

16.1. A Student who for whatever reasons is not able to complete the programs within the normal period (N) or the Minimum duration prescribed for the programme, may be allowed two years period beyond the normal period to clear the backlog to be qualified for the degree. (Time Span = N + 2 years for the completion of programme)

16.2. In exceptional cases like major accidents and childbirth, an extension of one year may be considered beyond maximum span of time (Time Span= N + 2 + 1 years for the completion of programme).

17. REVISION OF REGULATIONS, CURRICULUM AND SYLLABI

The University may from time-to-time revise, amend or change the Regulations, Curriculum, Syllabus and Scheme of Examination through the Academic Council with the approval of the Board of Management.

**LEARNING OUTCOMES
BASED FRAMEWORK (LOCF)
LL.B**

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1. INTRODUCTION

The learning outcomes-based curriculum framework for under-graduate programmes in Law is intended to provide a comprehensive framework for designing and developing the curriculum for such programmes that respond to the changing needs of the students and parents, and the ever-growing requirements of the Bar, the Bench, and the society. The principal goal behind implementing learning outcomes-based curriculum framework is to provide the greatest flexibility to students, enabling them to understand the objectives behind studying a course and to assess the learning competency after the completion of the course. This framework will assist in improvement in the quality of UG law programmes as it provides the much-needed flexibility and innovation in program design and syllabi development, teaching-learning process, and assessment of student learning levels, to keep pace with changes and demands in the field of law.

2. LEARNING OUTCOMES BASED CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK IN LL.B

The LL.B programme is a three-year integrated UG programme. Although, the LL.B programme is an undergraduate degree, the students possessing a basic UG degree alone are eligible for admission. Hence, it is expected of them to possess necessary skills required, which act as keys to access various cognitive skills in Law.

The curriculum is divided into i) Core Disciplinary Courses that provide the fundamental knowledge about principles in the discipline of law, ii) Discipline Specific Electives and Generic Electives that provide additional knowledge in various streams in the discipline, iii) Ability Enhancement and Skill Enhancement courses that develops specialised skills required in the field and iv) Clinical courses that provide first-hand training to the students in legal practice. The programme is otherwise envisaged to provide a large amount of choice so that students can tailor their education based on their interests.

2.1 Nature and Extent of the Programme:

The LL.B degree programme is comprehensive, wide-ranging and rigorously structured with flexibility to students. As the ug law programme forms the bedrock upon which a law student's future is built, emphasis is laid on developing essential skills required to pass a person for a lawyer. Hence, the method of teaching adopted in this programme at School of Law, VISTAS is based on case study and problem-solving approach. The teachers adopt two well established methods in teaching, namely Cognitive and Socratic methods, in a blended manner.

The duration of the LL.B programme is three academic years, spanning six semesters. Each academic year is divided into two semesters. Each semester is for the duration of eighteen weeks. The teaching and learning modalities will involve theory classes (lectures) and tutorial classes. The curriculum will be taught through formal lectures with the aid of

technology, wherever the teacher feels the need, of power-point presentations, audio, and video tools. There are additional requirements in certain courses such as documentaries, field work, industrial visits, class reports, discussions, and project work. These are built into the teaching and assessment of all courses.

Thus, the introduction of outcome based education in LL.B programme is expected to provide integrated learning experience towards actualization of personal, professional and societal goals.

2.2. Objectives of the Programme:

The overall objectives of LL.B programme are

- 2.2.1. Providing students with requisite knowledge of law and legal practice,
- 2.2.2. Developing confidence by equipping them with essential advocacy skills such as interpretation, reasoning, inference, drafting, research, and argumentation, and generic skills such as listening, writing, communication, emotional intelligence,
- 2.2.3. Preparing them to face competitive examinations besides a career in law or pursuing higher studies,
- 2.2.4. Encouraging them to undertake original quality research study especially in emerging areas in law and publish research findings in reputed journals or present them in conferences or seminars and,
- 2.2.5. Transforming them into skilled professionals and responsible citizens who will always be ready to serve the cause of the country.

3. GRADUATE ATTRIBUTES

An LL.B graduate is expected to demonstrate the following characteristic attributes -

- a) *Disciplinary Knowledge:*** Capable of demonstrating comprehensive knowledge and understanding of principles and concepts in varied domains of law and other varied inter-related disciplines.
- b) *Skilled Communicator:*** Ability to transmit, complex legal information to others in a clear, concise and comprehensible manner in written as well as in oral form.
- c) *Critical Thinking, Analytical Reasoning and Problem-Solving Skills:*** Capacity to analyse and evaluate evidence, arguments, claims, beliefs based on empirical evidence; identify relevant assumptions or implications; formulate coherent arguments; critically evaluate practices, policies, and theories to develop knowledge and understanding of Law; demonstrate the ability to apply learning to solve different kinds of problems.

- d) *Research-related Skills:*** Develop a sense of inquiry and capability for asking relevant/appropriate questions, synthesizing and articulating; ability to plan, execute and report the results of study.
- e) *Team Player:*** Capable of working effectively and respectfully with diverse teams in class, in moot courts and outside; facilitate cooperative or coordinated effort on the part of a group, and act together as a group or a team in the interests of a common cause and work efficiently as a member of a team.
- f) *Digital Literacy:*** Capable of using computers to search and access data or information for research and for profession and displaying ability to locate reported cases on e-reporters.
- g) *Ethical Awareness/Reasoning:*** Embracing moral/ethical values in conducting one's life, avoiding unethical behaviours such as fabrication, falsification or misrepresentation of data or committing plagiarism, not adhering to intellectual property rights; appreciating environmental and sustainability issues; and adopting professional, objective, unbiased and truthful actions in all aspects of work.
- h) *Leadership Readiness/Qualities:*** Ability to lead a team or an organization, and setting direction, formulating an inspiring vision and building a team which can help achieve the goal.
- i) *Life-Long Learning:*** Ability to involve in the process of Continuing Legal Education by acknowledging the reality that life-long learning is an essential component of a lawyer's life and that there is no end to learning.

4. QUALIFICATION DESCRIPTORS

Students who complete three years of full time study of this programme and earn a minimum of 173 credits, will be eligible to receive LL.B degree. This includes Core Courses, Discipline Specific Electives, Generic Electives, Ability Enhancement Courses, Skill Enhancement Courses, Clinical Courses and Practical Courses.

The qualification descriptors for a student who completes LL.B programme are

- i)** Ability to demonstrate a coherent understanding of the subject and its inter-related disciplinary areas including procedural knowledge and required skills,
- ii)** Ability to use his/her knowledge and skills to identify issues, collect data and evaluate it to formulate evidence-based solutions,
- iii)** Develop a sense of inquiry and capability for asking relevant/appropriate questions, synthesizing, and articulating,

- iv) Ability to put forth valid arguments based on objective evidences while respecting other's viewpoints and,
- v) Ability to conduct oneself in a professional manner by embracing ethical and moral standards set by the profession.

5. PROGRAMME LEARNING OUTCOMES

Students who enrol for LL.B programme will have the opportunity to master the following programme learning outcomes -

PLO-1: Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge and understanding of principles and concepts in varied domains of law and its linkages with various other disciplines.

PLO-2: Able to communicate effectively in a clear, concise, and comprehensible manner in written as well as in oral form; develop proficiency in multiple languages besides English.

PLO-3: Able to analyze facts, opinion, and evidence in a critical, scientific, and logical manner.

PLO-4: Able to find solution to problems, both familiar and especially un-familiar ones, by applying not only the techniques taught during the course of study, but also demonstrate capability to devise novel methodology to approach problems.

PLO-5: Able to conduct research, generate new knowledge especially in emerging areas in law and its inter-related disciplines and publish findings in standard and reputed journals or present in conferences or seminars.

PLO6: Able to work effectively and respectfully as a team player or lead a team as leader, thereby contributing to the success of the team goals.

PLO7: Able to use basic computer applications, search e-reporters, etc., for studies as well as for the profession.

PLO8: Able to conduct one-self morally and ethically upright in professional as well as in private life.

PLO9: Willingness to extend free legal aid and provide consultation to poor, deprived and marginalized people and provide them access to justice.

PLO10: Able to appropriate self-management, discipline and balanced thought and capacity to adapt and embrace change.

PLO11: Develop an attitude of self-reflection while learning & recognize the need for and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broader context of changing legal milieu.

It is expected that empowering students with required skills specific to the discipline and the profession such as research, argumentation, and communication, attitudes and natures, and general values in it that studies human beings in their social context, in all its complexity, will ultimately enable learners to live rich, productive and meaningful lives.

6. TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS

The pedagogic methods adopted for the LL.B programme involves lectures, case study methods, problem solving approaches, tutorial discussions, seminar, as well as ICT supported presentations. We believe that education is interactive and all sessions between students and teachers are based upon reciprocity and respect.

Lectures (of one hour each) delivered would systematically deal with the themes of the syllabus. This constitutes the core of the teaching-learning process. The students are provided with bibliographic references and encouraged to go through at least some readings so that they could be more interactive and ask more relevant questions in the class. Students are taught provisions of law through problem solving and case study methods.

Wherever needed, teachers use audio-video based technological devices (e.g. Power Point) to make their presentations more effective. Some courses require that students see a documentary, or undertake field visits to prison, legislative assembly, courts, forensic laboratory etc., and course themes are structured so that discussions of these will further nuance the critical engagement of students with ideas introduced in their textual materials.

7. ASSESSMENT METHODS

Graded assessment of all courses in School of Law, VISTAS is broadly carried out in two forms:

- a) The first level of assessment is Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA). There are two internal tests conducted for 25 marks each. Besides the tests, there are other components of CIA which are evaluated based on assignments, presentations, field work or project work which is carried out throughout the term and comprises 40% of the final grade.
- b) The second level of assessment is done through the End Semester [theory] Examination (ESE) which covers the entire syllabus. The question paper consists of two parts namely Part A consisting of 10 questions of 2 marks each and Part B consisting of 8 questions of 16 marks each and students are required to answer any five. The exam is conducted for a duration of three hours. The pattern is common for all written courses. The end of semester examination comprises 60% of the final grade.
- c) For practical subjects and clinical courses, there are no written End Semester Examination. Instead, students will have to submit reports, records, assignments,

projects which will comprise 40% of the final grade. Students will have to attend a viva-voce examination which is considered as the End Semester Examination (oral) comprising of 60% of the final grade.

CURRICULUM WITH OVERALL CREDIT DISTRIBUTION

(Minimum Credits to be Earned: 173)

FIRST YEAR

FIRST SEMESTER					
CATEGORY	COURSE TITLE	HOURS PER WEEK			CREDITS
		Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	
Core	Jurisprudence	4	0	0	4
Core	Law of Torts including Consumer Protection Act and Motor Vehicles Act	4	0	0	4
Core	Law of Contracts – I including Specific Relief Act	4	0	0	4
Core	Law of Crimes	4	0	0	4
Core	Human Rights Law and Practice	4	0	0	4
Core	Legal and Constitutional History of India	4	0	0	4
AECC	Research Methodology	2	0	0	2
SEC	Using of Law Reporters and Journals	2	0	0	2
TOTAL		28	0	0	28

SECOND SEMESTER					
CATEGORY	COURSE TITLE	HOURS PER WEEK			CREDITS
		Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	
Core	Constitutional Law -I	4	0	0	4
Core	Law of Contracts - II	4	0	0	4
Core	Family Law – I	4	0	0	4
Core	Interpretation of Statutes	4	0	0	4
DSE	Discipline Specific Elective - I	3	0	0	3
DSE	Discipline Specific Elective - II	3	0	0	3
AECC	Public Interest Lawyering	2	0	0	2
SEC	Advocacy Skills	2	0	0	2
Practical	Legislative Drafting	1	0	2	2
Practical	Internship	0	0	4	2
TOTAL		27	0	6	30

SECOND YEAR

THIRD SEMESTER					
CATEGORY	COURSE TITLE	HOURS PER WEEK			CREDITS
		Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	
Core	Constitutional Law – II	4	0	0	4
Core	Family Law - II	4	0	0	4
Core	Law of Evidence	4	0	0	4
Core	Property Law	4	0	0	4
Core	Intellectual Property Law	4	0	0	4
DSE	Discipline Specific Elective – III	3	0	0	3
DSE	Discipline Specific Elective - IV	3	0	0	3
Practical	Witness Examination	1	0	2	2
TOTAL		27	0	0	28

FOURTH SEMESTER					
CATEGORY	COURSE TITLE	HOURS PER WEEK			CREDITS
		Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	
Core	Labour Law – I	4	0	0	4
Core	Public International Law	4	0	0	4
Core	Company Law	4	0	0	4
Core	Environmental Law	4	0	0	4
Core	Administrative Law	4	0	0	4
DSE	Discipline Specific Elective – V	3	0	0	3
DSE	Discipline Specific Elective – VI	3	0	0	3
Practical	Client Counselling	1	0	2	2
Practical	Internship	0	0	4	2
TOTAL		27	0	4	30

THIRD YEAR

FIFTH SEMESTER					
CATEGORY	COURSE TITLE	HOURS PER WEEK			CREDITS
		Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	
Core	Labour Law – II	4	0	0	4
Core	Principles of Taxation Law	4	0	0	4
Core	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act	4	0	0	4
Core	Criminal Procedure Code including Juvenile Justice Act and Probation of Offenders Act	4	0	0	4
Core	Banking Law	4	0	0	4
GE	Generic Elective – I	3	0	0	3
Practical	Trial Advocacy	1	0	2	2
Practical	Internship	0	0	4	2
TOTAL		24	0	6	27

SIXTH SEMESTER					
CATEGORY	COURSE TITLE	HOURS PER WEEK			CREDITS
		Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	
Core	Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing (Clinical Course – I)	4	0	2	5
Core	Professional Ethics and Accountancy for Lawyers (Clinical Course – II)	5	0	0	5
Core	Mediation & Conciliation and Arbitration (Clinical Course – III)	4	0	2	5
Core	Penology and Criminology	4	0	0	4
GE	Generic Elective – II	3	0	0	3
Practical	Moot Court (Clinical Course – IV)	0	0	4	2
Practical	Legal Aid	0	0	4	2
Practical	Client Interviewing Techniques, Pre-Trial Preparations & Trial Observation (Court & Chamber Visit)	0	0	4	2
Practical	Dissertation / Research Project	1	0	2	2
TOTAL		21	0	18	30

LIST OF COURSES

CORE COURSES

Semester	Course Code	Title of the Course	Hours Per Week			CREDITS
			Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	
I	21CLLB11	JURISPRUDENCE	4	0	0	4
I	21CLLB12	LAW OF TORTS INCLUDING CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT AND MOTOR VEHICLES ACT	4	0	0	4
I	21CLLB13	LAW OF CONTRACTS – I INCLUDING SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT	4	0	0	4
I	21CLLB14	LAW OF CRIMES	4	0	0	4
I	21CLLB15	HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND PRACTICE	4	0	0	4
I	21CLLB16	LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF INDIA	4	0	0	4
II	21CLLB21	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW -I	4	0	0	4
II	21CLLB22	LAW OF CONTRACTS - II	4	0	0	4
II	21CLLB23	FAMILY LAW – I	4	0	0	4
II	21CLLB24	INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES	4	0	0	4
III	21CLLB31	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II	4	0	0	4
III	21CLLB32	FAMILY LAW - II	4	0	0	4
III	21CLLB33	LAW OF EVIDENCE	4	0	0	4
III	21CLLB34	PROPERTY LAW	4	0	0	4
III	21CLLB35	INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW	4	0	0	4
IV	21CLLB41	LABOUR LAW – I	4	0	0	4
IV	21CLLB42	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	4	0	0	4
IV	21CLLB43	COMPANY LAW	4	0	0	4
IV	21CLLB44	ENVIRONMENTAL LAW	4	0	0	4

IV	21CLLB45	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW	4	0	0	4
V	21CLLB51	LABOUR LAW – II	4	0	0	4
V	21CLLB52	PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW	4	0	0	4
V	21CLLB53	CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT	4	0	0	4
V	21CLLB54	CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE INCLUDING JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT AND PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT	4	0	0	4
V	21CLLB55	BANKING LAW	4	0	0	4
VI	21CLLB64	PENOLOGY AND CRIMINOLOGY	4	0	0	4

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE COURSES

Semester	Course Code	Title of the Course	Hours Per Week			CREDITS
			Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	
II	21DLLB21	RIGHT TO INFORMATION (DSE – I)	3	0	0	3
	21DLLB22	LAW OF WRITS (DSE – I)	3	0	0	3
II	21DLLB23	LAND LAWS INCLUDING TENURE AND TENANCY SYSTEM (DSE – II)	3	0	0	3
	21DLB24	AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE (DSE – II)	3	0	0	3
III	21DLLB31	INSURANCE LAW (DSE – III)	3	0	0	3
	21DLLB32	LAWS RELATING TO FINANCIAL MARKETS AND SECURITIES REGULATION (DSE – III)	3	0	0	3
III	21DLLB33	FARMERS AND BREEDERS' RIGHTS (DSE – IV)	3	0	0	3
	21DLLB34	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND IPR (DSE – IV)	3	0	0	3
IV	21DLLB41	INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS (DSE – V)	3	0	0	3
	21DLLB42	INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION AND LABOUR LAWS (DSE – V)	3	0	0	3
IV	21DLLB43	PRISON ADMINISTRATION (DSE – VI)	3	0	0	3
	21DLLB44	LAW AND ORGANISED CRIMES (DSE – VI)	3	0	0	3

GENERIC ELECTIVE COURSES

Semester	Course Code	Title of the Course	Hours Per Week			CREDITS
			Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	
V		CYBER LAW (GE - I)	3	0	0	3
VI		FORENSIC SCIENCE AND LAW (GE - II)	3	0	0	3

CLINICAL COURSES

Semester	Course Code	Title of the Course	Hours Per Week			CREDITS
			Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	
VI	21CLLB61	DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCING (Clinical Course – I)	4	0	2	5
VI	21CLLB62	PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND ACCOUNTANCY FOR LAWYERS (Clinical Course – II)	5	0	0	5
VI	21CLLB63	MEDIATION & CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION (Clinical Course – III)	4	0	2	5
VI	21PLLB61	MOOT COURT (Clinical Course – IV)	0	0	4	2

ABILITY ENHANCEMENT COURSES

Semester	Course Code	Title of the Course	Hours Per Week			CREDITS
			Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	
I		RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	2	0	0	2
II		PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING	2	0	0	2

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSES

Semester	Course Code	Title of the Course	Hours Per Week			CREDITS
			Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	
I		USING OF LAW REPORTERS AND JOURNALS	2	0	0	2
II		ADVOCACY SKILLS	2	0	0	2

PRACTICAL COURSES

Semester	Course Code	Title of the Course	Hours Per Week			CREDITS
			Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	
II	21PLLB21	LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING	0	0	4	2
II	21PLLB22	INTERNSHIP	0	0	4	2
III	21PLLB31	WITNESS EXAMINATION	0	0	4	2
IV	21PLLB41	CLIENT COUNSELLING	1	0	2	2
IV	21PLLB42	INTERNSHIP	0	0	4	2
V	21PLLB51	TRIAL ADVOCACY	1	0	2	2
V	21PLLB52	INTERNSHIP	0	0	4	2
VI	21PLLB62	CLIENT INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUES, PRE-TRIAL PREPARATIONS & TRIAL OBSERVATION (COURT & CHAMBER VISIT)	0	0	4	2
VI	21PLLB63	LEGAL AID	0	0	4	2
VI	21PLLB64	DISSERTATION / RESEARCH PROJECT	1	0	2	2

SEMESTER I

CORE	21CLL11	JURISPRUDENCE	L	T	P	Credits
			4	0	0	4

COURSE OBJECTIVE: Study of legal concepts and theories in the light of the role of law in social ordering and social engineering is the main aim of teaching this course. Law in relation to other social controls and the relationship of law and justice are areas of special concern. Theories of justice and concepts of obligation and authority are discussed with reference to different models and patterns of ordering as well as different approaches and methodologies of study.

UNIT – I MEANING AND NATURE [12 Hours]

Meaning of Jurisprudence- Legal Theory and Legal Concepts- Nature-Need and Scope - Notion of Law, Justice and Morality- Schools of Jurisprudence- Introduction and Scope.

UNIT – II SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT AND THEORIES [12 Hours]

Natural Law School- Analytical School- Sociological School- Historical School-Realist School- Economic School- Imperative Theory- Pure Theory.

UNIT – III SOURCES OF LAW [12 Hours]

Custom: Meaning- Origin and Essentials of a Valid Custom- Precedent: Definition- Importance- Merit and Demerits of the Doctrine- Legislation: Meaning- Types of Legislations- Place of Legislation in Modern Times.

UNIT – IV LEGAL CONCEPTS [12 Hours]

Definition of Rights- Theories of Right - Elements of Legal Right - Classification of Rights- Meaning of Duty- Classification of Duty- Co-relation Between Rights and Duties. Obligations- Personality- Person: Meaning and Definition- Different Kinds of Persons (Natural Person and Juristic Person)- Legal Status of Animals- Idols and Unborn Child-Theories of Corporate Personality- Possession and Ownership.

UNIT – V THEORY AND CONCEPT OF JUSTICE [12 Hours]

Basic Legal Concept of Reasonableness with Reference to Indian Cases- The Basic Structure Doctrine- Kesavananda BharathiVs. State of Kerala: Shankari Prasad Deo Vs. Union of India: Sajjan Singh Vs. State of Rajasthan: I.C. Golak Nath Vs. State of Punjab: Indira Nehru Gandhi Vs. Raj Narain.

[TOTAL: 60 Hours]

COURSE LEVEL LEARNING OUTCOME

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to

- CO1:** Interpret the meaning of law from the quotes of various jurists
- CO2:** Identify the development of law through various schools of jurisprudence
- CO3:** Point out the importance of custom, precedent and legislation as sources of

Law

- CO4:** Discover the status and importance of fundamental rights, fundamental duties and legal status of animal, unborn child, artificial person among them by understanding the articulation of its basic values under the Constitution of India
- CO5:** Summarize the basic feature of the Constitution of India and state the enforcement remedies available under the Constitution of India.

TEXTBOOKS

1. Dr Avtar Singh, Dr Harpreet Kaur, *Introduction to Jurisprudence*, Lexis Nexis 4th Edition, 2013.
2. Mahajan, V.D., *Jurisprudence and Legal Theory*, Eastern book company, 5th Edition, Reprinted 2015.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Salmond, *Jurisprudence*
2. Granville Austin, *Indian Constitution, The Cornerstone of a Nation*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 3rd Edition, 2007
3. Smith, A.T.H., *Glanville Willaim's Learning the Law*, Sweet & Maxwell, 15th edition, 2013.
4. Amartya Sen, *The Idea of Justice*, Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press/Harvard University Press, 10th Edition, 2009.

CORE	21CLLB12	LAW OF TORTS INCLUDING CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT AND MOTOR VEHICLES ACT	L	T	P	Credits
			4	0	0	4

COURSE OUTCOME: The purpose of the course is to acquaint students with the basic principles of law of torts. The course will enable students to understand the nature of tort and importance of the law of torts. The course also helps them to understand the liability of parties under the Motor Vehicles Act and Consumer Protection Act, 2019.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION TO LAW OF TORTS [12 Hours]

Its Development by Courts in England- Forms of Action- Emergence of Specific Remedies Reception of Law of Torts in India- Principles of Equity- Justice and Good Conscience-Uncodified Character- Advantages and Disadvantages- Wrongful act-Legal Damage-Damnum Sine Injuria and Injuria Sine Damno- Tort Distinguished from Crime-Breach of Contract etc.- The Concept of Unliquidated Damages- Doctrine of Sovereign Immunity and Its Relevance in India & Principles of Liability in Torts - Fault- Wrongful Intent – Negligence- Liability Without Fault-Violation of Ethical Codes - Extinguishment of Liability in Certain Situations - Death – Actio Personalis Moritur Cum Persona – Exceptions.

UNIT – II JUSTIFICATION IN TORTS [12 Hours]

Volenti Non-Fit Injuria- Free Consent- Informed Consent- Mere Knowledge and Knowledge Coupled with Assumption of Risk- Necessity- Private and Public-Plaintiff's Default Act of God and Inevitable Accident- Private Defence - Statutory Authorization- Judicial and Quasi-Judicial act- Parental and Quasi-Parental Authority.

UNIT – III NEGLIGENCE & VICARIOUS LIABILITY, ABSOLUTE AND STRICT LIABILITY [12 Hours]

Basic Concepts - Theories of Negligence - Standards of Care - Duty to take care Carelessness in Advertence - Doctrine of Contributory Negligence - Res Ipsa Loquitur and Its Importance – Vicarious & Strict Liability – Meaning–Special Relationship- Master and Servant Control Test – Borrowed Servant- Independent Contractor- Principal and Agent- Corporation and Principal Officer – The Rule in Ryland Vs. Fletcher- The Bhopal Disaster, Oleum Gas Escape – M.C.Mehta Case.

UNIT – IV TORTS AGAINST PERSONS & PROPERTY [12 Hours]

Assault- Battery- Mayhem- False Imprisonment – Defamation-Libel – Slander - Malicious Prosecution -Nervous Shock-Defences- Trespass to Land- Trespass ab initio Dispossession - Movable Property- Trespass to Goods-Detinue and Conversion- Torts Against Business Interest - Injurious Falsehood- Misstatements - Passing Off – Defences – Nuisance- Definition- Essentials-Types- Acts which Constitute Nuisance- Obstructions of Highways-Pollution of Air-Water-Noise-Interference with Light and Air - Legal Remedies Award of Damages - Simple- Special- Punitive-Remoteness of Damages - Foreseeability and Directness Tests- Injunction- Specific Restitution of Property- Extra-Legal Remedies-Self Help- Re-entry in Land- Recapture of Goods- Distress-Damage Feasant-Abetment to

Nuisance- Judicial Process in Tort-Dilatoriness - Complicated Rules of Procedures and Evidence- Experts in Trial Process-Reports of Testing Labs- Court Fees-Problems of Access.

UNIT – V CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT & MOTOR VEHICLES ACT

[12 Hours]

Consumer Protection Act, 2019: Salient Features of the Act- Liability of Manufacturers, Traders including the E-commerce and electronic service provider- product liability -misleading Advertisement- Redressal commissions - Mediation- CCPA.

Motor Vehicles Act, 1988: Compensation Provisions of The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988- Compulsory Insurance- Insurers' Liability- Third Party Risks and Liability- Driver Driving Without License- Liability in Respect of Damage to Property.

[TOTAL: 60 Hours]

COURSE OUTCOMES:

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

- CO1:** Identify the key legal principles relevant to the substantive areas of the law of tort and apply them to resolve legal problems.
- CO2:** Implement tort law to complex problems using appropriate legal problem-solving techniques.
- CO3:** Analyze case law, statutes and secondary legal materials relevant to the law of tort and develop concise notes in relation to those materials.
- CO4:** Evaluate competing policy considerations and their impact on the development of the law of tort.
- CO5:** Create persuasive and appropriately structured legal arguments on tort law issues and problems, both orally and in writing.

TEXTBOOKS

1. R.K. Bangia, Law of Torts including Compensation under the Motor Vehicles Act and Consumer Protection Laws, Allahabad Law Agency, 2013.
2. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal, The Law of Torts, Lexis Nexis, Nagpur, 26th edn, 2013.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. B.M. Gandhi, Law of Torts with Law of Statutory Compensation and Consumer Protection, Eastern Book Company, 4th edn, 2011.
2. W.V.H. Rogers, Winfield and Jolowicz, Tort, Sweet & Maxwell, 18th edn, 2010.
3. Ramaswamy Iyer, The Law of Torts, Lexis Nexis, Nagpur, 10th edn, 2007.
4. John L. Diamond, Understanding Torts, Fifth Edition

WEBSITES

1. <https://www.legalbites.in/pigeon-hole-theory/>
2. <https://blog.ipleaders.in/law-of-torts-compilation-part-1/>
3. <https://lexforti.com/legal-news/remedies-under-torts/>
4. <http://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-6010-case-analysis-vp-shanta-v-s-indian-medical-association.html>
5. <https://www.legaleraonline.com/articles/defamation-in-the-indian-context>

WEBSOURCES:

1. <https://www.slideshare.net/DrVikasKhakare/tort-introduction>
2. <https://www.slideshare.net/ryonwhyte/public-and-private-nuisance>
3. <https://www.slideshare.net/satyavrat1994/negligence-29308330>
4. <https://www.slideshare.net/DrVikasKhakare/tort-vicarious-liability-77433299>

CORE	21CLLB13	LAW OF CONTRACTS-I INCLUDING SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT	L	T	P	Credits
			4	0	0	4

COURSE OBJECTIVE: This course forms the basis of most of the commercial laws in India. It familiarizes the students with the various principles governing contracts such as formation, legality, breach and enforcement. The objective of this course is to strengthen the basics of Law of Contracts by explaining them in the easiest ways.

UNIT - 1 **[12 Hours]**

Moral Basis for Contractual Obligations – Subjective and Objective Theories-Sanctity of Contracts- Agreement and Contract – Definitions- Elements and Different Kinds - Proposal and Acceptance – Their Various Forms-Essential Elements-Communication and Revocation – Proposal and Invitations for Proposal – Floating Offers – Tenders - Consideration (Quid Pro Quo) and Nudum Pactum – Its Need-Meaning-Kinds – Essential Elements – Privity of Contract – Its Exception - Adequacy of Consideration – Present- Past and Future – Unlawful Consideration and Its Effects.

UNIT - 2 **[12 Hours]**

Meaning - Incapacity Arising out of Status and Mental Defect - Minor's Agreements - Restitution - Fraud by a Minor - Ratification and Estoppel - Other Illustrations of Incapacity - Consent and Free Consent - Meaning and Definition – Factors Vitiating Free Consent Coercion - Undue Influence – Misrepresentation – Fraud – Mistake.

UNIT - 3 **[12 Hours]**

Legality of Objects - Void Agreements - Lawful and Unlawful Considerations-Objects - Void, Voidable-Illegal and Unlawful Agreements-Their Effects - Meaning and Nature of Quasi Contracts or Certain Relations Resembling those Created by Contract – Electronic Contracts – Their Formation, Authentication and Other Developments. Government Contracts – Constitutional Provisions and Procedural Requirement- Kinds of Govt. Contracts and Performance of Such Contracts- Settlement of Disputes and Remedies.

UNIT - 4 **[12 Hours]**

By Performance - Conditions of Valid Tender of Performance - How? By Whom? Where? By Breach - Anticipatory Breach and Present Breach- Impossibility of Performance - Specific Grounds of Frustration - Application to Leases - Theories of Frustration - Effect of Frustration - Frustration and Restitution- By Period of Limitation - By Agreement - Rescission and Alteration - Their Effect - Remission and Waiver of Performance-Extension of Time - Accord and Satisfaction.

UNIT - 5 **[12 Hours]**

Remedies Under Contract Act – Damages - Kinds - Remoteness of Damages- Ascertainment of Damages- Injunction - When Granted and When Refuse – Why? Refund and Restitution - Remedies under Specific Relief Act – History- Nature-Meaning and Definitions-Recovering Possession of Property- Specific Performance of Contracts – When and Why? Rectification of

Instruments- Rescission of Contracts- Cancellation of Instruments- Declaratory Decrees- Preventive Relief.

[TOTAL: 60 Hours]

COURSE OUTCOMES:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- CO1:** List and formulate various essential elements of contract.
- CO2:** Apply his mind in differentiating minor's agreement with that of others.
- CO3:** Classify and distinguish various conditions under which an agreement is said to be legal, illegal, void, voidable and unlawful agreements.
- CO4:** Recommend as to where, who and how a contract can be performed.
- CO5:** Formulate various remedies for breach of contract.

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Jack Beatson et.al, Ansons Law of Contract, Oxford University Press, 29th ed., 2010.
2. Avatar Singh, Law of Contract and Specific Relief, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 10th ed., 2008.
3. Akhileshwar Pathak, Contract Law in India: Text and Cases, Oxford; Edition,2011
4. Mulla, The Indian Contract Act, Lexis Nexis,2015
5. Pollock & Mulla, The Indian Contract Act, 1872, Lexis Nexis; Fifteenth edition, 2018

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. RK Bangia, Law of Contract–I with Specific Relief Act, Jain Book Agency, 6th ed., 2014.
2. Dr. A. Md. Samiulla, Law of Contract and Specific Relief, Asia Law House; 1st edition,2016
3. Dr. H.K. Saharay, Textbook on Law of Contract, Universal Law House, 2nd 2016.
4. Dr. S.S. Srivastava, Law of Contract I & II, Central Law Publications (CLP); 2018th edition,1 January 2018
5. Dr. A. Md. Samiulla, Law of Contract and Specific Relief, Asia Law House; 1st edition,1 January 2016

CORE	21CLLB14	LAW OF CRIMES	L	T	P	Credits
			4	0	0	4

COURSE OBJECTIVE: This course is designed to understand the meaning of crime, methods of controlling them and the essential principles of criminal liability by a study of a range of offences under the Indian Penal Code.

UNIT 1 - CONSTITUENTS OF CRIME AND GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY

[12 Hours]

Elements of Crime - Actus Reus - Mens Rea - Concurrence between Actus Reus & Mens Rea- Causation- Theories of punishment – Punishments (Sec 53)- Commutation - Vicarious Liability Specially Referring to Sec. 34, 114, 149 of IPC- Strict Liability- Jurisdiction of IPC (Sec-2-5).

UNIT 2 - GENERAL EXCEPTIONS

[12 Hours]

Judicial Acts (Sec.77, 78)-Mistake of Fact (Sec. 76-79)-Defence of Accident (Sec.80)-Defence of Necessity (Sec.81)-Defence of Minority (Sec. 82,83)-Defence of Insanity (Sec.84)-Defence of Intoxication (Sec. 85,86)-Consent (Sec. 87-92)– Right of Private Defence (Sec. 95 to 106)- Abetment (Sec. 107- 120)- Criminal Conspiracy (Sec. 120A and 120B).

UNIT 3 - OFFENCES AGAINST HUMAN BODY

[12 Hours]

Offences Affecting Life- Culpable Homicide- Murder- Causing Death by Negligence- Dowry Death- Abetment and Attempt to Suicide- Hurt- Grievous Hurt- Acid Attack-Criminal Force and Assault- Wrongful Restraint- Wrongful Confinement- Kidnapping and Abduction- Sexual Offences: Rape- Development of Rape Laws in India- 2013 Amendment-Unnatural Offences. - Offences Relating to Marriage: Bigamy- Adultery- Cruelty by Husband and Relatives of Husband.

UNIT 4 - OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY

[12

Hours]

Theft- Extortion- Robbery- Dacoity – Criminal Misappropriation of Property – Criminal Breach of Trust- Cheating- Mischief- Criminal Trespass.

UNIT 5 - OFFENCES AGAINST STATE

[12 Hours]

Waging War Against the State – Assaulting High Officer- Seditious Speech- Suffering Escape or Harboring a State Prisoner or Prisoner of War.

[TOTAL: 60 hours]

COURSE OUTCOMES:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

CO1: Understand the aspects of Crime

CO2: Express the various forms of criminal liability

CO3: Illustrate the views of the society on crimes against women, human body and property.

- CO4:** Demonstrate an in-depth understanding of the aspects of criminal justice, or law and its relationship to larger social issues
- CO5:** Identify, explain and apply the principles of criminal law covered in the course

TEXTBOOKS:

1. G. Williams, Text Book of Criminal Law, Universal Law Publishing, New Delhi, 2012.
2. Ratanlal&Dhirajlal, The Indian Penal Code, Lexis Nexis Wadhwa, Nagpur, 2012.
3. K.D. Gaur, Textbook on Indian Penal Code, Universal Law Publishing, New Delhi, 2012.
4. J.W. Cecil Turner, Russel on Crime, Vols. I & 2, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi, 2012.
5. K.I. Vibhuti, PSA Pillai's Criminal Law, Lexis Nexis, ButterworthsWadhwa, Nagpur, 2012.

REFERENCE:

1. B.M. Gandhi Indian Penal Code (IPC),by Kumar Askand Pandey, EBC Publication, Edition: 4th, 2017, Reprinted 2020
2. O.P. Srivastava Principles of Criminal Law by Kumar Askand Pandey, EBC Publication, Edition: 7th Edition, 2018
3. Problems and Solutions on Criminal Law (Cr. P.C., I.P.C. and Evidence) by Kishore Prasad, EBC Publication, Edition: 3rd

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. <http://ncwapps.nic.in/acts/THEINDIANPENALCODE1860.pdf>
2. <http://msbrijuniversity.ac.in/assets/uploads/newsupdate/IPC-SCLLB-2.pdf>
3. <https://academichour.com/class%20notes/Law/1st%20sem/IPC-Notes-pdf.pdf>
4. <https://cdn1.byjus.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Indian-Penal-Code-UPSC.pdf>
5. <http://www.legalserviceindia.com/calendars-causelists/cause.htm>

CORE	21CLLB15	HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND PRACTICE	L	T	P	Credits
			4	0	0	4

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The main objective of the course is to give students grounding in the Basics of Human Rights Law. The course aims at equipping students with tools for human rights lawyering and to expose students to the working of human rights in practice by structured classroom discussions on the various human rights issues.

UNIT 1: [12 Hours]

Introduction – Jurisprudence of Human Rights – Nature and Definition of human rights – Origin and Theories of Human Rights – Concept of International Human Rights

UNIT 2: [12 Hours]

Universal Protection of Human Rights – United Nations and Human Rights – Organs of the UN – Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 – International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 – International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966.

UNIT 3: [12 Hours]

Regional Protection of Human Rights – European System – European Court of Human Rights - Inter American System – African System.

UNIT 4: [12 Hours]

Human Rights Legislations In India – Protection of Human Rights at National Level – National, State and District level Human Rights Commissions – Human Rights and The Constitution – The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 – Human Rights education.

UNIT 5: [12 Hours]

Human Rights and Vulnerable Groups – International covenants for protection and elimination of oppression against vulnerable groups – Rights of Women, Children, Disabled, Tribals, Aged and Minorities – National and International Legal Developments.

[TOTAL: 60 Hours]

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- CO1:** Understand the role and limitations of international Human Rights law with historical and institutional background.
- CO2:** Assess the level of application of human rights laws to complex social, political and economic situations.
- CO3:** Integrate human rights practice to real life situations and in court crafts.
- CO4:** Analyze the International treaties and Conventions and its application in municipal laws.
- CO5:** Compile the violations of human rights taking place in the society and bring it to the notice of appropriate authorities.

TEXTBOOKS

1. Thomas Buergenthal, International Human Rights in a Nutshell, West Publisher Company, 4th Edition, 2009.
2. S. K. Kapoor, International Law and Human Rights, Central Law Agency, 2014
3. H.O. Agrawal, International Law and Human Rights, Central Law Publications, 22nd Edition, 2017
4. Dr. U. Chandra, Human Rights, Allahabad Law Agency, 2018

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. M. K. Sinha, Implementation of Basic Human Rights, Lexis Nexis, 2013
2. D.D. Basu, Human Rights in Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis, 3rd edn, 2008.
3. Upendra Baxi, The Future of Human Rights, Oxford, 2015

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Amanda Alexander, "A Short History of International Humanitarian Law" The European Journal of International Law Vol. 26 no. 1 (2015)
2. Aswini K. Ray, Human Right Movement in India: A Historical Perspective, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 38, No. 32 (Aug. 9-15, 2003), pp. 3409-3415
3. Chetail, Vincent, Are Refugee Rights Human Rights? An Unorthodox Questioning of the Relations between Refugee Law and Human Rights Law (September 17, 2012).
4. Human Rights and Immigration, Collected Courses of the Academy of European Law, pp. 19-72, R. Rubio-Marin, ed., Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014;
5. Criminal Justice, Borders and Citizenship Research Paper No. 2147763. Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2147763>
6. Guy S Goodwin-Gill "The Dynamic of International Refugee Law" International Journal of Refugee Law Vol. 25 no. 4 pp. 651–666 (2014)
7. Kay Hailbronner, "Nationality in public international law and european law" in "Acquisition and Loss of Nationality Volume 1: Comparative Analyse" Rainer

CORE	21CLLB16	LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF INDIA	L	T	P	Credits
			4	0	0	4

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The course on Indian Legal and Constitutional History deals with the genesis and the development of modern aspects of law, justice and legal systems during the British rule in India. Emphasis is laid on the development of Indian Constitution, besides giving importance to the legal and judicial system in India during the ancient and medieval periods. The course will enable law students to trace and understand about the evolution and growth of laws, legal institutions and justice system in India through the ages.

UNIT – 1 JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL PERIOD [12 Hours]

Law and Justice in Ancient India: Sources of Law in Ancient India – Types of Courts – Administration of Justice – Legal Thinkers of Ancient India: Manu, Brihaspati and Yajnavalkya – Legal Traditions in Medieval India: Sources of Medieval Period Legal System – Muslim Criminal Law and Punishments – Administration of Justice in Medieval Period

UNIT – 2 GENESIS OF MODERN LEGAL SYSTEM [12 Hours]

English Settlement in India – Early Administration of Justice in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta – Admiralty Courts – Mayor’s Courts – Charter of 1726 – Charter of 1753.

UNIT – 3 JUDICIAL AND LEGAL REFORMS [12 Hours]

Warren Hastings Plan of 1772 – Judicial Reforms by Lord Cornwallis – Judicial Reforms by Lord William Bentinck – Progress of Judicial Reforms between 1835 and 1858 – Charter Act, 1833 and Codification of Laws: Work of the Law Commissions – Influence of English Law in India.

UNIT – 4 DEVELOPMENT OF COURTS IN MODERN INDIA [12 Hours]

Charter of 1774 and Establishment of Supreme Court at Calcutta – Establishment of the High Court: The Indian High Courts Act, 1861, Development of High Courts Through Subsequent Legislations – The Federal Court of India – The Supreme Court of India – The Privy Council.

UNIT – 5 CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY [12 Hours]

The Regulating Act, 1773 – Government of India Act, 1858 – Indian Councils Act, 1861 – Indian Councils Act, 1909 – The Government of India Act, 1919 – The Government of India Act, 1935 – Constitutional Developments between 1935 and 1947 – Indian Independence Act, 1947 – The Constituent Assembly – The Enactment of Indian Constitution.

[TOTAL: 60 Hours]

COURSE OUTCOMES:

After the completion of this Course, students will be able to:

- CO1:** Analyse the judicial systems during ancient and medieval periods in India.
- CO2:** Illustrate the formative stages of modern legal system in India.
- CO3:** Analyze various judicial and legal reforms initiated during the British rule.

CO4: Evaluate the genesis and development of modern-day courts in India.

CO5: Summarize the historical development of the Constitution of India.

LANDMARK CASES:

1. The Trial of Mrs. Ascentia Dawes
2. Rama Kamathi Case
3. 'Shimpy' The Hindu Woman's Case
4. Arab Merchant Case
5. Torriano Case
6. Sunku Rama Case
7. Pagoda Oath Case
8. The Trial of Raja Nand Kumar
9. The Patna Case
10. Cossijurah Case

TEXTBOOKS:

1. V.D. Kulshreshtha, *Landmarks in Indian Legal and Constitutional History*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2012.
2. M.P. Jain, *Outlines of Indian Legal and Constitutional History*, Lexis Nexis Wadhwa & Co., Nagpur, 1984.
3. D.D. Basu, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, Lexis Nexis, Nagpur.
4. M.V. Pylee, *Constitutional History of India (1600 – 2010)*, S. Chand Publishers, New Delhi, 2011.
5. H.V. Sreenivasa Murthy, V.S. Elizabeth, *History of India (Part – II)*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 1993.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Mithi Mukherjee, *India in the Shadow of Empire: A Legal and Political History (1774 – 1950)*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2011.
2. Granville Austin, *Indian Constitution: The Cornerstone of a Nation*, Oxford, 1966.
3. Abhinav Chandrachud, *An Independent, Colonial Judiciary*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2015.
4. J. K. Mittal, *Indian Legal and Constitutional History*.
5. Sekar Bandyopadhyay, *From Plassey to Partition and After*, Orient Black Swan, New Delhi, 2014.
6. Siddharth Arora, *Our Constitution: The Period of 1600 to 1935*.
7. Zoya Hasan, E. Sridharan, R. Sudharshan, *India's Living Constitution: Ideas, Practices and Controversies*, Anthem Press, New Delhi, 2005.
8. Granville Austin, *Working in a Democratic Constitution: A History of the Indian Experience*, Oxford Publishers, New Delhi, 2003.

AECC		RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	L	T	P	Credits
			2	0	0	2

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The main objective of this course is to acquaint the student of law with the scientific method of legal research. This course is expected to provide the knowledge of the technique of selection, collection and interpretation of primary and secondary data in legal research. Emphasis is laid on practical aspects of training student in conducting research.

UNIT 1: [6 Hours]
 Research: Meaning - Objectives - Characteristics - Significance – Research Methodology: Importance.

UNIT 2: [6 Hours]
 Legal Research Methodology: Meaning - Objectives – Types – Doctrinal Research – Characteristics - Merits and Demerits – Empirical Research – Features – Limitations.

UNIT 3: [6 Hours]
 Research Methods: Analytical method - Historical method – Empirical method – Scientific method – Statistical method – Steps involved in Legal Research – Hypothesis: Meaning - Kinds of Hypothesis – Importance of Hypothesis in Research.

UNIT 4: [6 Hours]
 Research Design: Determination of Research Design – Types of Research Design – Evaluation of Research Design – Research Tools and Data Processing.

UNIT 5: [6 Hours]
 Report or Article Writing in Legal Research – Use of Definitions – Maxims – Concepts – Principles – Doctrines in Legal Research – Citation – Methodology – Book Review and Case Comments.

[TOTAL: Hours]

COURSE OUTCOME:

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

CO 1: Understand the meaning and importance of Research

CO 2: Distinguish between Empirical and Doctrinal Research

CO 3: Formulate Hypothesis and use various tools in Research

CO 4: Identify the steps involved in research design

CO 5: Prepare a Research Report

TEXTBOOKS

1. Watt, Robert and Johns, Francis. Concise book on Legal Research, 6thEdn, Sydney, Federation Press, 2001.
2. Ahuja, Ram. Research methods. Jaipur, Rawat, 2001.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Goode and Hatt, et al. *Methods in Social Research*, Newyork, McGraw Hill publication Ltd, 1952.
2. Young, Pauline. & Schmid, Calvin F. *Scientific social survey and research analysis of social studies*. New Delhi, Prentice, 1968.
3. Stott, David. & Macfarlane, Julie. *Legal Research*, London, Routeldge Cavindesh Publishing, 1998.

SEC		USING OF LAW REPORTERS AND JOURNALS	L	T	P	Credits
			2	0	0	2

COURSE OBJECTIVE: Students of law from their first day in law school will be dealing with the reports of decided cases and with statutes. Hence, this course is intended to acquaint students with the nature of judicial decisions and of statutes by referring to reporters and journals and the ways and means of studying and using them.

UNIT 1: AN INTRODUCTION TO LAW REPORTING [6 Hours]

Law Reporter: Meaning – Significance – The Doctrine of Precedent: History and Development – Doctrine of Stare Decisis – Advantages and Importance of Law Reporters – Contents of a Good Law Reporter.

UNIT 2: LAW REPORTERS [6 Hours]

Indian Reporters: All India Reporter – Supreme Court Cases – Supreme Court Reporter – High Courts Reports – Privy Council Reporters – Federal Court Reporters – Private Reporters – Online Reporting – Copyright in Law Reports / Journals – Principles of Law Reporting – Computer Aided Search of Case Laws Reported in Law Reports – Foreign Law Reporters – UK – Canada – USA – Australia.

UNIT 3: LAW JOURNALS AND LAW DICTIONARIES [6 Hours]

Law Journals: Importance of Law Journals – Halsbury’s Laws of England – Halsbury’s Laws of India – Other Important Sources: Constituent Assembly Debates - Parliamentary Debates – Law Commission Reports – Legal Dictionaries – Black’s Law Dictionary – Wharton’s Law Lexicon – Aiyar's Advanced Law Lexicon.

UNIT 4: USING REPORTERS [6 Hours]

Students will be practically taught how to search, read, refer, and cite reported cases from reporters.

UNIT 5: PRACTICAL [6 Hours]

Students will have to demonstrate the use of Reporters and Journals for searching cases, citing the sources, etc.

[Total Hours: 18 Hours]

Suggested Reading:

1. Arthur L. Good Hart – Determining the Ratio Decidendi of a case.
2. Frederick J. de Sloovere – Cases on the Interpretation of Statutes.
3. Eugene Wambaugh – How to Use Decisions and Statutes.

SEMESTER II

CORE	21CLLB21	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - II	L	T	P	Credits
			4	0	0	4

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The objective of teaching Constitutional Law – II is to enable students to understand the federal framework of the Indian Constitution, the relationship between the Union and the States, the powers and functions of the Union and the State Executive, of the Judiciary, Emergency Provisions, and the Liability of the State.

UNIT – I INDIAN FEDERALISM

[12 Hours]

Federalism- Co-operative Federalism- Nature of Indian Federalism from British Raj to Swaraj- Indian Federalism *vis-a-vis* American Federalism.

UNIT – II THE UNION EXECUTIVE & CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

[12 Hours]

The Union Executive – The President- Powers, Functions and Procedure for Impeachment – Prime Minister – PMO -Council of Ministers and Formation of the Government. The Office of Governor- Powers and Functions of Governor- Removal of Governors. Legislative Relations- Administration & Financial Distribution of Powers- Doctrine of Territorial Nexus- Pre-dominance of the Union Power- Power of Parliament to Legislate on Matters in the State List in the National Interest.

UNIT – III JUDICIARY

[12 Hours]

Position of the Supreme Court in the Constitution System – Establishment and Constitution of Supreme Court – Qualification, Appointment and Removal of Judges – Original, Appellate and Advisory Jurisdiction of Supreme Court – High Court: Judges Appointment – Qualification – Conditions of Services – Removal and Transfer – Subordinate Courts – Control over Subordinate– Right to Constitutional Remedies under the Constitution- Writ Jurisdiction – Concept of Judicial Review – Independence of Judiciary and Judicial Activism.

UNIT – IV EMERGENCY PROVISIONS

[12 Hours]

Emergency – Need for such a Provision – Types of Emergencies – Experience in Other Democracies – Proclamation of Emergency Conditions – Effect of Emergency on Centre-State Relations – Emergency and Suspension of Fundamental Rights- Methods of Constitutional Amendments- Limitation on Constitutional Amendments.

UNIT – V LIABILITY OF THE STATE

[12 Hours]

Tortious liability –sovereign and non-sovereign functions-vicarious liability of the State in sovereign functions -Need for separation- - contractual liability of the State.

[TOTAL: 60 Hours]

COURSE OUTCOMES

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to

- CO1:** Identify, analyze and explain the various general principles of the Indian constitution regarding the form of government and the working of governmental machineries.
- CO2:** Explain and evaluate the functioning of different organs of the government from a

constitutional perspective and to have a comparison of the same with that of practical applicability.

- CO 3:** identify and summarize the features of the Indian federalism so as to formulate a practical comparison with other federations of the world.
- CO 4:** Categorize and evaluate the various aspects of the Indian constitution which favours the unitary nature and also to frame a clearer picture regarding the coexistence of federal and unitary nature in the constitution.
- CO 5:** Describe and demonstrate the working of a government with regard to the normal functioning of the state and to evaluate the applicability and effectiveness of the constitutional provisions concerning the same.

TEXTBOOKS

1. Shukla, V.N., Constitution of India, Eastern Book Agency, Lucknow, 10th Edition, 2014.
2. Jain, M.P., Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis, Nagpur, 6th Edition, 2013.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Seervai, H.N., Constitutional Law of India, Universal Law Publishing Co., Reprint, New Delhi, 2013.
2. Bakshi, P.M., The Constitution of India, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi, 10th Edition, 2014.
3. Basu, D.D., Introduction to the Constitution of India, Lexis Nexis Publication, Nagpur, 22nd Edition, 2015.
4. K.C. Wheare, Modern Constitution.
5. Granville Austin, Indian Constitution: The Cornerstone of a Nation.

CORE	21CLLB22	LAW OF CONTRACTS – II	L	T	P	Credits
			4	0	0	4

COURSE OBJECTIVE: Law of Contracts – II enable the student to acquaint him/herself with the knowledge of special contracts apart from equipping himself with general principles of contract. This law is contained in several legislations apart from the Indian Contract Act. This course equips the students to better appreciate the legal services required in a corporate office so that he can enhance his relevance as a lawyer in society.

UNIT – I INDEMNITY AND GUARANTEE [12 HOURS]

Need for Indemnity to Facilitate Commercial Transactions – Definition – Nature and Extent of Liability of the Indemnifier and Commencement of Liability – Various Types of Indemnity Creations. - Definition & Essentials for a Valid Guarantee Contract – Minor and Guarantee Contract – Creditor or Surety – Continuing Guarantee – Nature of Surety's Liability – Duration and Termination of Such Liability – Rights of Surety - Position of Surety in the Eye of Law – Co Surety and Manner of Sharing Liabilities and Rights – Extent of Surety's Liability – Discharge of Surety's Liability.

UNIT – II BAILMENT [12 HOURS]

Identification and Manner of Creation of Bailment – Commercial Utility of Bailment Contracts – Definition of Bailment – Kinds of Bailees – Right and Duties of Bailor and Bailee - Finder of Lost Goods as a Bailee.

UNIT – III PLEDGE [12 HOURS]

Pledge: Meaning-Comparison with Bailment – Definition – Rights of the Pawner and Pawnee – Pawnee's Right of Sale as Compared to that of an Ordinary Bailee – Pledge by Certain Specified Persons Mentioned in the Indian Contract Act.

UNIT – IV AGENCY [12 HOURS]

Kinds of Agents and Agencies - Distinction Between Agent and Servant – Essentials of an Agency Transaction – Various Methods of Creation of Agency - Delegation – Duties and Rights of Agent – Scope and Extent of Agent's Authority – Liability of the Agent towards the Principal and Vice Versa - Termination of Agency Contract - Liability of the Principal and Agent Before and After such Termination.

UNIT – V SALE OF GOODS ACT, 1930 AND PARTNERSHIP ACT, 1932 [12 HOURS]

Concept of Sale as a Contract – Essentials of Contract of Sale – Implied Terms in Contract of Sale - The Rule of Caveat Emptor and the Exceptions thereto – Effect and Meaning of Implied Warranties in a Sale – Transfer of Title and Passing of Risk – Delivery of Goods: Various Rules Regarding Delivery of Goods – Unpaid Seller and his Rights – Remedies for Breach of Contract. - Nature of Partnership- Definition and Essential Elements – Distinct Advantages and Disadvantages vis-a-vis Partnership and Private Limited Company – Mutual Relationship Between Partners – Authority of Partners – Admission of Partners – Outgoing of Partners - Registration and Dissolution.

[TOTAL: 60 HOURS]

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of this course the students will be able to,

CO1: Describe the impact of contract of Indemnity and Guarantee.

CO2: Explaining the meaning and concept of Bailment.

CO3: Distinguish between Pledge and Bailment.

CO4: Explain the meaning and concept of Agency.

CO5: Summarize about Sale of Goods Act and Partnership Act.

TEXTBOOKS

1. Jack Beatson et.al, *Ansons Law of Contract*, Oxford University Press, 29th ed., 2010.
2. Avatar Singh, *Law of Contract and Specific Relief*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 10th ed., 2008.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. G.C.V. Subba Rao, *Law of Contracts–I & II*, S. Gogia & Co., Hyderabad, 11th ed., 2014.
2. RK Bangia, *Contract (Part-2) - Law of Contract-II with Indian Partnership Act and Sale of Goods Act*, Jain Book Agency, Reprint 2015.
3. Pollock and Mulla, *The Indian Partnership Act*, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa Nagpur, 2007, Reprint 2011.

CORE	21CLLB23	FAMILY LAW - I			Credits
		L	T	P	
		4	0	0	4

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The knowledge of Indian Family Law is important for lawyers. This course is designed to teach students about the codified and uncodified portions of personal laws of Hindus, Muslims, and Christians in India viz., sources of law, marriage and divorce, and adoption and maintenance in Hindu Law.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION TO HINDU LAW [12 Hours]

Sources of Hindu Law: Modern & Ancient - Schools of Hindu Law: Mitakshara and Dayabhaga - Difference Between the two Schools.

UNIT – II MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE UNDER THE HINDU MARRIAGE ACT,1955 [12 Hours]

Hindu Marriage Act- Conditions of Hindu Marriage- Doctrine of Factum Valet-Matrimonial Remedies Under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 - Restitution of Conjugal Rights - Judicial Separation - Nullity of Marriage - Void Marriage & Voidable Marriage - Grounds of Divorce - Legitimacy of Children - Bars to Matrimonial Relief - Ancillary Relief Under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 - Alimony Pendente lite - Permanent Alimony and Maintenance - Custody of Children-TN Marriage Act and Special Marriage Act.

UNIT – III ADOPTION AND MAINTENANCE UNDER THE HINDU ADOPTION AND MAINTENANCE ACT, 1956 [12 Hours]

Who may take in Adoption? - Who may give in Adoption? - Who may be taken in Adoption? - Other Conditions and Ceremonies of Adoption - Effect of Adoption - Relationship of Adopted Child - Maintenance of Wife - Maintenance of Widowed Daughter-in-law - Maintenance of Children and Aged Parents - Amount of Maintenance - Maintenance of Dependents.

UNIT – IV MOHAMMEDAN LAW [12 Hours]

Muslim Marriage- Contract or Sacrament- Essentials of a Valid Marriage-Muta Marriage- Dower: Concept and Legal Significance- Divorce: Types- Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1937- Maintenance Under Mohammedan Law- Sec. 125 Cr.P.C- Muslim Marriage (Protection of Rights) Act, 1986, Acknowledgement of Paternity.

UNIT – V CHRISTIAN LAW OF MARRIAGE, GUARDIANS AND WARDS ACT, GUARDIANSHIP UNDER THE HINDU MINORITY AND GUARDIANSHIP ACT, 1956 [12 Hours]

Christian law of marriage – Essential Conditions – Divorce – Grounds – Natural Guardian – Powers of Natural Guardian - Testamentary Guardian – Powers of Testamentary Guardian - Guardianship of Minor’s Property - Custody of Minor - Consideration for Appointment of Guardian.

[TOTAL: 60 Hours]

COURSE OUTCOME

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to

- CO1:** Describe the sources and schools of Hindu law
- CO2:** Describe about the legalization of Hindu Marriage and remedy for Matrimonial disputes
- CO3:** Explain the procedure regarding adoption and maintenance in Hindu Law
- CO4:** Illustrate the concept of Marriage and Divorce under Mohammedan law
- CO5:** Explain about the procedure of Christian marriage and about the Guardians for minors.

TEXTBOOKS

1. Dinshaw Fardunji Mulla (Revised by: Satyajeet A. Desai), *Mulla Hindu Law*, Lexis Nexis, 21st Edition, 2013.
2. Kusum, *Marriage and Divorce Law Manual*, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 10th Edition, 2000.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Gandhi, B.M., *Family Law*, Eastern Book Company, New Delhi, 8th Edition, 2012.
2. Paras Diwan, *Family Law*, Allahabad Law Agency, 10th Edition, 2001.
3. Poonam Pradhan Saxena, *Family Law- II Lectures*, Lexis Nexis, 3rd Edition, 2011.

CORE	21CLLB24	INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION	L	T	P	Credits
			4	0	0	4

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The objective of teaching this course is to make students understand the value of interpretation. Law students need clarity in understanding the purpose and application of Legislations. The course trains the students to apply rules and principles of Interpretation and emphasizes on imbibing a tool of legal science for applying and constructing statutes.

UNIT 1: [12 Hours]

Statutes – Meaning, kinds and classification of Statutes – Perpetual and Temporary-Penal-Taxing-Remedial – Principles and Process of Legislation – Rationality of social justice and welfare legislations – Substantive laws and Procedural Laws – Parts of a Statute - Commencement, Operation, Amendments and Repeal of Statute.

UNIT 2: [12 Hours]

Foundations of Interpretation – Concept, Meaning and Object of Interpretation – Ambiguities and absurdities in Interpretation – Difference between Interpretation and Construction – Sources of Statutory Interpretation-The General Clauses Act, 1897.

UNIT 3: [12 Hours]

Internal and External Aids to Interpretation – a) Short Title-Preamble-Statement of Objects and Reasons-Long Title- Definitional or Interpretative Clause-Punctuations-Marginal Notes-Proviso-Explanations-Exceptions-Illustrations-Schedules-Non Obstante Clause-Savings and Repeal Clauses; b) Parliamentary History-Dictionaries (General and Specific)-Precedents-International treaties and Foreign Decisions-TEXTBOOKS-Law Commission of India's Reports-Legislations in *pari materia*

UNIT 4: [12 Hours]

Rules of Statutory Interpretation – Literal and Logical Rules of Interpretation – Redendo singular singularis – Noscitur associis –Golden Rule – Mischief Rule – Subsidiary rules – Ut res magis valeat quam pereat – Eiusdem generis – Casus omissus – Contemporaneo expositio est optima fortissima sine lege – Strict construction of Penal Laws and Taxation Laws.

UNIT 5: [12 Hours]

Interpretation of Constitution – Principles and Theories – Preamble as a Tool – Reading Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties with Fundamental Rights – Doctrine of Pith and Substance – Doctrine of severability – Doctrine of Eclipse – Doctrine of occupied field – Doctrine of colourable legislation – Doctrine of ancillary and incidental powers – Harmonious construction.

[TOTAL: 60 Hours]

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

CO1: Understand the relevance of interpretation.

- CO2:** Appraise about the importance of interpretation of statutes.
CO3: Analyze on how to read a legislation using aids to interpretation.
CO4: Differentiate the rules of interpretation.
CO5: Interpret the Constitutional Provisions.

TEXTBOOKS

1. Maxwell (1969), Interpretation of Statutes, Sweet & Maxwell, United Kingdom.
 2. Vepa Sarathi (2003), Interpretation of Statues, Eastern Book Company: India
 3. N.S Bindra, Revised by M.N. Rao and Amita Dhanda (2007), Interpretation of Statutes, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa: India
 4. Bhattacharya (2010), Interpretation of Statutes, Orient Publishers: India.
- Journals

Statutory Materials

1. General Clauses Act, 1897
2. Constitution of India, 1950
3. Charter of United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice, 1945

References:

1. Surendranath Ray (1913), Rules of Interpretation of Statutes, The Allahabad Law Journal, Vol. No. 11, Issue No. 5, Pp. 97-103.
2. Abdur Rahman Seoharvi (1916), The Interpretation of Law, The Allahabad Law Journal, Vol. No. 14, Issue No.1, Pp. 1-13.
3. H.M. Thornton (1994), Contrary Intention, Statute Law Review, Vol. No. 15, Issue No.3, Pp. 182-191.

Suggested Readings:

Journals:

1. Jack Stark (1995) Legislative Sentences, Statute Law Review, Vol. No. 16, Issue No.3, Pp. 187-194.
2. V.C.R.A.C. Crabbe (1997), Liversidge v. Anderson on the Anvil of Pepper v. Hart: An Exercise in Interpretation and Construction, Statute Law Review, Vol. No. 18, Issue No. 2, Pp. 113-149.

Books:

1. P.M. Bakshi (1993), Legal Interpretation: Ancient and Modern, The Indian Law Institute: India.
2. V.C.R.A.C. Crabbe (1993), Legislative Drafting, Cavendish Publishing: United Kingdom.
3. Justice G.P. Singh (2016), Principles of Statutory Interpretation, Lexis Nexis: India.

DSE	21DLLB21	RIGHT TO INFORMATION (DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE – I)	L	T	P	Credits
			3	0	0	3

COURSE OBJECTIVE: Exchange of information is a basic pillar of a democratic society. The course is designed to teach students on how the right to information infuses transparency and accountability in governance and prevents abuse of power. It also help the students to understand the functioning of Public records and Commissions of Inquiry

UNIT – 1 [9 HOURS]

Right To Information Before Right To Information Act, 2005 – History of Right to Information act and its implementation - Significance in Democracy- Constitutional Basis - Supreme Court on Right To Information.

UNIT – 2 [9 HOURS]

Definitions – Essentials of the Act - Right To Information and Obligations of Public Authorities – Exemptions – Third Party - .

UNIT – 3 [9 HOURS]

Central Information Commission- State Information Commission - Powers and Functions of Information Commissions - Appeals and Penalties – Power to make rules by the Central Government - Miscellaneous.

UNIT – 4 [9 HOURS]

The Official Secrets Act, 1923- The Public Records Act, 1993- The Public Records Rules, 1997 - The Freedom of Information Act, 2002 - The Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952- The Commission of Inquiry (Central) Rules, 1972.

UNIT – 5 [9 HOURS]

Best Practices – A Study of Decisions Rendered by State Commissions and Central Commission in the Following Areas – Police, Revenue, PWD, Irrigation, Secretariat, BSNL, Posts And Telegraphs, Scheduled Banks, CPWD, Income Tax Department, Central Excise Department, Local Authorities- Case laws relating to Official Secrets Act – Important Decisions taken by Commissions.

[TOTAL: 45 HOURS]

COURSE OUTCOMES:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- CO1:** Appraise the significance of Right to Information Act
- CO2:** Explain the importance of the Right to Information Act.
- CO3:** Formulate the laws pertaining to Information provided to the public.
- CO4:** Compare all related laws with the Right to Information Act.
- CO5:** Assess the Practices in general relating to Right to Information and other related laws

TEXTBOOKS

1. Sai Ram Bhat, Right to Information and Good governance, Online book, 2016
2. M.V. Pylee, *Select Constitutions of the world*, Universal Law Publishing Co., 2nd edn, 2006.
3. N.K.Acharya, *Commentary on the Right to Information Act, 2005*, Asia Law House Hyderabad, 8th Edition, 2010
4. EBC's Official Secrets Act, 1923 with Case Laws, 2021
5. B.M.Prasad & Manish Mohan, *The Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, A Critical Analysis*, Lexis Nexis, 2011

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. V. Nelson, *The Law of Entertainment and Broadcasting*, Sweet & Maxwell, 2nd edn, 2000.
2. Dr. Umar Sama, *Law of Electronic Media*, Deep & Deep Publication Pvt. Ltd., 2007.
3. Sudhir Naib, *The Right to Information Act 2005 - A Handbook*, Jain Book Agency, 2011.
4. Brig A.K.Vyas, *Implementation of RTI Act 2005 in Armed Forces and its Implications*, VIJ Books India Pvt. Ltd, 2013.

DSE	21DLLB22	LAW OF WRITS (DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE – I)	L	T	P	Credits
			3	0	0	3

COURSE OBJECTIVES: One of the main pillars of the Constitution is Article 32 which provides Constitutional Remedies to the public. It has been seen that there is an increase in the number of general public especially the disadvantaged sections of the society who are invoking the writ jurisdiction for redressal of their grievances which is a welcome sign. The main objective of the course is to make the students learn and understand the broadening horizons of 'Law of Writs' which has expanded by leaps and bounds. Learning writs as an elective enhances the depth of understanding of the subject which is of great worth for practicing before the administrative forums and constitutional courts in India. The student will learn as to how the writ power has been customized to suit the Indian conditions to render justice to socially and economically vulnerable sections of the society.

UNIT 1: UNDERSTANDING OF WRITS [9 Hours]

Introduction and Meaning of Writ - Historical Growth of Writ Jurisdiction in India - Nature and Scope - Types of Writs - General Principles of Writ Jurisdiction – *Locus Standi* – Writ Jurisdiction and Private Sector.

UNIT 2: PROCEDURE, ASPECTS AND ITS IMPACT [9 Hours]

Principles of Procedure - Facets of Practice - Supreme Court Rules 1966 - Types of Petition Entertained by the Supreme Court: Writ petition, Election Petition.

UNIT 3: JUDICIAL REVIEW [9 Hours]

Introduction and Meaning - Scope of Judicial Review - Procedural *ultra vires* - Abuse of Discretionary Power – Proportionality - Legitimate Expectation, - Procedural Impropriety - Judicial Review and Administrative Review - Exclusion of Judicial Review - Alternative Remedy - Exclusion of Jurisdiction of Civil Courts and Tribunals.

UNIT 4: NATURAL JUSTICE AND PIL [9 Hours]

Natural Justice: Meaning – Applicability - Violation of Natural Justice - Statutory Provisions and Natural Justice - Legislation and Policy matters - Natural Justice not Applicable, Waiver of the Rules - Administrative Discretion - Public Interest Litigation and Writ Jurisdiction of the Courts.

UNIT 5: DRAFTING OF WRITS [9 Hours]

Students shall be taught about drafting writ petitions and they shall demonstrate the skill of drafting writs.

[TOTAL: 45 Hours]

COURSE OUTCOMES:

After completion of the course, students will be able to

CO1: Identify appropriate Writ for the protection of rights.

CO2: Illustrate the procedure related to filling of writ.

CO3: Examine the scope and extent of Judicial review.

CO4: Identify reliefs for the infraction of Principles of Natural Justice by the state and its administrative agencies.

CO5: Draft various writ petitions.

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Abhishek, Atrey, *Law of Writs: Practice and Procedure*, Lucknow, Kamal Publishers, New Delhi, 2015.
2. V.G. Ramachandran, *Law of Writs*, Eastern Book Company, Sixth Edition
3. Abhe Singh Yadav, *Law of Writs*, Universal Law Publishing Co.,
4. Asim Pandya, *Writs and Other Constitutional Remedies*, LexisNexis Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur, 2009
5. M.R. Mallick, *Writs Law and Practice*, Eastern Book Company, Calcutta, 2003
6. Justice P.S. Narayana, *Law of Writs*, Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2008
7. Banerjee, Justice B.P., *Writ Remedies*, Lexis Nexis, Nagpur, 1987.
8. Hansaria, Justice B.L., *Writ Jurisdiction*, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi, 2007.

DSE	21DLLB23	LAND LAWS INCLUDING TENURE AND TENANCY SYSTEM (DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE – II)	L	T	P	Credits
			3	0	0	3

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The objective of the course is to make the student understand the law for the acquisition of land required for public purposes, laws relating to land and land revenue in Tamil Nadu.

UNIT 1 – LAND LAW REFORMS: PRE – CONSTITUTION [9 Hours]

Ownership of Land – Doctrine of Doctrine of Eminent Domain - Doctrine of Escheat - Pre-Independence Land Tenure Position: Zamindari Settlement - Ryotwari Settlement - Mahalwari System - Intermediaries - Absentee Landlordism – Large Holdings.

UNIT 2 – LAND LAW REFORMS: POST – CONSTITUTION [9 Hours]

Right to Property – Abolition of Right to Property as Fundamental Right – Amendments Relating to Property – Legal Right Under Art 300A.

UNIT 3 – LAWS RELATING TO ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY AND GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL AND USE OF LAND [9 Hours]

Land Acquisition Act of 1894- Amendments to the Act – Tamil Nadu Amendments Act 1980- Requisition and Acquisition of Immovable Property Under Defence of India Act – Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition – Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

UNIT 4 – LAND CEILING [9 Hours]

Urban Land Ceiling and Agrarian Land Ceiling- Tamil Nadu Land Reforms Fixation of Ceiling of Land Act 1961 and Amendment Act, 1971.

UNIT – V LAWS RELATING TO TENANCY REFORMS [9 Hours]

Rent Control and Protection Against Eviction- The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection 1955- The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payments of Fair Rent) Act, 1956- The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent Relief Act, 1972- The Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960 – Tamil Nadu Apartment Ownership Act, 1994 – The Tamil Nadu Regulation of Right and Responsibilities of Landlords and Tenants Act, 2017.

[TOTAL: 45 Hours]

COURSE OUTCOMES:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to

CO1: Describe various land tenure and land revenue systems followed in India during the British rule.

CO2: Explain about land reforms in India after independence.

CO3: Evaluate various land legislations in the country.

CO4: Appreciate the idea of land ceiling.

CO5: Summarize various legislations relating to tenancy in Tamil Nadu.

TEXT BOOK

1. Prof. A. Chandrasekaran, *Land Laws of Tamil Nadu*, 2ndEdn 2002, reprint 2010.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Kanwal Singh, *Land Laws (Including Land Acquisition and Rent Laws)*, 1st Ed., 2014.
2. N.K. Acharya, *Commentary on the Right To Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013*, Asia Law House, 2014.

DSE	21DLLB24	AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE (DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE – II)	L	T	P	Credits
			3	0	0	3

COURSE OBJECTIVES: The course on agricultural insurance attains significance because of the growing awareness about agriculture and farmer's needs and demands. Agricultural insurance is one of the important schemes of the Government of India and hence, studying about the system of agriculture insurance will enable students to understand its problems and its prospects.

UNIT I [9 Hours]

Introduction to Indian Agriculture - Role of Agriculture in Indian Economy - Agriculture Research & Network - Agricultural Census - Agricultural Resources - Risks in Agriculture - Changing face of Agricultural Risks in India – Climate change and Agriculture - Managing Agricultural Risks.

UNIT II [9 Hours]

Evolution of Crop Insurance in India-individual based crop insurance -Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme (PCIS)-Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme(CCIS)- Experimental Crop Insurance Scheme(ECIS)-National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)-Farm Income Insurance Scheme (FIIS)-Types of agricultural insurance-Obligations of insurers in rural sector.

UNIT III [9 Hours]

Crop insurance: Benefits of crop insurance-Crop insurance vs Agricultural relief- Key elements - Considerations in crop insurance design and operations - Crop insurance: National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) -Components of NAIS-NAIS - underwriting and claims-Role of yield data in NAIS-Actuarial premium rating in crop insurance-Proposed modifications in NAIS.

UNIT IV [9 Hours]

Traditional crop insurance: Underwriting and Claims-Conceptual framework of traditional crop insurance-Plantation/ Horticulture insurance schemes-Premium rating in crop insurance- Role of global multi-Lateral financial institutions in promoting index-based crop insurance scheme (World bank, World food program, etc.)-Problems associated with crop insurance.

UNIT V [9 Hours]

Agricultural pump set insurance- Agriculture reinsurance - Need for agriculture reinsurance - Various reinsurance techniques used for agriculture sector – Agriculture Reinsurance: Indian scenario- Global Scenario-Government as reinsurer of last resort.

[TOTAL: 54 Hours]

COURSE OUTCOMES:

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to

CO1: Understand about agriculture and risks in agriculture in India.

CO2: List out various crop insurance schemes in India.

CO3: Describe about National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS).

CO4: Analyse different facets of traditional crop insurance.

CO5: Compare agriculture reinsurance policy in India and in other countries.

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Ramesh Chand (2009), *Agriculture Risk and Insurance in India: Problems and Prospects*.
2. P.K. Ray (1966), *Principles and Organisation and Application to Developing Countries*.
3. Syed M. Hasan(1985), *Agriculture Insurance*
4. Patwardhan Poonam, Bhise Vinayak, Narwade Sunil (2013), *An Evaluation of National Agriculture Insurance Scheme in India*

FURTHER REFERENCE:

1. Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd, <https://www.aicofindia.com/>
2. Insurance Act, 1938
3. Companies Act, 2013
4. IRDA Act, 1999

AECC		PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING	L	T	P	Credits
			2	0	0	2

OBJECTIVE OF THE COURSE: The course is designed taking into consideration the development, growth, popularity and importance of Public Interest Litigation in the country. It is expected from the law students to thoroughly digest necessary principles, rules, cases and relevant Constitutional provisions before initiating Public Interest Litigation. In this course, students will study the concept of PIL by observing the trend of Judicial Activism of the Courts as well as landmark decisions of the courts in important areas like Human Rights, Environment Protection, Protection of Rights of Women, prevention of Misuse of Powers by Public Officials etc.

UNIT I - PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION [5 Hours]

PIL - Meaning and Concept - Origin of PIL in India - Development & Scope of PIL in India - When can PILs be filed and when can't it be filed? - PIL: As a silent Revolution - PIL: Relaxation of the Principle of Locus Standi

UNIT II - POWER OF THE COURTS TO ENTERTAIN PIL [5 Hours]

Jurisdiction of the Courts to hear PILs - Relevant Constitutional Provisions – PIL: Part of Writ Jurisdiction – Power of Supreme Court under Article 32 and Article 142 of the Constitution - Powers of High Courts under Article 226 of the Constitution.

UNIT III - ADVANTAGES, DISADVANTAGES AND LIMITATIONS OF PIL'S [8 Hours]

Advantages of PIL: Blessings for poor and illiterate persons , Protecting Human Rights of Prisoners (Including Article 21), persons in police custody, An effective tool for protection of Environment, Necessary to prevent politicians / Executives from exercising arbitrary powers, Necessary to issue guidelines in the event of lacuna of law in any situation (Article 142) , Necessary for Protecting Women's Rights and safety, Necessary for maintaining independence and impartiality of Judiciary, Other advantages of PIL Disadvantages of PILs : Breach of doctrine of Separation of Powers, Responsible for Judicial over-activism, Often difficult for the Executives to obey orders due to financial constraints, shortage of time or for other reasons, Limitations of PILs: Every wrong cannot be rectified through PIL, Impossible to curtail the misuse of PIL by the Courts, Consumption of time during litigation, Problems of implementation of orders through administrative agencies and practical difficulties to implement the orders

UNIT IV - JUDICIAL PRONOUNCEMENTS AND HYPOTHETICAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO PILS [6 Hours]

Important Judicial Pronouncements of the Supreme Court in various areas like Human Rights, Environment Protection of FRs of people at large, Compensation to victims etc. (Latest important cases may be taken into consideration), For laying down important

Principles like : Polluter Pays Principle, Public Trust Doctrine, Precautionary Principle, Principle of Absolute Liability, Principle of Sustainable Development etc.

UNIT V - LEGAL AID

[6 Hours]

(i) Constitution; (ii) Code of Criminal Procedure; and (iii) Code of Civil Procedure. The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987- Legal Aid and Law Schools; Legal Aid and Voluntary Organizations - Legal Aid and Legal Profession; District Legal Aid Committee. Lok Adalats — Their jurisdiction. working and Powers under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India, (1984) 3 SCC 161. Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation, (1985) 3 SCC 545. Sheela Barse v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 1988 SC 378. Sukhdas v. Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh, AIR 1986 SC 928. Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan AIR 1997 SC 3011.

[TOTAL: 30 Hours]

COURSE LEVEL LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- CO1:** Describe about the evolution of the concept of PIL.
- CO2:** Demonstrate how a public interest litigation can be filed before the Supreme Court and High Court
- CO3:** Analyze the advantages and disadvantages of public interest litigation.
- CO4:** Estimate the impact of filing PIL on the common welfare of the citizens
- CO5:** Explain various facets of legal aid

TEXTBOOKS

1. Kailash Rai: Public Interest Lawyering
2. Dr. B. L. Wadehra, Public Interest Litigation,
3. Universal Law Book Publication V. N. Shukla,
4. Constitutional Law of India, Eastern Book Company
5. M. P. Jain, Constitutional Law of India, Eastern Book Co.
7. Pandey J. N., Constitution of India,

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. M. P. Jain, Constitutional History of India
2. Dr. N. V. Paranjape, Public Interest Litigation, Legal Aid & Services, Lok Adalats & Para-Legal Services, Central Law Agency
3. Dr. S. S. Sharma, Legal Services, Public Interest Litigation and Para-legal Services, Central Law Agency S. Bava, Public Interest Litigation, Allahabad Law Agency.

SEC		ADVOCACY SKILLS	L	T	P	Credits
			2	0	0	2

Course Objective: The course enables students to understand the concept of Advocacy. It will give them practical knowledge on how to analyze the documents, preparing of chief examination and learn to cross examine, develop his communication skills. Helps in Learning different pleadings theoretically and applying the same. To Study the basic of Legal Research. To execute his learning skills practically

UNIT – I [6 Hours]

Concept of Advocacy – Studying Law for Career - Learning Process and Motivation – Basic Court Mannerisms – Forms of Addressing the Bench – Advocates Etiquacy – Identifying and Diagnosing the Legal Issues - Document Analysis – Communication Skill – Counselling – Negotiating skill – Litigative process and advocacy

UNIT – II [6 Hours]

Fundamentals of Advocacy in Administrative Tribunals and other quasi-judicial authorities – Other Dispute – Resolution Forums and Advocacy – Case Planning – Trial Advocacy – Pleadings and Evidence

UNIT – III [6 Hours]

Pleadings generally – Pleading in civil proceedings – Pleadings in Writ proceedings – Pleading in an Election petition – Cause of action in pleadings – Principles for determining Amendment Application – Evidence.

UNIT – IV [6 Hours]

Competent Representation – Executing Communication Skills – Studying and Analyzing Documents – Learning to Examine and Cross examine witnesses – Case Study – Research works – Legal Research – Case Law – Statute Law – Administrative Regulation and Decisions of administrative agencies – Rule of court.

UNIT – V [6 Hours]

Students must demonstrate various skills like basic court manners and addressing the bench, identifying and diagnosing legal issues, analyzing documents, negotiation, counselling, examining and cross-examining witnesses, researching previous cases, etc.

[TOTAL: 30 Hours]

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- CO1:** Explain about the skills required for an advocate.
- CO2:** Prepare and plan for the case.
- CO3:** Make pleadings in different cases.
- CO4:** Conduct Legal Research on decided cases.
- CO5:** Demonstrate essential advocacy skills.

TEXTBOOKS

1. J.P.S.Sirohi and Sunil Sirohi, Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bench Bar Relations, Allahabad Law agency, 7th Edition 2020
2. Peter Lyons, Advocacy : A Practical guide, Wildy simmonds and Hill publishing, 2019.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Micheal Hyam, Advocacy skills, 4th Edition 1999.
2. Neil Battman, Advocacy Skills: A Handbook for Human service Professionals, Ashgate Publishing Ltd., 1995

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. David Pope and Dan Hill, Mooting and Advocacy skills (Legal Skill series), Sweet and Maxwell, 2015

PRACTICAL	21PLLB21	LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING	L	T	P	Credits
			1	0	2	2

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The aim of the course is to provide students with a solid grounding in key themes of legislative drafting. It will prepare them for their future roles as lawyers and policymakers, administrators, advisors, and analysts in governmental and non-governmental organizations. Through this course, students will gain in-depth understanding of how policy-making processes are shaped and influenced by legislative and political institutions, and how framing of legislations operate at each level of governance.

UNIT 1 **[3 Hours]**
Introduction to Legislative Drafting – Principles of Legislative Drafting – Forms of Legislative Instrument – Ideals of Drafting

UNIT 2 **[6 Hours]**
Legislative Drafting and Research Movement in India – Department of Legislative Drafting – Ministry of Law and Justice: Its Powers and Functions – Budgeting – Drafting of finance and money bills.

UNIT 3 **[6 Hours]**
Process and Preparation of Legislative Drafting: General Rules – Words Selection – Syntax – Style – Punctuation – Reference of Other Related Laws and Existing Laws – Relevancy with Constitutional Provisions – Required Instructions for Legislative Drafting

UNIT 4 **[6 Hours]**
Other Requirements: Punctuation, Marginal Notes, Provisions, Illustrations, Presumptions, Use of Non-Obstante Clauses – Retrospective Effect – Exceptions – Fictions – Explanations – Classification of Statutes – Amending, Consolidating and Codifying Statutes: Subordinate Legislation – Provisions: Preliminary – Substantive – Administrative – Supplementary – Penal.

UNIT 5 **[8 Hours]**
Students shall be formed into groups and asked to prepare a model legislation under the guidance of the course faculty. Each group shall be tasked with the responsibility of drafting specific parts of the legislation. The entire class shall prepare a single draft legislation.

[TOTAL: 30 Hours]

COURSE OUTCOMES:

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to

- CO1:** Highlight various forms of legislative instruments.
- CO2:** Differentiate between drafting of money bills and other bills.
- CO3:** Find out appropriate words which reflect the importance of the legislation.
- CO4:** Draft a model legislation
- CO5:** Convince others of the importance of his/her legislation.

TEXTBOOKS

1. Mohanty, Biswaranjan. (2009). Constitution, Government and Politics in India – Evolution and Present Structure, New Century Publications, New Delhi.
2. Luc J. Wintgens (Editor) (2007), Legislation in Context: Essays in Legisprudence, Ashgate Publishing Limited: United Kingdom.
3. James Holland and Julian Webb (2010), Learning Legal Rules, Oxford University Press: United Kingdom.
4. V.C.R.A.C. Crabbe (1993), Legislative Drafting, Cavendish Publishing: United Kingdom.
5. S.B.Chaube (2000), Constituent Assembly of India, Manohar Publishers & Distributors, India.

REFERENCE:

1. Seervai, H.N., *Constitutional Law of India*, Universal Law Publishing Co., Reprint, New Delhi, 2013.
2. Bakshi, P.M., *The Constitution of India*, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi, 10th Edition, 2014.
3. Samaraadithya Pal, *India's Constitution Origins and Evolution*, (2004) 1st Edn., Lexis Nexis, India.

SUGGESTED READING

1. Balmiki Prasad Singh, The Challenge of Good Governance in India: Need for Innovative Approaches, Harvard Journal of Law and Governance
2. Vinod Vyasulu, Good Governance in India: How Good or Bad? Millennial Asia, Sage Publication.
3. Yadav, Sushma. "Public Policy And Governance In India: The Politics Of Implementation." *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, vol. 71, no. 2, 2010, pp. 439–457. JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/42753707.
4. Laxmikanth, M. (2011). *Governance in India*, Tata McGraw-Hill Education, New Delhi
5. Sapru R.K (1996) *Public Policy: Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation*, Sterling Publication, New Delhi.

PRACTICAL	21PLLB22	INTERNSHIP	L	T	P	Credits
			0	0	4	2

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The objective of internship is to enable students to get hands-on-training directly from the field of practice, so that could apply the learning from theory classes, in practice and gain exposure to the reality of the profession.

Internship is an integral part of Legal Education. It is a compulsory course for all students. Students can undertake internship only during vacation. They must choose their field of internship according to the details mentioned below.

Year of Study	Field of Internship
I Year	Law Enforcing Authorities namely Police Station, District Revenue Office, District Collectorate, etc.

The duration of internship shall be for **Four Weeks**. Students would be guided by faculty members of School of Law as Internship Guide. Students must approach the respective field of study as given above to do their internship and receive consent from such concerned authority permitting the student to undertake the internship. At the end of every week, students must send a brief report to their internship guides through e-mail. The report should contain details regarding the work done in that week. A total of four weekly e-mails shall be sent by each student to their faculty guides, failing which the internship report shall not be evaluated. The mail correspondence / weekend reports will be considered as one of the most important criteria for awarding marks for internship.

Upon successful completion of the internship, students must obtain a certificate of completion from the respective internship authority containing the signature and seal of the authority obtained on their official letter pad. The students must submit a detailed internship report along with the copies of email correspondence and a photocopy of internship certificate. All reports are to be **hand-written**, soft bound (**Project Binding**) and shall be submitted to the respective guides on or before the dates assigned.

A comprehensive viva – voce examination shall be conducted to assess the work done by the student in the internship.

Internship will be evaluated as given below

Internship Report	-	70 Marks
Viva Voce	-	30 Marks
Total	-	100 Marks

COURSE OUTCOMES:

Upon completion of this course, student will be able to

CO1: Understand the practice of Law in various fields.

CO2: Gain exposure to the reality of the profession.

CO3: Develop inter-personal and communication skills.

CO4: Articulate their ideas and experiences, in a better way.

CO5: Prepare a project report.

SEMESTER III

CORE	21CLLB31	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - II	L	T	P	Credits
			4	0	0	4

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The objective of teaching Constitutional Law – II is to enable students to understand the federal framework of the Indian Constitution, the relationship between the Union and the States, the powers and functions of the Union and the State Executive, of the Judiciary, Emergency Provisions, and the Liability of the State.

UNIT – I INDIAN FEDERALISM

[12 Hours]

Federalism- Co-operative Federalism- Nature of Indian Federalism from British Raj to Swaraj- Indian Federalism *vis-a-vis* American Federalism.

UNIT – II THE UNION EXECUTIVE & CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

[12 Hours]

The Union Executive – The President- Powers, Functions and Procedure for Impeachment – Prime Minister – PMO -Council of Ministers and Formation of the Government. The Office of Governor- Powers and Functions of Governor- Removal of Governors. Legislative Relations- Administration & Financial Distribution of Powers- Doctrine of Territorial Nexus- Pre-dominance of the Union Power- Power of Parliament to Legislate on Matters in the State List in the National Interest.

UNIT – III JUDICIARY

[12 Hours]

Position of the Supreme Court in the Constitution System – Establishment and Constitution of Supreme Court – Qualification, Appointment and Removal of Judges – Original, Appellate and Advisory Jurisdiction of Supreme Court – High Court: Judges Appointment – Qualification – Conditions of Services – Removal and Transfer – Subordinate Courts – Control over Subordinate– Right to Constitutional Remedies under the Constitution- Writ Jurisdiction – Concept of Judicial Review – Independence of Judiciary and Judicial Activism.

UNIT – IV EMERGENCY PROVISIONS

[12 Hours]

Emergency – Need for such a Provision – Types of Emergencies – Experience in Other Democracies – Proclamation of Emergency Conditions – Effect of Emergency on Centre-State Relations – Emergency and Suspension of Fundamental Rights- Methods of Constitutional Amendments- Limitation on Constitutional Amendments.

UNIT – V LIABILITY OF THE STATE

[12 Hours]

Tortious liability –sovereign and non-sovereign functions-vicarious liability of the State in sovereign functions -Need for separation- - contractual liability of the State.

[TOTAL: 60 Hours]

COURSE OUTCOMES

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to

- CO 1:** Identify, analyze and explain the various general principles of the Indian constitution regarding the form of government and the working of governmental machineries.

- CO 2:** Explain and evaluate the functioning of different organs of the government from a constitutional perspective and to have a comparison of the same with that of practical applicability.
- CO 3:** identify and summarize the features of the Indian federalism so as to formulate a practical comparison with other federations of the world.
- CO 4:** Categorize and evaluate the various aspects of the Indian constitution which favours the unitary nature and also to frame a clearer picture regarding the coexistence of federal and unitary nature in the constitution.
- CO 5:** Describe and demonstrate the working of a government with regard to the normal functioning of the state and to evaluate the applicability and effectiveness of the constitutional provisions concerning the same.

TEXTBOOKS

1. Shukla, V.N., Constitution of India, Eastern Book Agency, Lucknow, 10th Edition, 2014.
2. Jain, M.P., Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis, Nagpur, 6th Edition, 2013.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Seervai, H.N., Constitutional Law of India, Universal Law Publishing Co., Reprint, New Delhi, 2013.
2. Bakshi, P.M., The Constitution of India, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi, 10th Edition, 2014.
3. Basu, D.D., Introduction to the Constitution of India, Lexis Nexis Publication, Nagpur, 22nd Edition, 2015.
4. K.C. Wheare, Modern Constitution.
5. Granville Austin, Indian Constitution: The Cornerstone of a Nation.

CORE	21CLLB32	FAMILY LAW - II			Credits
		L	T	P	
		4	0	0	4

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The course Family Law II is intended to teach the students about the codified and uncodified portions of Succession in Hindu, Muslim and Christian Laws.

UNIT 1 - JOINT FAMILY AND COPARCENARY [12 Hours]

Classification of Property – Joint Family Property – Separate or Self-Acquired Property – Alienation of Joint Family Property – Karta: Position, Powers and Privileges. Debts – Doctrine of Pious Obligation and Antecedent Debts – Devolution of Interest in Mitakshara and Dayabhaga Coparcenary – Inheritance: Traditional Hindu Law – Partition Reopening and Re-Union.

UNIT 2 - THE HINDU SUCCESSION ACT 1956 [12 Hours]

Devolution of Interest With Reference to Succession to Property of a Hindu Male Dying Intestate – General Provisions Relating to Succession – Concept of Stridhan and Women’s Estate – Succession to Property of a Hindu Female Dying Intestate – Disqualifications Relating to Succession.

UNIT 3 - MOHAMMEDAN LAW OF INHERITANCE AND SUCCESSION [12 Hours]

Rules Governing under Sunni and Shia Law of Inheritance – Administration of Estates under Mohammedan Law.

UNIT 4 - RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS [12 Hours]

Wakf: Meaning – Mutawalli: Powers, Removal – Wakf Board – Advantages and Disadvantages. Pre-emption: Nature of the Right of Pre-emption – Gift – Musha – Revocation of Gift – Sadaqah.

UNIT 5 - INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT [12 Hours]

Domicile – Intestate Succession – Will – Codicil – Interpretation – Revocation of Will – Bequests: Conditional, Contingent or Void Bequest – Legacies – Probate and Letters of Administration – Executor – Administrators – Succession Certificate – Christian Law of Succession.

[TOTAL: 60 Hours]

COURSE OUTCOMES:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- CO1:** Define the coparcenary system, before and after the enactment of Hindu Succession Act, 1956
- CO2:** Evaluate the Shares of heirs under Hindu, Christian and Muslim Law
- CO3:** Analyze the variables in Women’s property Rights before and after 2005, Amendment of Hindu Succession Act
- CO4:** Explain the Hindu and Mohammedan religious and charitable endowments
- CO5:** Interpret Will under Indian Succession Act, 1925 and Mohammedan laws.

TEXTBOOKS

1. Dinshaw Fardunji Mulla (Revised by: Satyajeeet A. Desai), Mulla Hindu Law, Lexis Nexis, 21st Edition, 2013.
2. Kusum, Marriage and Divorce Law Manual, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 10th Edition, 2000

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REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Gandhi, B.M., Family Law, Eastern Book Company, New Delhi, 8th Edition, 2012.
2. Paras Diwan, Family Law, Allahabad Law Agency, 10th Edition, 2001.
3. Poonam Pradhan Saxena, Family Law- II Lectures, Lexis Nexis, 3rd Edition, 2011.
4. Mulla, Mohammedan Law.
5. N.R. Raghavachari, Hindu Law
6. Henry Maine, Hindu Law
7. Fyzee, Outlines of Mohammedan Law
8. Tahir Mohammed, Muslim Law in India

STATUTORY MATERIALS

1. Hindu Succession Act, 1956
2. Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937
3. Wakf Act, 1995
4. Indian Succession Act, 1925

WEB REFERENCES

1. <https://districts.ecourts.gov.in/sites/default/files/team%20ii.pdf>
2. <https://www.slideshare.net/shivi2022/inheritance-and-succession-in-islamic-law>
3. <https://slideplayer.com/slide/3798763/>
4. <https://www.slideshare.net/shivi2022/willwasiyat-under-islamic-law>
5. <https://www.slideshare.net/shivi2022/wills-in-indian-succession-act-1925>

CORE	21CLLB33	LAW OF EVIDENCE	L	T	P	Credits
			4	0	0	4

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The law of Evidence has its own significance amongst Procedural Laws. The knowledge of law of Evidence is indispensable for a lawyer. Teaching Criminal & Civil Procedure is incomplete without evidence law. Law of evidence is equally important for Understanding a variety of subjects in the law curriculum. Facts, fact investigation, facts Appraisal and articulation are essential skills for a lawyer. The principles of relevancy and Admissibility as well as the essence of the 'best evidence rule' are discussed with reference to the provisions of the Evidence Act and interpretations offered in decided cases. The course is designed to acquaint the students with the rules of evidence in relation to relevancy of facts and proof. In addition, they are introduced to law relating to production of evidence.

UNIT - 1

[12 Hours]

The Main Features of the Indian Evidence Act – Applicability of Evidence Act – Facts- Definition and Distinction – Relevant Facts/Facts in Issue – Evidence-Oral and Documentary – Circumstantial Evidence and Direct Evidence – Presumption - “Proving” “Not Proving” and “Disproving” – Witness – Appreciation of Evidence- Relevancy of Facts- Facts Connected with Facts in Issue- The Doctrine of Res-Gestae – The Problems of Relevancy of “Otherwise” Irrelevant Facts – Facts Concerning Bodies and Mental State- Relevancy and Admissibility of Admissions- Privileged Admissions- Evidentiary Value of Admissions.

UNIT - 2

[12 Hours]

General Principles Concerning Confession– Differences Between “admission” and “Confession” – non- admissibility of Confessions caused by “any inducement, threat or Promise” – Inadmissibility of Confession made before a Police Officer – Admissibility of Custodial Confessions – Admissibility of “Information” received from accused person in Custody- with special reference to discovery based on “joint statement” – Confession by co-accused – The problems with the judicial action based on a “retracted confession- Dying Declaration- The justification for relevance of dying declarations – The judicial standards for Appreciation of evidentiary value- Section 32(1) with Reference to English Law- Other Statements by Persons who cannot be called as Witnesses– Conclusive Evidence. Relevance of Judgements- Admissibility of Judgments in civil and criminal matters - “Fraud” and “Collusion”. Expert Testimony: (Secs. 45 to 50) who is an expert? Types of expert evidence – Opinion on relationship especially proof of marriage – Judicial defence to expert testimony.

UNIT - 3

[12 Hours]

General Principles concerning Oral Evidence, Primary / Secondary Evidence – General Principles concerning Documentary Evidence – General Principles regarding Exclusion of Oral by Documentary Evidence, Public & Private Documents; Special Problems: Re-hearing Evidence.

UNIT - 4**[12 Hours]**

General Principles- Conception of onus- Probans and Onus- Probandi – General and Special Exceptions to onus probandi – The justification of Presumption and Burden of Proof With Special Reference to Presumption to Legitimacy of Child and Presumption as to Dowry Death- Doctrine of Judicial Notice and Presumptions. Estoppel: Scope- Its Rationale – Estoppel, Waiver and Presumption – Estoppel Distinguished From Res Judicata- Kinds of Estoppel- Equitable and Promissory Estoppel- Tenancy Estoppel.

UNIT - 5**[12 Hours]**

Competency to Testify – Privileged Communications- State Privilege – Professional Privilege – Approval Testimony - General Principles of Examination and Cross Examination – Leading Questions – Approver's Testimony- Hostile Witnesses- Lawful Questions in Cross-examination – Re-examination – Compulsion to answer questions put to Witness– Impeaching of the Standing or Credit of Witness- Questions for Corroboration- Improper Admission of Evidence.

[TOTAL: 60 Hours]**COURSE OUTCOMES:**

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- CO1:** Identify and relate relevancy and admissibility of a given fact under the Indian Evidence Act.
- CO2:** Differentiate and classify various types of evidence admissible in the court of law
- CO3:** Choose the right expert to apply his experience in the court.
- CO4:** Analyze the presumption under the law and the applicability of burden of proof
- CO5:** Judge the competency of witnesses to testify.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Avtar Singh, Principles of Law of Evidence, Central Law Publications, 2013.
2. Sarkar, Law of Evidence, LexisNexisWadhwa, Nagpur, 18th Ed., Reprint 2014.
3. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal, Law of Evidence (1994), Lexis NexisWadhwa, Nagpur, 2011.
4. Dr.Satish Chandra, Indian Evidence Act, Allahabad Law Agency, 2007.
5. M. Monir, Law of Evidence, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd, 2006.
6. Batuk Lal, Law of Evidence, Central Law Agency (CLA), 2018th edition, 1 January 2018.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. K. A. Pandey, V. P. Sarathi's Law of Evidence, Eastern Book Company 2021
2. K D Gaur, Textbook on the Indian Evidence Act, Universal Law Publishing - An Imprint of Lexis Nexis; First edition (1 December 2016)
3. Chief Justice M Monir, Textbook on the Law of Evidence, Universal Law Publishing - an imprint of LexisNexis; Eleventh edition, 2018
4. Prof.(Dr.) A.Subrahmaniyam, Law of Evidence, Asian Law House, 2020
5. Dr. V. Nageswara Rao, The Indian Evidence Act, Lexis Nexis; Third edition, 2019

WEBSITES:

1. <https://www.legalbites.in/distinction-between-relevancy-and-admissibility/>
2. <https://blog.ipleaders.in/expert-witnesses-under-the-indian-evidence-act-1872/>
3. <https://lexforti.com/legal-news/types-of-confessions-under-the-indian-evidence-act/>
4. <http://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-138-admissions-and-confessions-under-indian-evidence-act-1972.html>
5. <https://www.legaleraonline.com/articles/different-kinds-of-evidences-witnesses-under-the-indian-evidence-act>
6. <https://districts.ecourts.gov.in/sites/default/files/adjsklm.pdf>
7. <https://www.slideshare.net/sanjeevsaurav/presumption-as-to-documents>
8. <https://www.slideshare.net/MuhammadFahadMalikAw/burden-of-proof-ppt>
9. <https://www.slideshare.net/izzahzahin/estoppel-54020068>
10. <https://www.slideshare.net/gurupraveena/dying-declaration-a-critical-study>

CORE	21CLLB34	PROPERTY LAW	L	T	P	Credits
			4	0	0	4

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The objective of this course is to teach students about the concept and classification of property as well as principles governing transfer of immovable property and easements. Importance is given to the study of the concept of 'Property', the 'nature of property rights' and the general principles governing the transfer of property. A detailed study of the substantive law relating to transfers such as sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift and actionable claims, the registration process of all kinds of documents and also stamp duties for the same will also be undertaken.

UNIT – 1 **[12 HOURS]**

Object and Scope of The Transfer of Property, 1882- Concept and Meaning of Property- Interpretation Clause-Definition of Transfer of Property- Subject Matter of Transfer- Persons Competent to Transfer- Kinds of Property - Movable and Immovable Property - Tangible and Intangible Property – Exception clauses.

UNIT – 2 **[12 HOURS]**

General Principles of Transfer of Property Whether Movable or Immovable – What may be Transferred- Oral Transfer- Transfer for the benefit of Unborn Person- Rule Against Perpetuity- Vested and Contingent Interests- Conditional Transfer- Doctrine of Election- Apportionment- Transfer of Property by Ostensible Owner (Section 41)- Transfer by 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.

UNIT – III **[12 HOURS]**

Sale – Definition of Sale- Rights and Liabilities of Buyer and Seller- Marshalling by Subsequent Purchaser- Mortgage – Definition of Mortgage and Kinds of Mortgage (Section 58-59)- Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagor (Section 60 to 66)- Redemption Rights – Partial redemption – Clog on Redemption - Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagee (Section 67 to 77)- Foreclosure Right - Priority (Section 78 to 80)- Doctrine of Subrogation- Charges (Section 100)- Lease – Definition of Lease- Rights and Liabilities of Lessor and Lessee (Section 105 to 108)- Different Modes of Determination of Lease (Section 111)- Gifts (Section 122 to 129)- Exchanges – Transfer of Actionable Claims.

UNIT – IV **[12 HOURS]**

Easements Generally – Imposition – Acquisition and Transfer of Easements – Classification of Easements – Necessity and Quasi necessity easements – Easement by prescription - Incidence of Easements – Disturbance- Extinction- Suspension and Revival of Easements – Riparian Rights.

UNIT – V**[12 HOURS]**

Laws Relating to Registration of Documents Affecting Property Relations-Investigation of Title to The Property – Encumbrance Certificates- Documents which need compulsory registration - Powers and duties of Registering officer - Law Relating to Stamp Duties – Effects of Non Payment of Stamp Duty – Inadmissibility and Impounding of Instruments.

[TOTAL: 60 Hours]**COURSE LEVEL LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- CO1:** Analyze the general concept of immovable property
- CO2:** Explain the modes and importance of transfers pertaining to immovable property.
- CO3:** Apply the laws relating to property in India.
- CO4:** Summarize the different transactions relating to specific transfers.
- CO5:** Relate the procedures to be followed in implementing the transaction.

TEXTBOOKS

1. Mulla, *Transfer of Property Act*, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur, 11th ed., 2013.
2. V.P. Sarthy, *Transfer of Property*, Eastern Book Company, 5th Ed., Reprint 2015.
3. Shukla S.N, *Transfer of Property*, Allahabad Law Agency, 2015.
4. Dr.R.K.Sinha, *The Transfer of Property Act*, Central Law Agency, 21st Edition, 2021
5. G.P. Tripathi. *Transfer of Property Act*, Central Law Publications, 19th Edition ,2018.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. SR Myneni, *Law of Property (Transfer of Property, Easements and Wills)*, Asia Law House, 1st Ed Reprint 2015.
2. J.D. Jain, *Indian Easement Act*, Allahabad Law Agency, 15th ed., Reprint 2011.
3. Joseph W.Singer , *Property Law: Rules, Policies and Practices*, Wolters Kluwer, 7th Edition, 2017
4. Dr.Ashok.K.Jain, *Property Law*, Ascent Publications, 2018
5. Dr. Avtar Singh & Prof.Dr. Harpeet Kaur, *Universal Law Publishing Co*, 6th Edition, 2019
6. Dr. Poonam Pradhan Saxena, *Lexis Nexis*, 3rd Edition, 2017

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Shubham Sinha, *The Property of India: Indian Law series*, 2019

CORE	21CLLB35	INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW	L	T	P	Credits
			4	0	0	4

COURSE OBJECTIVE: This course aims to teach students about the the existing (copyright, patent, trademark, and designs) and emerging (computer software) forms of intellectual property in terms of Indian law and policy as well as new international demands and trends. Besides, the course will examine the philosophical foundations of recognizing intellectual property rights, its relation with public interest and socio-economic development and the demands of equity and compulsions of international trade.

UNIT 1 - INTRODUCTION [12 Hours]

The Meaning of Intellectual Property – Forms of Intellectual Property: Copyright- Trademarks- Patents and Designs – New Forms as Plant Varieties and Geographical Indications - Introduction to the Leading International Instruments Concerning Intellectual Property Rights: The Berne Convention- Universal Copyright Convention- The Paris Convention- Trips- The World Intellectual Property Rights Organization (WIPO) and The UNESCO.

UNIT 2 - PATENTS [12 Hours]

Subject matter of patents – Criteria for protection – Procedure for getting patent protection – Concept of territoriality – Overview of the procedure for getting protection at the national level – Overview of the procedure for getting protection abroad – Ownership and assignment – Infringement – Remedies – Limitation and exceptions to patent rights – Compulsory licensing and protection of national interests.

UNIT 3 - COPYRIGHT [12 Hours]

Subject matter of copyright – Criteria for copyright protection – Idea expression dichotomy and merger doctrine – Bundle of rights provided under copyright law – Moral rights – Assignment and licensing of copyright – Collective management of copyright – Infringement – Remedies – Limitations and exceptions to copyright

UNIT 4 - TRADEMARKS [12 Hours]

Subject matter of trademarks – Criteria for protection – Procedure for getting trademark protection – Grounds for refusal – Absolute and relative grounds – Infringement of trademarks – Passing off – Remedies – Exceptions and limitations – Domain names and cybersquatting.

UNIT 5 - GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION AND INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS [12 Hours]

Geographical Indication Act – Meaning- Scope and Relevance- New Plant Culture and Breeds Act- Industrial Designs – Registration of Designs – Infringement in Industrial Designs Under Indian Designs Act, 2000

[TOTAL: 60 hours]

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES

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

CO1: Differentiate between various forms of Intellectual property and describe the importance of protection of Intellectual Property.

CO2: Classify the essential requirements of IP Protection, duration, rights conferred and remedies provided.

CO3: Describe the principles of IP protection to legal problems correctly.

CO4: Explain the Issues related to the Infringement of Intellectual Property.

CO5: Recognize a solution to the existing IP problems in India.

TEXTBOOKS

1. V.K. Ahuja, *Law Relating to Intellectual Property Law*, Lexis Nexis, 2nd ed., 2013.

2. N.S. Gopalakrishnan & T.G. Ajitha, *Principles of Intellectual Property*, Eastern Book Company, 2nd ed., 2014.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. B.L. Wadhera, *Law Relating to Intellectual Property*, Universal Law Publishing, 5th ed., 2014.

2. P. Narayan, *Intellectual Property Law in India*, Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad, 3rd ed., 2005.

3. Holyoak & Torremans, *Intellectual Property Law*, Oxford University Press, New York, 2010.

4. W. R. Cornish, *Intellectual Property*

5. Miller and Davis, *Intellectual Property*

6. P. Narayanan, *Trade Mark and Passing Off*

7. Alka Chawla, *Copyright and Related Rights: National and International Perspectives*

DSE	21DLLB31	INSURANCE LAWS (DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE – III)	L	T	P	Credits
			3	0	0	3

COURSE OBJECTIVE: Business and commerce are so much dependent on risk distribution today that insurance is adopted as an inevitable component of economic development. Starting with a study of life insurance and its administration, this course exposes the student to the expanding horizons of general insurance including fire and marine insurance. The study is comparative in as much as the development of the subject in advanced countries is looked into with the help of decisional law and commercial practice.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION

[12 Hours]

Nature – Definition – History of Insurance – History and Development of Insurance in India – Insurance Act, 1938 – (Main Sections) Insurance Regulatory Authority Act, 1999 – Its Role and Functions.

UNIT – II CONTRACT OF INSURANCE

[12 Hours]

Classification of Contract of Insurance – Nature of Insurance Contracts – Principles of Insurance Contract: Indemnity, Insurable Interest, Utmost Good faith (True Disclosure), Causa Proxima – Misrepresentation in Insurance Contract. Premium: Definition – Methods of Payment – Days of Grace – Forfeiture – Return of Premium. Risk: Mortality of the Risk – Meaning and Scope of Risk – Assessment of Risk. Assignment: Meaning – Conditions – Procedure – Nomination.

UNIT – III LIFE INSURANCE

[12 Hours]

Nature and Scope of Life Insurance – Kinds of Life Insurance – The Policy and Formation of a Life Insurance Contract – Event Insured Against Life Insurance Contract – Circumstances Affecting the Risk – Amount Recoverable Under the Life Policy – Persons Entitled to Payment – Settlement of Claim and Payment of Money – Life Insurance Act, 1956 – Insurance Against Third Party Rights – General Insurance Act, 1972 – The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 – (Sec. 140 – 176) – Nature and Scope – Absolute or No Fault Liabilities – Third Party or Compulsory Insurance of Motor Vehicles – Claims from Tribunal – Public Liability Insurance – Legal Aspects of Motor Insurance – Claims – Own Damages Claims – Third Party Liability Claims.

UNIT – IV FIRE INSURANCE

[12 Hours]

Nature and Scope of Fire Insurance – Basic Principles – Conditions and Warranties – Rights and Duties of Parties – Claims – Some Legal Aspects – Introduction to Agriculture Insurance – History of Crop Insurance in India – Crop Insurance Underwriting – Claims – Problems Associated with Crop Insurance – Cattle Insurance in India.

UNIT – V MARINE INSURANCE**[12 Hours]**

Nature and Scope – Classification of Marine Policies – Insurable Interest – Insurable Values – Marine Insurance and Policy – Conditions and Express Warranties – Voyage Deviation – Perils of Sea – Loss – Kinds of Loss – The Marine Insurance Act, 1963 (Sections 1 to 91).

[TOTAL: 60 Hours]**COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

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

- CO1:** Describe the power and functions of IRDA, LIC and GIC
- CO2:** Categorize different types of insurance based on the nature of Principles of Insurance Contract
- CO3:** Explain the role of Insurance ombudsman.
- CO4:** Measure the liability of Motor Vehicle Insurance
- CO5:** Calculate the Compensation in Life, Fire, Marine, Cattle, Agriculture insurance

TEXTBOOKS

1. Avtar Singh, *Law of Insurance*, Eastern Book Company 2nd Edn, 2010.
2. M.N. Mishra, *Law of Insurance*, Central Law Agency, 9th Edn, 2012 .
3. K.S.N Murthy & Sharma, *Modern Law of Insurance in India*, 12th edition

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Sudhir Kumar Jain & Sanjay Gupta, *Practical Aspects of Fire Insurance* , Jain Book Agency, 1st edn, 2015.
2. M.L. Tannan, *Banking Law and Practice in India*, Lexis Nexis, 23rd edn, 2010.
3. B.C. Mitra, *The Law Relating to Marine Insurance*, Jain Book Agency, 5th edn, 2012.

DSE	21DLLB32	LAWS RELATING TO FINANCIAL MARKETS AND SECURITIES REGULATIONS (DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE - III)	L	T	P	Credits
			3	0	0	3

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The aim of this course is to equip the students with a strong foundation in securities markets, investments, and valuation, discounting and present as the valuation of bonds and stocks, corporate investment evaluation and capital budgeting, derivatives markets, raising equity capital, mergers and acquisitions. The course strikes a balance between theoretical paradigms and practical application.

UNIT 1: PUBLIC ISSUE OF SHARES [15 Hours]

Prospectus- Remedies for Misrepresentation- SEBI and Stock Exchange Guidelines- Share Capital: Nature and Kind of Shares- Transfer- Transmission - Surrender and Forfeiture of Shares- Purchase by Company of its Own Shares- Issue of Shares at Premium and Discount- SEBI Guidelines Shareholders' Rights - Various Rights of Shareholders and Variation of Shareholders Rights- Joint Venture and Foreign Collaboration; Issue of Shares to Non-Residents- Regulation - Under FEMA and RBI Guidelines for Issue of Shares to Non-Resident- Transfer of Shares to and by Non-Residents- Compliance and Procedures.

UNIT 2: DEBENTURES [12 Hours]

Debentures- Difference between Share and Debentures- Kinds of Debenture Remedies of Debenture Holder- Company Charges.

UNIT 3: INSIDER TRADING [12 Hours]

Insider Trading- SEBI's Guidelines on Insider Trading- Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEB): Constitution, Powers and Functions.

UNIT 4: RECONSTRUCTION, AMALGAMATION AND TAKE OVER [6 Hours]

Provisions in Company Law and SEBI Guidelines.

UNIT 5: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY [15 Hours]

Statutory Registers and Statistical Registers- Maintenance of Registers and Responsibility of Directors and Officers Towards Maintenance of Registers Authorities of company Law Board- Composition and Powers- Corporate Social Responsibility- Consequences on Violations - Authorities Under the Company Law- Powers of Various Government Initiative on Protection of Investors Rights – Corporate social and environmental responsibility – Legal reforms of Corporate governance in India.

[TOTAL: 60 Hours]

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES:

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to

- CO1:** Describe the role of SEBI in promoting investor confidence in the stock market
- CO2:** Define a Debenture and its components
- CO3:** Analyse the meaning and concept of insider trading
- CO4:** Understand provisions in laws relating to reconstruction, amalgamation and

takeover of companies.

CO5: Analyse the importance of Corporate Governance and CSR.

TEXTBOOKS

1. Gower's Principles of Company Law, Sweet & Maxwell Thomson, 2006
2. Smith and Keenon's Company Law, Pearson Education Ltd., 2009

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Suman Gupta: Shareholder's Democracy: Fact or Fiction, Publication Division, University of Delhi, 1992
2. Companies Act, 2013 Bare Act
3. Verma J.C., Corporate Mergers, Amalgamations & Takeovers, Bharat Law House, 2008.

DSE	21DLLB33	FARMERS AND BREEDERS' RIGHTS (DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE - IV)	L	T	P	Credits
			3	0	0	3

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The purpose of the course is to acquaint the students with basic postulates of the Rights of the Farmers as India is largely a an agriculture based economy, rule of Intellectual Property in Farmers Right and various statutes which are related to this. The course has laid down emphasis on the legal aspect of the farmer's right under the relevant statutes. Further, it discusses the farmers rights in historical perspective.

UNIT 1 **[9 Hours]**

Plant Variety & Farmers Rights: Introduction - Objectives of the PPV & FR Act, 2001 - Rights under the Act - Implementation of the Act

UNIT 2 **[10 hours]**

Registration Procedure: Registration of Varieties - Fees for registration - DUS Test Centers - Certificate of Registration

UNIT 3 **[13 hours]**

Benefit Sharing: Rights of Community - Convention countries - Breeders Rights: seed, cuttings, divisions, tissue culture) and harvested material (cut flowers, fruit, foliage) of a new variety for several years.

UNIT 4 **[13 hours]**

Plant Varieties Protection Appellate Tribunal - Breeders Rights - Agricultural Insurance - The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and The Trade related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)

UNIT 5 **[15 Hours]**

Origin and history including a brief introduction to UPOV for protection of plant varieties. Protection of plant varieties under UPOV and PPV & FR Act of India, plant breeders' rights, registration of plant varieties under PPV& FR Act 2001, breeders, researcher and farmers rights. Traditional knowledge-meaning and rights of TK holders. Convention on Biological Diversity and International treaty on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (ITPGRFA). Indian Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and its salient features, access and benefit sharing.

[TOTAL: 60 Hours]

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

CO1: Describe about Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights in India.

CO2: Understand about the procedure for registration of varieties.

CO3: Analyse about the rights of the breeders.

CO4: Analyse the legal protection and safety available for breeders.

CO5: Describe about UPOV

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Singh, Phundan, *IPR and Plant, Breeders Rights at a glance*, New Vishal's, Lucknow, 1st Edition, 1st January 2009.
2. Verkey, Elizabeth, *Law of Plant varieties and Protection*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 1st Edition, 2007.
3. Ray, P.K., *Agricultural Insurance*, Pergamon, 1st Edition, 1967.
4. Myneni, S.R., *Law of Farmers & Breeders Rights*, New Era Publication.
5. Myneni, S.R., *Law of Intellectual Property*, Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 10th Edition.

REFERENCE:

1. Ray, P.K., *Agricultural Insurance: Theory and Practice and Application to Developing Countries*, Pergamon Press., 2nd Edition, 1981.
2. Ray, P.K., *A Practical Guide to Multi-risk Crop Insurance for Developing Countries*, Science Publishers, 1998.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. PPV & FR ACT 2001
2. Convention on Biodiversity

DSE	21DLLB34	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND IPR (DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE – IV)	L	T	P	Credits
			3	0	0	3

COURSE OBJECTIVES: The course is intended to teach students about information technology and IPR. The course will deal with the basics of information technology, the law relating to IT and the convergence between IT and IPR. By studying this course, students will be able to understand about the role that IPR plays in information technology sector.

UNIT 1: [12 Hours]
Information Technology Act, 2000: Introduction – Digital Signature – Regulation of Certifying Authority – Digital Signature Certificates – Cyber Regulations Appellate Tribunal – Offences – Amendments to Information Technology Act, 2008.

UNIT 2: [12 Hours]
Internet and Protection of Software Copyright – Online Software Piracy - Open Source – Reverse Engineering – Copyright Issues in Cyberspace – Relevant Provisions under Copyright Act, 1957 – Regulating Copyright Issues in Cyberspace

UNIT 3: [12 Hours]
Trademark Issues in Cyber Space – Domain Name – Cyber Squatting as a Form of Domain Name - The ICANN Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy.

UNIT 4: [12 Hours]
Regulation of Converging Technologies – Meaning of Converging – Internet Policy Direction – Problem of Regulation of Convergence of Technology – Options for Regulatory Development.

UNIT 5: [12 Hours]
Cyber Crime and IPR – Definition of Cyber Crime – Cyber Crime and Information Security - Essential Ingredients of Crime – Types of Internet Crimes – Cyber Offences – Cyber crimes with Mobiles and Wireless Devices.

[TOTAL: 60 Hours]

COURSE OUTCOMES:

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to

- CO1:** Describe about cyber world, cyber scenario, and Indian cyber law in general.
- CO2:** Explain about various facets of cybercrimes.
- CO3:** Explain the problems arising out of online transactions and find solutions to them.
- CO4:** Clarify about issues relating to intellectual property in cyber space.
- CO5:** Examine the level of IP protection in cyber space in India.

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Herman T. Tavani, Ethics and Technology, Ethical Issues in an Age of Information and Communication Technology, 3rd Edition, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 2011

2. Syed Shakil Ahmed and Reheja Rajiv, A Guide to Information Technology (Cyber Laws and Ecommerce), Capital Law House, 2001
3. Kamath Nandan, Law Relating to Computers Internet and E-commerce (A guide to Cyber Laws and the Information Technology Act, 2000 with Rules and Notification), 2nd Edition, Reprint: 2002:- Universal Book Traders.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Ahmad Tabrez, Cyber law, E-commerce and M-Commerce, A. P. H. Publishing Corporation, 2003
2. Bakshi P.M and Suri R.K, Cyber and E-commerce Laws, Bharat Publishing House, 1st edition, 2002.
3. Vishwanathan Suresh T, The Indian Cyber Law, 2nd Edition 2001, Bharat Law House.
4. Prasad T.V.R. Satya, Law Relating to Information Technology (Cyber Laws), 1st edition 2001- Asia Law House,
5. Reed Chris, Computer Law, 3rd Edition 1996 (First Indian Reprint 2000), Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.
6. P. Narayanan, Intellectual Property (Trade Marks and the Emerging concepts of Cyber property rights (HB)", 3rd Edition. (HB), 2002, Universal Book Traders

PRACTICAL	21PLLB31	WITNESS EXAMINATION	L	T	P	Credits
			1	0	2	2

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The course deals with various aspects of managing intellectual property rights starting with major theories. It deals with topics such as public funded research, IP commercialization, strategic management, and valuation. The course will enable students to understand firsthand, how to manage intellectual property.

COURSE CONTENT:

The course will be dealt in two stages. The first stage will consist of conceptual clarification. Here, students will be taught about the basic aspects of witness through lectures which will cover topics such as Meaning of Witness, Understanding the Witness, Competency and Credibility of Witness, Basic Principles of Being a Witness, Seven Steps to Preparing the Witness, Ethics of Witness Preparation, Witnesses in Civil and in Criminal Proceedings and Witness Protection. These theoretical aspects will come as an aid for the students while they examine, cross examine and re-examine the witnesses.

In the second stage, students will be taught about practical aspects of witness examination such as Chief Examination, Cross Examination and Re-Examination of Witnesses, Art of Cross-Examination, and will demonstrate it to the teacher. Each student must take a chance to be a witness and an advocate. Students will be marked for 100 marks for their role only as an advocate based on criteria such as skills of chief examination, cross examination, communication including addressing the court, art of examination (eliciting the fact) and body language.

The course will be taught by practicing advocates as part of special lectures in clinical legal education.

COURSE OUTCOME:

After completing this course, students will be able to

CO1: Judge the competency and credibility of witness

CO2: Conduct Chief Examination, Cross Examination and Re-Examination of Witness.

CO3: Prepare witness for civil proceedings.

CO4: Prepare witness for criminal proceedings.

CO5: Demonstrate the strategies to protect witness anonymity.

SEMESTER IV

CORE	21CLLB41	LABOUR LAW - I	L	T	P	Credits
			4	0	0	4

COURSE OBJECTIVE: This course deals with the basic framework of industrial relations in India. Trade Union Act, Industrial Disputes Act and the Industrial Employment Standing Orders Act are the major legislations dealt in this course. A dynamic approach of studying issues such as recognition of trade unions, collective bargaining, dispute settlement, regulation of job losses etc., is adopted. The changing nature of labour relations in a market friendly system and the role of the State in it are also discussed in a comparative perspective.

UNIT I INTRODUCTION

[12 Hours]

Meaning of Industrial Relations- Object and Scope of Labour Legislation- Concept of Master and Servant Yielding Place to Employer – Employee Relationship- Prevalence of Laissez-Faire Policy- State Regulation of Labour Legislations- Necessity- Significance of Collective Bargaining- Standards set up by ILO to Govern Industrial Relations.

UNIT II TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926

[12 Hours]

Trade Unionism in India- Definition of Trade Union- Trade Dispute- Registration of Trade Union- Legal Status of a Registered Trade Union- Mode of Registration- Powers and Duties of Registrar- Cancellation and Dissolution of a Trade Union- Procedure for Change of Name- Amalgamation of Trade Unions- Office Areas of the Trade Union- Their Powers and Functions- Funds of the Trade Union- Immunities Granted to Office Bearers- Recognition of Trade Union and Collective Bargaining.

UNIT III INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947

[12 Hours]

Object of the Act- Significance of the Terms Used in the Definition Section- Concept of Strike- Lock out- Lay-off- Retrenchment and Closure- Various Mechanisms Provided to deal with Industrial Disputes- Awards and Settlements- Protection to Workmen During Pendency of Proceedings- Reference Power of the Government -Voluntary Arbitration Unfair Labour Practices.

UNIT IV INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (STANDING ORDERS ACT, 1946)

[12 Hours]

Concept- Nature- Scope of Standing Orders- Procedure for Certification- Conditions for Certification- Appeals Against Certification- Binding Nature and Effect of Certified Standing Orders- Date of Operation of the Standing Orders- Posting of Standing Orders-Modification and Temporary Application of the Model Standing Orders- Interpretation and Enforcement of Standing Orders- Penalties and Procedure.

UNIT V LAW RELATING TO WAGES

[12 Hours]

Minimum Wages Act,1948: Theories of Wages and Wage Policy-Concept of Wages-Living Wage, Fair Wage and Minimum Wage- Fixation of Minimum Rates of Wages-Methodology, Procedure: Advisory Boards-Inspectors, Power, Claims – Exceptions and Offences – Equal

Remuneration Act - **PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, 1936**: Definitions – Deductions – Authorities under the Act – Inspectors and their power – penalty - **PAYMENT OF BONUS ACT** - Objective of the Act, Important Definitions, Payment of Wages and Deduction from wages, Authorities under the Act.

[TOTAL: 60 Hours]

COURSE OUTCOMES:

At the end of this Course Students will be able to,

- CO1:** Understand the development of Labour Laws in India.
- CO2:** Analyze the Protection and Privileges on Registered of Trade Union.
- CO3:** Describe about Industrial peace and harmony by investigating & settlement of industrial disputes by negotiation.
- CO4:** Understand the nature, concept, and procedure of Industrial Employment (Standing Orders Act,1947).
- CO5:** Identify the important provisions of wage legislation with reference to Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

TEXTBOOKS

1. S.C. Srivastava, Industrial Relations and Labour Law, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 6th edn., 2012
2. Chaturvedi, Labour and Industrial Law, Central Law Agency, 2004
3. O.P.Malhotra- The Law of Industrial Disputes
4. IIL Publication – Cases & Material, Labour Law & Labour
5. K.D.Srivastava – Disciplinary action against Industrial Employees and its Remedies, Easter, (1990)
6. D.D.Seth-Commentaries on Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Law Publishing House, (1998)

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. S.C. Srivastava, Commentaries on the Factories Act, 1948, Universal Law Publishing House, Delhi, 2002
2. H.L. Kumar, Workmen's Compensation Act, Universal Law Publishing, 2009
3. A.M.Sharma, Industrial Relations And Labour Laws, Himalayan publishing House, 2013.
4. S. R. Samant, S. L. Dwivedi, Labour Laws, Labour Law Agency's Employer's Guide, 15th edn, 2015.
5. S.N. Mishra, Labour & Industrial laws, central law publications, 27th edn, 2014.
6. Dr.V.G.Goswami, Labour & Industrial laws, central law Agency, 11th edn, 2019.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Monappa, Industrial relation and Labour law, McGraw hill, 2012.

Weblink - <https://www.expresslibrary.mheducation.com/product/industrial-relations-labour-laws>

2. Ghosh, Industrial relation and Labour law, McGraw Hill, 2015

Weblink <https://www.expresslibrary.mheducation.com/product/industrial-relations-labour-laws50145733>. http://www.ebooks-for-all.com/bookmarks/detail/Labour-Laws-in-India/onecat/Electronic-books+Law+Law-by-Country+Asia/0/all_items.html

4. Prakash.N . Chaudhary,Labour laws, Kindle Edition,2016

5.Dr.Satish Kumar Saha,Anju Agarwal,Industrial Relation & Labour Law,Kindle Edition,2020

CORE	21CLLB42	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	L	T	P	Credits
			4	0	0	4

COURSE OBJECTIVE: This course is concerned with the law governing international institutions, general principles of public international law including law of peace, war and development. The course aims to make the students to know various modes of settlement of international disputes and also a detailed study on Human Rights at local, national and international level

UNIT – I MEANING AND DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW [12 Hours]

Definition- Nature and Basis of International Law- Sources of International Law Classical Sources and Modern Sources- Treaty- Making Process- Consent to be bound by a Treaty- Norms- Subjects and Place of Individual in International Law and Municipal Law Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law- Codification and Progressive Development of International Law.

UNIT – II CONCEPT OF STATE AND INTERNATIONAL LAW [12 Hours]

Definition of State – Nature of State- Non-State Entities- Recognition of states - Theories of recognition - Modes of recognition - Acquisition and loss of territory- Nationality -State succession - State Jurisdiction including Jurisdiction on High Sea- Acquisition and Loss of Territory- Intervention- Genocide.

UNIT – III LAW OF SEA AND LAW OF AIR [12 Hours]

Origin and Development – International Conventions- Maritime Zone- Territorial Sea - Contiguous Zone- Continental Shelf- Exclusive Economic Zone –High Seas- Archipelagos Law of Air– Nature and Scope- Development of Air Law- Conventions- Freedom and Sovereignty- Aviation Terrorism- Aircraft Hijacking under Air Law.

UNIT – IV PACIFIC MEANS OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES [12 Hours]

Nationality- Extradition- Asylum- Diplomatic Agents- Modes of Settlement- Peaceful and Coercive settlement of International Disputes – Negotiations – Mediation – Conciliation - Good Offices – Dispute Adjudication and Arbitration - Judicial Settlements of Dispute under ICJ - Modes Short of War for settlement of International Disputes- Restoration – Reprisals- Intervention – Embargo - Pacific Blockade

UNIT - V INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS [12 Hours]

The United Nations Organisation – Establishment – Failure of the League of Nations – Organs – Specialized Agencies under the UNO – The International Court of Justice – The International Criminal Court.

[TOTAL: 60 Hours]

COURSE OUTCOMES:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- CO1:** Describe the Sources of International law
- CO2:** Define the concept of State Recognition
- CO3:** Understand the Law of Sea and Law of Air
- CO4:** Examine about the binding nature of International Treaties
- CO5:** Describe about the UNO & its Organs

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Oppenheim, *International Law*, Biblio Bazaar, LIC, 2010
2. Starke, *Introduction to International Law*, Oxford University Press, 2013
3. S.K. Kapoor, *International Law, Human Rights*, Central Law Agency, 2009

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. James Crawford Brownlie, *Principles of International Law*, Oxford University Press, 2013.
 2. Shaw, *International Law*, Cambridge University Press, 2008 (6th Edn)
 3. A. Boyle & C. Chinkin, *The Making of International Law, Foundations of Public International Law*, Oxford University Press, 2007
 4. R. P. Dhokalia, *The Codification of Public International Law*, United Kingdom: Manchester University Press, 1970
 5. Mark Villiger, "The Factual Framework: Codification in Past and Present", in *Customary International Law and Treaties*, Mark Villiger, pp.63-113, The Netherlands: Martinus Nijhoff, 1985
 6. Brownlie, *International Law and the Use of Force by States*, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1991
- H.O. Agarwal, *International Law & Human Rights*, Central Law Agency 1st Ed. (Rep) 2014

CORE	21CLLB43	COMPANY LAW	L	T	P	Credits
			4	0	0	4

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The course enables students to understand the formation, management, and other activities of companies. In view of the important developments that have taken place in the corporate sector, the new Companies Act, 2013 was enacted. This course aims to teach students about corporate management, control, possible abuses, remedies, and government regulation of corporate business and winding up of companies.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION

[12 Hours]

Meaning of Company- Essential Characteristics- Corporate Personality- Forms of Corporate and non- Corporate Organisations- Public and Private Sector- Functions and Accountability of Companies-Recent Amendments. Incorporation, Memorandum of Association- Doctrine of Ultra Vires, Articles of Association- Binding Force Alteration- Doctrine of Constructive Notice and Indoor Management- Exceptions, Prospectus- Issue- Contents- Promoters- Position- Duties and Liabilities.

UNIT – II SHAREHOLDERS AND DIRECTORS

[12 Hours]

Shares- General Principles- Share Certificate and its Objects- Transfer of Shares Restrictions on Transfer- Relationship between Transferor and Transfers- Issues of Shares at Premium and Discount, Shareholder- Who can be and who cannot be- Forfeiture and Surrender of Shares- Lien on Shares, Share Capital- Kinds- Alteration and Reduction of Share Capital. Directors- Position- Appointment- Qualifications, Vacation of Office- Removal, Resignation- Powers and Duties of Directors- Meeting, Registers, Loans Remuneration of Directors- Managing Directors and Other Managerial Personnel, Meetings- Kinds Procedure Voting.

UNIT – III DIVIDENDS, DEBENTURES, BORROWING POWERS

[12 Hours]

Dividends- Payment- Capitalisation of Bonus Shares- Borrowing- Powers- Effects of Unauthorised Borrowings- Charges and Mortgages. Debentures- Meaning- Floating Charge Kinds of Debentures- Shareholder and Debenture holder- Remedies of Debenture Holders.

UNIT – IV MAJORITY RULE AND OTHER ALLIED ASPECTS

[12 Hours]

Majority Rule: Protection of Minority Rights, Prevention of Oppression and Mismanagement, who can Apply- When he can Apply- Powers of the Court and of the Central Government. Private Companies- Nature Advantages Conversion into Public Company- Foreign Companies- Government Companies- Holding and Subsidiary Companies, Investigation Powers, Reconstruction and Amalgamation, Defunct Companies. National Company Law Tribunal, Powers and Functions.

UNIT – V WINDING UP

[12 Hours]

Types- By Court- Reasons- Grounds- Who Can Apply- Procedure- Appointment of Liquidators- Powers and Duties of Liquidator- Powers of Court and Consequences of Winding Up Order- Voluntary Winding Up by Members and Creditors - Winding Up Subject

to Supervision of Court- Liability of Past Members- Payment of Liabilities- Preferential Payments- Unclaimed Dividends- Winding Up of Unregistered Company.

[TOTAL: 60 Hours]

COURSE OUTCOMES:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- CO1:** Understand the meaning, types and functions of the companies.
- CO2:** Explain about shareholders and the powers and functions of directors.
- CO3:** Explain about the concepts of dividends and debentures
- CO4:** Describe about the majority rule and protection of minority's rights
- CO5:** Explain the procedures of amalgamation and winding up of a company

TEXTBOOKS

1. Avtar Singh, Company Law, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 16th ed., 2015.
2. ICSI, Companies Act 2013, Institute of Company Secretary of India, 2013 ed.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Lalit Kakkar, Companies Act, 2013 Along with New Rules & Forms, Young Global, 4th ed., 2015.
2. Ramaiya, Ramaiya Guide to the Companies Act, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur, 18th ed., 2014.
3. Karn Gupta, Company Law, Lexis Nexis India, 1st ed., 2013.

CORE	21CLLB44	ENVIRONMENTAL LAW	L	T	P	Credits
			4	0	0	4

COURSE OBJECTIVE: This course deals about national and international environmental concerns, the bases for them and policy response. The course will analyse the legislative and judicial responses to environmental problems such as air, water, land, forest and hazardous substances. The contribution of the courts by recognizing the right to wholesome environment as a fundamental human right with the aid of Public Interest Litigation and is also included in this course.

UNIT I [12 Hours]

Introduction to Ecosystem -Meaning of Environment -Concept and Issues -sustainable development -Environmental Pollution -Kinds, Causes and effects-Necessity for environmental law- Background of International conventions in the development of Environmental Laws and its Policy-History of environmental protection in India- Indian tradition: the dharma of environment, British Raj, industrial development and exploitation of nature.

UNIT II [12 Hours]

International Environmental Law Role of the United Nations – Multilateral Environmental Agreements - Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, 1972 – United Nations Environment Programme-Fundamental Principles of Environmental Law- Brundtland Report, 1987 - Earth summit- Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992 – Agenda 21 – forest principle– Climate Change Convention and Protocol – Convention On Biological Diversity - Rio+10 - Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development 2002 – Rio +20 - Fundamental Principles of Environmental Law.

UNIT III [12 Hours]

Environmental Policies and Pollution Control Laws in India. Environmental Policy— Forest Policy – Water Policy- Policy for abatement of pollution - National Environmental Policy - Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 – Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 – Environment (Protection) Act, 1981 – Power of Central Government to make environmental Rules – Rules relating to the Management of Hazardous, Plastic Waste, Bio-Medical Waste, E-Waste, Municipal Solid Wastes and Batteries – Noise Pollution Rules, 2000 – Environmental Impact Assessment – Coastal Regulation Zone Notification – Disaster Management Act, 2005.

UNIT IV [12 Hours]

Constitutional Perspective and Remedies for Environmental Pollution Constitutional provisions regarding environmental protection including -Directive principles -Fundamental rights and duties -Right to clean and healthy environment -Right to education -Right to information -Common Law Remedies/Remedies under Law of Tort – Penal Remedies – Indian Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure – Remedies under Constitutional Law –

Writs – Public Interest Litigation - Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 – The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

UNIT V

[12 Hours]

Resource Conservation and Animal Welfare Laws Indian Forest Act, 1927 – Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 – Forest Conservation Act, 1980 – Biological Diversity Act, 2002 - Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 - The Plant Varieties Act – Wetland Conservation.

[TOTAL: 60 Hours]

COURSE LEVEL LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

CO1: Understand the meaning, concept, and issues regarding environment.

CO2: Analyze the scope and coverage of international conventions and protocols relating to environmental protection.

CO3: Explain about various legislations in India that protects the environment.

CO4: Analyze various constitutional remedies towards environmental protection.

CO5: Describe about the protection of biodiversity, forest and wildlife in India.

TEXTBOOKS

1. Shyam Diwan & Armin Rosencranz, Environmental Law and Policy in India, Oxford University Press, 2nd Edition, 2001
2. P. Leelakrishnan, Environmental Law in India, Lexis Nexis, 3rd edn., 2000
3. Shaw, Environmental Law
4. S. Shanthakumar, Introduction to Environmental law
5. Paramjith S. Jaswal, Environmental law

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. P. Leelakrishnan, Environmental Law Case Book, Lexis Nexis, 2nd edn, 2006.
2. S. C. Shastri, Environmental Law, Eastern Book Company, 4th edn, 2012.
3. Gurdip Singh, Environmental Law in India, MacMillan Publisher, 2005.
4. Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer, Environmental Pollution and Law
5. Indian Law Institute, Legal Control of Environmental Pollution
6. Havid Huges, Environmental Law
7. Philippe Sands, Principles of International Environmental Law, Cambridge

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. https://www.nios.ac.in/media/documents/SrSec338new/338_Book2_New.pdf
2. https://www.barnesandnoble.com/w/sustainable-development-goals-connectivity-dilemma-abbas-rajabifard/1132401643;jsessionid=CA8AB5ADD47278E02F0C592705A5EC83.prodny_store02-atgap18?ean=9781000691023
3. <http://www.ebcwebstore.com/index.php?cPath=6015>

4. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342623724_Environmental_Regulations_in_India
5. <https://www.indianbarassociation.org/wpcontent/uploads/2013/02/environmental-law-article.pdf>

CORE	21CLLB45	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW	L	T	P	Credits
			4	0	0	4

COURSE OBJECTIVE: This course helps the students to understand the various characteristics of Administrative Law. It enables the students to acquire knowledge about the body of law that governs the administration and regulation of government agencies. The student acquires knowledge on the administrative functions and the way it is implemented by the administrators for good governance.

UNIT 1 - INTRODUCTION [12 Hours]

Definition- Nature and Scope of Administrative Law – Evolution of Administrative Law – Difference Between Constitutional Law and Administrative Law - Rule of Law – Doctrine of Separation of Powers - Classification of Administrative Actions.

UNIT 2 - DELEGATED LEGISLATION [12 Hours]

Definition – Delegated Legislation in India – Types- Advantages and Limitations – Permissible Delegation – Impermissible Delegation – Control Over Delegated Legislation – Conditional Delegation.

UNIT 3 - ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS [12 Hours]

Functions of Administration – Quasi Legislative Function – Pure Legislative Function – Quasi Judicial Function – Pure Judicial Function - Purely Administrative Function.

UNIT 4 - PRINCIPLES OF NATURAL JUSTICE AND ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNALS [12 Hours]

Doctrine of Bias – Audi Alteram Partem Rule – Meaning- Characteristics and Growth of Administrative Tribunals – Difference Between Administrative Tribunal and Courts - Procedure in the Functioning of Tribunals - Administrative Tribunals in India.

UNIT- V ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND JUDICIARY [12 Hours]

Administrative Discretion – Judicial Control of Administrative Action – Judicial and Other Remedies – Types of Remedies – Types of Equitable Remedies - Writ Jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Courts - Ombudsman in India – Lokpal and Lokayukta- Central Vigilance Commission – Public Interest Litigation.

[TOTAL: 60 Hours]

COURSE LEVEL LEARNING OUTCOMES

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

CO1: Describe about the basic principles of administrative law

CO2: Interpret the meaning and working of Delegated Legislation.

CO3: Explain about various administrative functions relating to executive, legislature and judiciary.

CO4: Demonstrate the role of administrative tribunals.

CO5: Illustrate about the application of administrative law in judiciary.

TEXTBOOKS

1. Durga D. Basu, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, Lexis Nexis, Nagpur, 2nd Edition, 2009.
2. Massey, I.P., *Administrative Law*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 5th Edition, 2008.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Griffith and Street, *Principles of Administrative Law*, London, 3rd Edition, 2006.
2. Kesari, U.P.D, *Lectures on Administrative Law*, Central Law Agency, 15th Edition, Allahabad, 2005.
3. Takwani, Thakker, C.K., *Lectures on Administrative Law*, Eastern Book Company, 3rd Edition, Lucknow, 2003

DSE	21DLLB41	INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS (DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE – V)	L	T	P	Credits
			3	0	0	3

COURSE OBJECTIVES: International environmental law is to be read and understood with public international law as a backdrop. In this course students recognize the role of states as principal actors in a decentralized world. The absence of any international legislature or international court of general jurisdiction in environmental law, and the characteristics of consent and consensus in decision making, will be in stark contrast to the previous policy tools and methods read under domestic environmental law. The course attempts at demystifying various aspects of international practice.

UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW [9 Hours]

Historical Evolution of International Environment Law – Perspectives of Developed and Developing Countries – Stockholm Declaration, Rio Declaration, Johannesburg Declaration.

UNIT 2: SOURCES AND PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW [9 Hours]

Sources: Treaties – Customs – General Principles of Law – Principles: Sovereignty over Natural Resources – Obligation Not to Cause Damage – Principles of Preventive Action and Precaution – Polluter Pays Principle and Equitable Sharing of Cost – Sustainable Development.

UNIT 3: GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS [9 Hours]

Transboundary Pollution: Air and Water – Desertification – Climate Change – Ozone Protection – State Liability.

UNIT 4: PROTECTION OF SPECIES AND ECOSYSTEM [9 Hours]

Causes of Biodiversity Loss – Protection of Genetic Variety – Protection of Ecosystem.

UNIT 5: INDIA AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW [9 Hours]

Environmental Protection: State obligation and the Role of Judiciary – Judicial Activism – Policy and Legislative Measures.

[TOTAL: 45 Hours]

COURSE OUTCOMES:

After completing this course, students will be able to

- CO1:** Identify relevant sources of study for international environmental laws.
- CO2:** Analyze various principles of international environmental laws.
- CO3:** Highlight various environmental concerns.
- CO4:** Suggest ways and means to protect species and ecosystem.
- CO5:** Draft policies for India in tune with international obligations.

TEXTBOOKS:

1. S Bhatt, *International Environmental Law*, APH Publishing, 2007

2. Elli Louka, *International environmental law: fairness, effectiveness, and world order*, Cambridge University Press, 2006.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Donald K. Anton, Jonathan I. Charney, Philippe Sands, Thomas Schoenbaum and Michael J. Young, *International Environmental Law: Cases, Materials, Problems* (LexisNexis 2007).
2. Birnie, Patricia W; Boyle, Alan E; Redgwell, Catherine, *International law and the environment*, Oxford University Press, 2009
3. Michael I. Jeffery, *Biodiversity Conservation, Law and Livelihoods: Bridging the North-South Divide*, Cambridge University Press, 2008.
4. Neil Craik, *The International Law of Environmental Impact Assessment Process, Substance and Integration*, Cambridge University Press, 2008.
5. *Environmental Law, the Economy and Sustainable Development*, Eds by Richard L. Revesz , Philippe Sands , Richard B. Stewart, Cambridge University Press, 2008

DSE	21DLLB42	INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION AND LABOUR LAWS (DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE – V)	L	T	P	Credits
			3	0	0	3

COURSE OBJECTIVE: In this course, students will learn about International labour organization, labour laws and, human rights at workplace in a comprehensive way. It will pave you the way for more in-depth study of other subjects related to international, social and labour law.

UNIT I: [9 Hours]

Introduction- What is International Labour Law- the Emergence of ILL and Its Evolution- The History of ILO- The Crisis of World War II - The Subject,system,and the source of International Labour Law-International labour conference- Governing Body

UNIT II: [9 Hours]

ILO Instrument and activities- The International labour office- International labour Standards-ILO Conventions- ILO Conventions Ratified by India- Industrial Relation – Concept and emerging Pattern- parties of Industrial Relations-

UNIT III: [9 Hours]

The Critical assessment of the ILO's for Social Justice- International and Regional human rights instrument as sources of ILL- The Relevance of the ECHR to labour rights protection- corporate social responsibility- The Problem of enforcement and the Evaluation of efficiency of ILL.

UNIT IV: [9 Hours]

Trade Union – Concept, Growth and Structure with Special reference to India, U.K, U.S.A, Russia- position of Trade Union in India- Multiplicity of Trade Unions, Recognition of Trade Union, Trade Union Movement, central Trade Union. Organisation, Role and Functions of Trade Union in Modern Industrial Society of India.Trade Union Rivalry and Unfair Labour Practices.

UNIT V: [9 Hours]

Collective Bargaining in India - Meaning,Nature,Scope- Workers participation in Management – Indian and Foreign experiences- Industrial relation – Legislative and Judicial Perspectives. Comparative Study of Social Security Measures with India and Other Countries

[TOTAL: 45 Hours]

COURSE LEVEL LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- CO1:** Understand the Concept and background of ILO
- CO2:** Describe about ratification and conventions of ILO
- CO3:** Analyze of Social Justice and Responsibility
- CO4:** Compare Trade Unions in other Countries
- CO5:** Understand the Concept of Collective Bargaining

TEXTBOOKS

- (1) Laski H. : Trade Union in the New Society.
- (2) Myres C. : Industrial Relations in India.
- (3) Apslev V. Whitmore : Industrial Relations, Hand Book.
- (4) John T. Dulop : Industrial Relations System.
- (5) J. Henry Richardson : An Introduction of the Study of Industrial Relations.
- (6) V.V. Giri : Labour Problems in Indian Industry. 3
- (7) S.N. Dhyani : Trade Unions and Right to strike
- (8) O.P. Malhotra : Law of Industrial Disputes - Vol. I.
- (9) Report of National Commission on Labour.
- (10) A.V. Raman Rao : Collective Bargaining v. Govt. Regulation.
- (11) G. Srivastava : Collective Bargaining v. Labour managements Relations in India.
- (12) C.P. Thakur : Industrial Democracy - Same Issue and Experience.
- (13) Mamoria & Mamoria : Industrial Labour, Social Security and Industrial Peace in India.
- (14) S.N. Mishra : An Introduction of Labour and Industrial Law.
- (15) The Indian Labour Year Book.
- (16) S.N. Dhyani : Crisis in Indian Industrial Relations.
- (17) I.L.O.: Conciliation and arbitration in Industrial Disputes.
- (18) I.L.O. : Freedom of associations USA, UK, USSR.
- (19) The Industrial Trade Unions Act,1926.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. <https://labour.gov.in/lcandilasdivision/india-ilo>
2. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/cabinet/documents/genericdocument/wcms_371208.pdf
3. <https://journals.openedition.org/poldev/2991>
4. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_465464.pdf
5. <https://web.warwick.ac.uk/russia/tubook.pdf>
6. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_dialogue/---dialogue/documents/publication/wcms_158351.pdf
7. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/326943181_COMPARATIVE_REPORT_Collective_Bargaining_and_Labour_Productivity_in_Germany_Italy_the_Netherlands_Poland_Spain_and_the_UK_A_Comparative_Analysis_to_Unravel_the_Productivity_Puzzle_CO-APPLICANTS_IAT

DSE	21DLLB43	PRISON ADMINISTRATION (DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE – VI)	L	T	P	Credits
			3	0	0	3

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The objective of this course is to make the students aware about theories of punishment, approaches to sentencing and the problems of discretion in sentencing. It also provides the knowledge about the treatment of the offenders under imprisonment and alternative to imprisonment. The students would particularly appreciate the role of judicial Institutions and investigating authorities in this regard for preventing & control strategies.

UNIT – I PENOLOGY – A STUDY ON PUNISHMENT MANAGEMENT [9 hours]

History, meaning and philosophy of Punishment - Types of punishment in ancient, medieval and modern times - Theories of Punishment. Early stages-Medieval Period, Modern or New Penology, Essentials of an ideal system of penal policy.

UNIT – II PRISON SYSTEM [9 hours]

Introduction And Meaning Of Prison- Historical development of Prison System In India-Types Of Prison In India, Functions Of Prison-Prison reforms -Classification of prisoners - Rights of Prisoners - Right To Speedy Trial- Right Against Solitary Confinement And Protection From Torture- Major Problems of Prisons Relevant to India

UNIT – III PRISON LEGISLATIONS [9 hours]

Historical development of prison legislations in India - Prison Act, 1894 and Transfer of Prisoners Act, 1950 –Tamil Nadu Prison rules1983- The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 - Model Prison Manual prepared by BPRD, 2003 - The Mulla Committee- The Krishna Iyer Committee.

Unit IV- REFORMATION AND REHABILITATION OF OFFENDER [9 hours]

Treatment of correction of offenders- The need for reformation and rehabilitation of offenders-Undergoing punishment/imprisonment-Classification of offenders through modern diagnostic techniques-The role of psychiatrists and Socials workers in the prison- Vocational and religions education and apprenticeship programmes for the offenders-Group counselling & Re-socialization programmes-Participation of inmates in community service.

Unit V- RE-SOCIALIZATION OF OFFENDER [9 hours]

Aftercare treatments, Attitude of the community towards released offender, Prisoner Aid Society and other Voluntary Organization governmental Action.

[TOTAL: 45 Hours]

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOME:

Upon completing this course, students will be able to

CO1: Understand the basics of penal system and aims of imprisonment.

CO2: Differentiate the current system of prison management in India

CO3: Critically access the key challenges involved in prison management.

CO4: Analyze the correctional method of offenders and prison system

CO5: Summarize the measures of Rehabilitation

TEXTBOOK:

1. Martin Wasik and Emmins, *On Sentencing* (1998)
2. Hall J., *Law, Social Science and Criminal Theory*
3. J.M. Sethna, *Society and the Criminal*, 1980
4. A. Siddique, *Criminology-Problems and Perspectives*, 1997

REFERENCES:

1. R.D Shankardas: *Punishment and the Prison*
2. N.V Paranjape: *Criminology and Penology*
3. N.K. Chakrabarthy: *Institutional Corrections*
4. R.Deb: *Criminal Justice System*
5. Mitchel P. Roth: *Prisons and Prison System*
6. Amarendra Mohanty & Narayan Hazary: *Indian Prison Systems*
7. B.V Trivedi: *Prison Administration in India*
8. Peter M. Carlson & Judith Simon Garrett: *Prison & Jain Administration*

DSE	21DLLB44	LAW AND ORGANIZED CRIMES (DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE – VI)	L	T	P	Credits
			3	0	0	3

COURSE OBJECTIVE: This course is designed to teach students about various organized crimes in India and the laws that are in place to prevent such crimes. A study of this course will help students to understand the happenings in the surrounding in a better way.

UNIT 1 **[9 Hours]**

Organized Crime - Meaning – Conception – Reasons for Organized Crimes - Crime Cartels - Mumbai Underworld Cartels - International Cartels - State sponsored Crimes - International Crime syndicate

UNIT 2 **[9 Hours]**

Drugs: Drug Addiction - Trafficking - Narcotic Substances - National and International Approaches to Drug Abuse - IPC provisions - Narcotic Substances Act 1985

UNIT 3 **[9 Hours]**

Prostitution: Causes and Concerns - International Responses - Prevention of Immoral Activities Act – IPC Provisions - Cyber Prostitution - Internationalization of Flesh Trade

UNIT 4 **[9 Hours]**

Violence against Women - Domestic Violence – Rape - Workplace Violence - Male Dominated Atrocities – Existing Laws to Protect Women – Supreme Court on Women Safety

UNIT 5 **[9 Hours]**

Collective Violence - Naxal problems - Causes and Concerns- Tribal Rebellion - Dalit Struggle – Atrocities – Election Related Violence – Court’s View on Collective Violence.

[TOTAL: 45 Hours]

COURSE OUTCOME:

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to

CO1: Understand the meaning of an organized crime and its reasons.

CO2: Describe about crimes related to drugs and narcotics.

CO3: Understand about prostitution and crimes related to it.

CO4: Analyze about crimes related to collective violence that happened in India.

CO5: Estimate violence against women in India.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. U Baxi Dissent, Development and Violence' in R Meagher [ed.] Law and Social Change: Indo American Reflection 92 [1988]
2. U. Baxi [ed.] Law and Poverty: Critical Essays [1988]
3. R Desai [ed.] Peasant Struggles in India, [1979]
4. R Desai Agrarian Struggles in India : After Independence [1986]
5. R Desai Violation of Democratic Rights in India [1986]

PRACTICAL	21PLLB41	CLIENT COUNSELLING	L	T	P	Credits
			0	0	4	2

COURSE OBJECTIVE: This course focuses on the theory and techniques of interviewing, counseling, and negotiation that are necessary for effective representation of clients. Such topics as question formulation, client interviewing, structuring the counseling session, case evaluation, development of bargaining range and negotiation tactics will be covered.

COURSE CONTENT:

Traditionally legal counseling was viewed as the lawyer advising his/her client regarding a legal problem. In counseling, usually the lawyer exercises a great deal of control over the outcome of counseling. In this whole exercise, the client becomes a passive spectator if not a mute spectator. This often results in the lawyer taking decisions on behalf of the client. This in fact had become an acceptable professional practice.

As times change, legal profession also undergoes tremendous changes which has resulted in the developing of “client – centered counseling”. Client centered counseling requires that lawyer assist the client in the way he/she needs rather than the lawyer taking any decisions on behalf of the client. Counseling is all about giving such information which a client would like to know regarding his legal problem/case. Client may require such information to take some decision about the course of action he/she may like to take in future.

In this course, a student will be given two issues. In one issue, they should as an advocate and in another issue, they will act as the client. The course covers specific skills in the following sequence: client interviewing, client counselling, and negotiation. The course necessarily includes other skills such as fact gathering and analysis, strategic thinking, and lawyering within the law of ethics and within your own moral framework.

Students will be judged for 100 marks internally, based on parameters such as interviewing techniques, etiquacy and communication, note-taking skills, counselling, and negotiation skills.

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- CO1:** Build rapport and trust with the client
- CO2:** Inform the client concerning confidentiality and fees
- CO3:** Successfully engage in active listening
- CO4:** Ask questions that result in understanding fully the facts of the client’s matter and the client’s goals
- CO5:** Assess the client’s legal position as far as possible and communicate that to the client.

PRACTICAL	21PLLB42	INTERNSHIP	L	T	P	Credits
			0	0	4	2

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The objective of internship is to enable students to get hands-on-training directly from the field of practice, so that could apply the learning from theory classes, in practice and gain exposure to the reality of the profession.

COURSE CONTENT:

Internship is an integral part of Legal Education. It is a compulsory course for all students. Students can undertake internship only during vacation. They must choose their field of internship according to the details mentioned below.

Year of Study	Field of Internship
II Year	Lawyer's Chamber, Trial and Appellate Advocates, Law Firms, Corporate Firms, Magistrate Courts, City Civil Courts, District and Sessions Courts and Tribunals.

The duration of internship shall be for **Four Weeks**. Students would be guided by faculty members of School of Law as Internship Guide. Students must approach the respective field of study as given above to do their internship and receive consent from such concerned authority permitting the student to undertake the internship. At the end of every week, students must send a brief report to their internship guides through e-mail. The report should contain details regarding the work done in that week. A total of four weekly e-mails shall be sent by each student to their faculty guides, failing which the internship report shall not be evaluated. The mail correspondence / weekend reports will be considered as one of the most important criteria for awarding marks for internship.

Upon successful completion of the internship, students must obtain a certificate of completion from the respective internship authority containing the signature and seal of the authority obtained on their official letter pad. The students must submit a detailed internship report along with the copies of email correspondence and a photocopy of internship certificate. All reports are to be **hand-written**, soft bound (**Project Binding**) and shall be submitted to the respective guides on or before the dates assigned.

A comprehensive viva – voce examination shall be conducted to assess the work done by the student in the internship.

Internship will be evaluated as given below

Internship Report	-	70 Marks
Viva Voce	-	30 Marks
Total	-	100 Marks

COURSE OUTCOMES:

Upon completion of this course, student will be able to

CO1: Understand the practice of Law in various fields.

CO2: Gain exposure to the reality of the profession.

CO3: Develop inter-personal and communication skills.

CO4: Articulate their ideas and experiences, in a better way.

CO5: Understand how to write a project report

SEMESTER V

CORE	21CLLB51	LABOUR LAW - II	L	T	P	Credits
			4	0	0	4

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The course begins by examining theoretical issues relating to the informal/unorganized/disorganized sector. It then proceeds to look at those employed in textiles, fisheries, construction, and agriculture. Each sector is examined from the prism of the political economy of that sector, including the impact of trade related measures (WTO), the policies of the Government of India on each of these Sectors, legislative interventions if any, judicial pronouncements, and innovative alternate strategies. The course concludes by looking at the theoretical and practical issues related to 'Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, 1998', as laid down in the ILO declaration.

UNIT – I THE FACTORIES ACT, 1948 **[12 Hours]**
 Essential Features- Safety- Health and Welfare Measures of Labour- Child Labour-Salient Features of the Child Labour(Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986- Recent Amendments- Special Provisions Relating to Women Under the Act.

UNIT – II MINIMUM WAGES ACT **[12 Hours]**
 The Remunerative Aspects- Wages- Concept of Wages- Minimum- Fair- Living Wages- Wage and Industrial Policies- Whitley Commission Recommendations- Provisions of Payment of Wages Act 1936- Timely Payment of Wages- Authorised Deductions- Claims-Minimum Wages Act 1948- Definitions- Types of Wages- Minimum Rates of Wages-Procedure for Fixing and Revising Minimum Wages- Claims- Remedy.

UNIT – III PAYMENT OF BONUS ACT **[12 Hours]**
 Bonus- Concept- Right to Claim Bonus- Full Bench Formula- Bonus Commission-Payment of Bonus Act 1965- Application- Computation of Gross Profit- Available- Allocable Surplus- Eligibility of Bonus- Disqualification of Bonus- Set On- Set Off of Allocable Surplus- Minimum and Maximum Bonus- Recovery of Bonus.

UNIT – IV SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE MEASURES **[12 Hours]**
 Employees State Insurance Act 1948 – Application - Benefits Under the Act-Adjudication of Disputes and Claims – ESI Corporation - The Maternity Benefits Act, 1961: Object and Application- Eligibility and Maternity Benefits- Notice of Claim- Prohibition Against Dismissal- Wage Deduction- Powers and Duties of Inspectors - Equal Remuneration Act, 1976: Application- Importance of the Act - Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972: Background- Object and Definitions - Eligibility for Payment of Gratuity – Forfeiture- Exemption- Determination - Controlling Authority – Penalties.

UNIT – V THE EMPLOYEE’S PROVIDENT FUNDS AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACT, 1952 **[12 Hours]**
 Scope – Coverage- Application and Definitions- Authorities, Their Powers and Functions- Contributions - Employees Provident Fund Scheme- Employees’ Pension Scheme and Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme - Penalties.

[TOTAL: 60 Hours]

COURSE LEVEL LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- CO1:** Examine the theoretical issues relating to Factories Act, 1948
- CO2:** Understand the scope and coverage of Workmen Compensation Act and identify various legal remedies available under employment laws.
- CO3:** Analyze important provisions of Social Security Legislation and welfare measures which include Benefits and Claims.
- CO4:** Understand maintenance of good relationship between employer and employees
- CO5:** Analyze the concept, benefit and claims of Employee Provident Fund Act, 1952.

TEXTBOOKS

1. S.C. Srivastava, Industrial Relations and Labour Law, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 6th edn., 2012.
2. K.D. Srivastava, Factories Act 1948, Eastern Book Company, 2019
3. 2. Chaturvedi, Labour and Industrial Law, Central Law Agency, 2004.
4. V.G. Goswami – Labour Law , Central Law Agency, 2018.
5. K.M. Pillai – Labour & Industrial Laws

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. S.C. Srivastava, Commentaries on the Factories Act, 1948, Universal Law Publishing House, Delhi, 2002.
2. H.L. Kumar, Workmen's Compensation Act, Universal Law Publishing, 2009.
3. A.M. Sharma, Industrial Relations And Labour Laws, Himalayan publishing House, 2nd edn 2013.
4. S. R. Samant, S. L. Dwivedi, Labour Laws, Labour Law Agency's Employer's Guide, 15th edn, 2015.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. https://legislative.gov.in/sites/default/files/A1948-63_0.pdf
2. https://labour.gov.in/sites/default/files/Factories_Act_1948.pdf
3. https://www.ebcwebstore.com/product_info.php?products_id=1248
4. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/309573528_Social_Security_Measures_For_Indian_Workforce_-_A_Legal_Intervention
5. <https://groww.in/p/savings-schemes/employees-provident-fund-epf/>

CORE	21CLLB52	PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW	L	T	P	Credits
			4	0	0	4

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The objective of this course is to relate the economic policies and processes of tax and fiscal policies in different systems of economic administration keeping the constitutional goals in view. Learning about Direct taxes, Indirect taxes and its administration is the focus of this course.

UNIT I - INTRODUCTION

[12 Hours]

Concept of Tax- Nature and characteristics of taxes- Distinction between tax and fee, tax and cess- Kinds of taxes; progressive, proportion; regressive and digressive – Direct and Indirect taxes- Tax evasion and tax avoidance- Mutual relationship between Income Tax Act and Finance Act – Canons of Taxation – interpretation of tax laws-Constitutional provisions of taxation - Taxation and Fundamental Rights - Scope of taxing powers of Parliament, State Legislatures and Local bodies - Immunity of Instrumentalities - Applicability of doctrines under the constitution to taxation laws.

UNIT II - THE INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT, 1961

[12 Hours]

Preliminaries- Concepts; 'income', 'agricultural income', 'casual income', 'assessed- person'- Residential status – Previous year, Assessment year – General charging section and specific charging section – Income – Received – Arising -total income - Exempted Income - Agricultural Income and its treatment-Taxability under 'specific heads': i) Income from 'salaries' ii) Income from 'house property' iii) Income from 'business or profession' iv) Income from 'capital gains' v) Income from 'other sources' Clubbing of income: Income of other persons in assessee's total income. Treatment of losses – set-off-carry forward of loss-General deductions.

UNIT III – AUTHORITIES UNDER INCOME TAX ACT, 1961

[12 Hours]

Authorities under the Act, Role of High Court and Supreme Court, Appeals, Review and Revision, Filing of Returns - Due Dates - Procedure for assessment, Assessment of special class of assesses - Rebate & Relief - Refund - Collection and Recovery of Tax-Penalties and Prosecution-Deduction allowed in certain cases, chapter VIA deductions.

UNIT IV - GOODS AND SERVICE TAX

[12 Hours]

Constitutional Amendment for introduction of GST - History of GST - Models of GST law - International comparison - Comparison of previous indirect tax regime with GST regime - Revenue loss compensation scheme for states - Acts under the GST Regime - Centre State Relations - GST Council - GST Network - GST Registration - Filing of Returns - Central GST, State GST and Inter State Good and Services Act. Application of GST and Authorities under GST.

UNIT V- OTHER INDIRECT TAXES

[12 Hours]

Indirect Tax regime before the introduction of GST-Customs Act- Excise Act and exclusions under GST-Nature, scope and basis of levy of central excise duty, meaning of goods,

Manufacture and manufacturer, classification and valuation of goods, duty payment and exemption provisions, procedure dealing with registration and clearance of goods. Central Excise Act, 1944 and the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985.

[TOTAL: 75 Hours]

COURSE OUTCOMES:

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO 1:** Interpret and apply the basic principles and doctrines relating to taxation law to specific situations and real-life cases
- CO 2:** Identify and summarize the various legislations relating to direct and indirect taxation regime in India.
- CO 3:** Summarize and interpret the various tax law provisions regarding imposition, collection and administration of taxes and thus to analyse the applicability to practical situations.
- CO 4:** Demonstrate the existing problem-solving techniques and to develop newer methods to suit the requirements of modern individual and corporate taxation.
- CO 5:** Evaluate the applicability and effectiveness of the existing taxation laws so as to formulate possible suggestions or recommendations for change.

TEXTBOOKS

1. Vinod Singhania & Kapil Singhania, Direct Taxes Law and Practice, Taxmann, 2014.
2. Chaturvedi & Pithisaria, Income Tax Act with Relevant Tax Allied Acts, Lexis Nexis, 2013.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. B.B. Lal, Income Tax, Pearson Publications, New Delhi, 1st Edition, 2010.
2. Kailash Rai: Taxation Laws, Allahabad Law Agency, 9th Edition, 2007.
3. Vinod K. Singhania: Direct Taxation: Law and Practice of Income Tax, Taxman, 36th Edn, 2007.

CORE	21CLLB53	CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT	L	T	P	Credits
			4	0	0	4

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The purpose of the course is to acquaint the students with civil court procedures like filing the case, conducting the trial appeal proceedings and execution of decrees etc., This course has laid down to understand the jurisdiction of civil courts in India, drafting procedure of pleadings and strategies to proceed with the cases. Further, it discusses with the law of limitation which is applicable to civil proceedings.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION [12 Hours]

Civil Procedure Code Introduction- Distinction between procedural law and substantive law – History of the Code- Extent and its Application- Definition- Suits Jurisdiction of the Civil Courts – Kinds of Jurisdiction – Bar on Suits – Suits of Civil Nature (Sec.9); Doctrine of Res sub judice and Res Judicata (Sec. 10, 11 and 12)- Foreign Judgment (Sec. 13, 14)- Place of Suits (Ss. 15 to 20)- Transfer of Cases (Ss. 22 to 25).

UNIT – II SUITS AND SUMMONS [12 Hours]

Institution of Suits and Summons- (Sec. 26, O.4 and Sec. 27, 28, 31 and O.5)- Interest and Costs (Sec. 34, 35, 35A, B)- Pleading: Fundamental Rules of Pleadings – Plaintiff and Written Statement – Return and Rejection of Plaintiff – Defences – Set off – Counter Claim Parties to the Suit (O. 1)- Joinder- Misjoinder and non – Joinder of Parties – Misjoinder of Causes of Action – Multifariousness.

UNIT – III PROCEDURES OF APPEARANCE AND EXAMINATION [12 Hours]

Procedures of Appearance and Examination of Parties (O.9, O.18) – Discovery Inspection and Production of Documents (O.11 & O.13) – First Hearing and Framing of Issues (O.10 and O.14) – Admission and Affidavit (O.12 and O.19)– Adjournment (O.17)– Death- Marriage – Insolvency of the Parties (O.22)– Withdrawal and Compromise of Suits (O.23) – Judgment and Decree (O.20) - Execution (Sec. 30 to 74, O.21) - General Principal of Execution – Power of Executing Court – Transfer of Decrees for Execution –Mode of Execution– A) Arrest and Detention, B) Attachment, C) Sale.

UNIT – IV SUITS IN PARTICULAR CASES [12 Hours]

Suits by or against Governments (Sec. 79 to 82, O.27)- Suits by Aliens and by or against Foreign Rulers, Ambassadors (Sec. 85 to 87)- Suits relating to Public Matters (Sec. 91 to 93)- Suits by or against Firms (O.30)- Suits by or against Minors and Unsound Persons (O.32)- Suits by Indigent Persons (O.33)- Inter – Pleader Suits (Sec. 88, O.35)- Summary suit (O.37)- Interim Orders- Commissions (Sec. 75, O.26)- Arrest before Judgment and Attachments before Judgment (O.38)- Temporary Injunctions (O.39)- Appointment of Receivers (O.40)- Appeals (Ss. 90 to 109, O.41, 42, 43, 45)- Reference – Review and Revision (Ss. 113, 114, 115, O.46, O.46)- Caveat (Sec. 144.A)– Inherent Powers of the Court (Ss. 148, 149, 151).

UNIT – V LIMITATIONS ACT, 1963 [12 Hours]

Definitions – Suits- Appeals & Application (Ss. 3-11)- Computation of Period of Limitation (Ss. 12-24)- Acquisition of Ownership by Possession (Ss. 25-27).

[TOTAL: 60 Hours]

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After the completion of course, the student would be able to:

- CO1:** Understand the relevant substantive, evidentiary, procedural, and constitutional principles that govern the resolution of civil disputes in state and administrative agencies.
- CO2:** Read and apply a statutory provision to operate the tasks in which a lawyer must engage at each and every state of the civil suit
- CO3:** Distinguish the procedure to be followed for instituting the special suit, ordinary suit and the execution suit.
- CO4:** Appraise the steps to be taken to defend or justify the question of law and question of fact.
- CO5:** Develop the fundamental skills needed by the modern civil litigator, including negotiation, problem-solving methods and drafting of pleadings.

TEXTBOOKS

1. Mulla; The Code of Civil Procedure, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Publications, 19th edn, 2017.
2. C.K. Takwani; Civil Procedure, Eastern Book Company Lucknow, 9th edn, 2021.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Sarkar, Code of Civil Procedure, Wadhawa Publications Nagpur, 11th edn, 2006.
2. M.P. Jain; The Code of Civil Procedure, Wadhawa Publications, Nagpur, 2007
3. A.K. Nandi & S.P. Sen Gupta, The Code of Civil Procedure, 3rd edn, 2009, Kamal Law House, Kolkata.

CORE	21CLLB54	CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE INCLUDING JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT AND PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT	L	T	P	Credits
			4	0	0	4

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The course on Criminal Procedure Code is aimed at driving the students how the pre-trial, trial and the subsequent process are geared up to make the administration of criminal justice effective. The course will acquaint the student with organization of the functionaries under the Code, their power and functions at various stages and the procedure according to which these powers and functions are to be exercised.

UNIT - 1 DEFINITIONS AND AUTHORITIES UNDER THE CODE [12 Hours]

Important Definitions Under the Code – Constitution of Different Criminal Courts and Officers - Public Prosecutors and Assistant Public Prosecutors – Power of Courts and Superior Officers of Police – Distinction Between Cognizable and Non- Cognizable, Summons and Warrant Cases-Bailable and Non-Bailable Offences and Compoundable and Non-Compoundable Offences.

UNIT – 2 ARREST OF PERSONS AND PRE-TRIAL PROCESS [12 Hours]

Arrest of Persons Without Warrant- Procedure- Rights of an Arrested Person Provisions as to Bail and Bonds- Process to Compel Appearance of Persons: Summons Warrant of Arrest- Proclamation and Attachment- Process to Compel Production of Things: Summons to Produce Things- Search Warrant- Other Provisions Relating to Search and Seizure- Information to the Police and Their Powers to Investigate: Conditions Requisite Complaints to Magistrate- Commencement of Proceedings Before Magistrate.

UNIT - 3 FAIR TRIAL AND PRELIMINARY PLEAS TO BAR THE TRIAL [12 Hours]

Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials (Section 177-189); Conception of Fair Trial - Presumption of Innocence – Venue of Trial- Right of the Accused to Know the Accusation (section 221- 224) and Accusation be held in the Accused’s Presence- Right of Cross- Examination and Offering Evidence in Defence-The Accused Statement- Right to Speedy Trial; Time Limitations- Rationale and Scope (section 468 - 473)- Pleas of Autrefois Acquit and Autrefois Convict (Section 300) - Plea Bargaining.

UNIT - 4 CHARGE AND TRIAL PROCEDURE [12 Hours]

Charge (Section 211-224)- General Provisions as to Enquiries and Trials- The Judgement and Sentences Under the Code: Submission of Death Sentence for Confirmation With Emphasis on Referred Trial- Appeals- Reference and Revision- Transfer of Criminal Cases- Execution- Suspension and Commutation of Sentences: Death Sentence- Imprisonment with Emphasis on Default Sentence- Levy of Fine- General Provisions Regarding Execution Suspension- Remission and Commutation of Sentences- Inherent Powers of the High Court and Power of Superintendence by High Court over Judicial Magistrates.

UNIT - 5 JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT, PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT AND PREVENTIVE PROVISIONS IN THE CODE [12 Hours]

Juvenile Delinquency- Nature and Magnitude- Juvenile Court System- Treatment and Rehabilitation of Juveniles- Legislative and Judicial Protection of Juvenile Offender- Juvenile Justice Act, 2000- Recent Amendments. Probation of Offenders Law- Mechanism- Problems and Prospects of Probation Suspended Sentence- Judicial Approach. Security for Keeping the Peace and Good Behaviour- Suspected Persons- Habitual Offenders- Imprisonment in Default of Security: Order for Maintenance of Wives, Children and Parents (Sec. 125- 128)- Enforcement of Order of Maintenance- Prevention of Public Nuisance.

[TOTAL: 60 Hours]

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- CO1:** Describe various authorities under CRPC.
- CO2:** Understand the procedure and process of arrest and pre-trial stage.
- CO3:** Analyze about fair trial and preliminary pleas to bar the trial.
- CO4:** Understand the procedure to charge an accused.
- CO5:** Understand Juvenile Justice Act and Probation of Offenders Act.

TEXTBOOKS

1. Ratanlal&Dhirajlal, The Code of Criminal Procedure - Covering The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, Lexis NexisWadhwa, Nagpur 19th Ed, 2013.
2. S C Sarkar, The Law of Criminal Procedure, 2nd (Reprint), 2010, Lexis NexisWadhwa, Nagpur, 11th ed., 2015.
3. Probation of offender Act ---R.B.Sethi, Law Publishers(India) Pvt (publisher).
4. Code of Criminal procedure---S.C.Sarkar, 9th Edn.in 2 vols.,2018.
5. Code of Criminal Procedure- 2nd edition, K D Gaur
6. The Code of Criminal procedure----- S.N. Mishra.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. K N Chandrasekharan Pillai, R V Kelkar's Criminal Procedure, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 6th Ed. 2014.
2. Woodroffe: Commentaries on Code of Criminal Procedure, 2 Vols. Law Publishers India Pvt. Ltd., 3rd Ed., Reprint 2014. Bakshi, P.M., *The Constitution of India*, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi, 10th Edition, 2014
3. Juvenile justice Act by S. Sambandan
4. Criminal procedure code, 1973 by Durga Das Basu. Outlines of criminal procedure by R.V. Kelkar.

CORE	21CLLB55	BANKING LAW	L	T	P	Credits
			4	0	0	4

COURSE OBJECTIVE: Banking Institutions have become important players in the present-day economy. They play a pivotal role in the growth of trade, commerce, and industry. The course is designed to acquaint the students with operational parameters of banks within the precincts of law and to teach about the general principles of banking law.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION

[12 Hours]

Evolution of Banking Institution in India- Banking Definition- Banking Company in India- Banking Legislation in India- Common Law and Statutory System- Classification of Banks – Essential Functions and Special Functions Agency Services – E Banking and Recent Trends in Banking.

UNIT – II BANKER AND CUSTOMERS

[12 Hours]

Customer- Banker– Definition and Nature – Legal Character of Banker - Customer Relationship- Special Types of Customers: Lunatics, Minors, Agents, Administrators and Executors, Partnership Firms and Companies- Duties and Liabilities of Banks and Customers.

UNIT – III LAWS RELATING TO NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

[15 Hours]

Cheque – Meaning and Characteristics- Duties and Liabilities of Banks Payment of Cheques by Bank- Liabilities of the Banker in Case of Dishonour- Protection of Paying Banker - Forged Cheques- Alteration of Cheque- Collection of Cheques and Drafts-Protection of Collecting Banker- Crossing of Cheques- Bill of Exchange- Promissory Note – Meaning and Characteristics and Types of Hundi- Notary Public Noting Protest- Acceptance for Honour- Payment for Honour- Holder and Holder in Due Course – Definition and Distinction Between a Holder and Holder in Due Course- Endorsement and its Kinds-Acceptance- Presentment and Payment- Dishonour and Discharge of Negotiable Instrument.

UNIT – IV CENTRAL BANKING THEORY AND RBI

[12 Hours]

Characteristics and Function of Central Banks – RBI as the Central Bank of India – Objectives and Organizational Structure – Functions- Regulations of the Monetary System – Monopoly of Note Issue- CREDITS Control – Determination of Bank Rate Policy- Open Market Operations – Banker’s Bank – Banker of Government – Control Over Non – Banking Financial Institutions – Economic and Statistical Research – Staff Training – Control and Supervisions of Other Banks.

UNIT – V MISCELLANEOUS

[9 Hours]

Merchant Banking in India – SEBI (Merchant Bankers) Regulations, 1992 – Recovery of Debts Due to Bank and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 – Enforcement Authorities – DRT and DRAT.

[TOTAL: 60 Hours]

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES:

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

- CO1:** Define the origin, development and types of banks in India.
- CO2:** Differentiate the various relationships between bankers and customers.
- CO3:** Interpret negotiable instruments under Negotiable Instrument Act
- CO4:** Describe the functions and duties of SEBI and DRAT
- CO5:** Understand the functions and powers the RBI

TEXTBOOKS

1. ICSI, *Banking and Insurance Law and Practice*, Institute of Company Secretaries of India, Taxmann Publishers, 2010.
2. K.C. Shekhar, & Lekshmi Shekhar, *Banking Theory and Practice*, Vikas Publishing House, 19th Ed., 2005.
3. Krishnamurthi Aiyar Revised by S.K.Sarvaria, *Law relating to The Negotiable Instruments Act*, universal Law Publishing, 13th Edition.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. M.L. Tannan, *Banking Law and Practice in India*, Lexis Nexis, 23rd Ed., 2010.
2. J N Jain & R K Jain, *Modern Banking and Insurance – Principles and Techniques*, Regal Publications, 2008.
3. Jyotsana Sethi & Nishwar Bhatia, *Elements of Banking and Insurance*, PHI Publishers, 2nd Ed., 2013.
4. S N Gupta, *The Banking Law*, Universal Law Publication, 6th Edition.

WEBSITE REFERENCE

1. <https://www.slideserve.com/yoshi-fuller/banker-customer-relationship>
2. <https://groww.in/p/sebi-securities-and-exchange-board-of-india/>
3. <https://www.lawnn.com/powers-of-reserve-bank-of-india/>
4. <https://www.afinoz.com/blogs/commercial-banks-in-india>
5. <https://www.slideshare.net/BulomineRegi/types-of-banks-63508985>

GE		CYBER LAW (GENERIC ELECTIVE – I)	L	T	P	Credits
			3	0	0	3

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The Information Technology Act, 2000 is called as the Cyber Law of India. This Act has brought about multifarious changes in much other substantive and procedural legislation such as the Contract Act, the Indian Penal Code, and The Indian Evidence Act etc. The aim of this course is to make the learner understand various facets of Cyber Law and its impact on modern world which has now been shrunken into a global village.

UNIT 1: [9 Hours]
Evolution of the IT Act - Genesis and Necessity - Salient features of the IT Act, 2000 - Various Authorities under IT Act and their Powers - Penalties & Offences – Amendments - Impact on other related Acts (Amendments): Amendments to Indian Penal Code - Amendments to Indian Evidence Act - Amendments to Evidence Act - Amendments to Reserve Bank of India Act.

UNIT 2: [9 Hours]
Cyber Space Jurisdiction: Jurisdiction issues under IT Act, 2000 - Traditional Principals of Jurisdiction – Extra-terrestrial Jurisdiction - Case Laws on Cyber Space Jurisdiction

UNIT 3: [9 Hours]
E – commerce and Laws in India - Digital / Electronic Signature in Indian Laws - E – Commerce: Issues and Provisions in Indian Law - E – Governance: Concept and Practicality in India - E – Taxation Issues in Cyberspace - E – Contracts and its validity in India - Cyber Tribunal & Appellate Tribunal - Cyber Regulations.

UNIT 4: [9 Hours]
Intellectual Property Rights: Domain Names and Trademark Disputes - Concept of Trademarks in Internet Era - Cyber Squatting - Reverse Hijacking - Jurisdiction in Trademark Disputes - Copyright in the Digital Medium - Copyright in Computer Programmes - Concept of Patent Right.

UNIT 5: [9 Hours]
Sensitive Personal Data or Information (SPDI) in Cyber Law - SPDI Definition and Reasonable Security Practices in India - Reasonable Security Practices – International perspective - Cloud Computing & Law.

[TOTAL: 45 Hours]

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- CO1:** Understand about the concept of cyber space and interface of cyber space and Information Technology and the jurisdiction issues in cyber space.
- CO2:** Analyze various classifications of cybercrimes to understand and differentiate between the modes of conduct of computer crimes.

- CO3:** Understand the objective behind enacting Information Technology Act-2000 to deal with the fast-growing modern crimes.
- CO4:** Know about the conduct of E-Commerce and the legal implications on carrying out online business.
- CO5:** Understand the implications of Information Technology Law in terms of Intellectual Property Rights.

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Anirudh Rastogi, *Cyber Law: Law of Information Technology and Internet*, Lexis Nexis Wadhwa, Nagpur, 1st ed., 2014.
2. Vakul Sharma, *Information Technology Law and Practice*, Universal Law Publishers, 3rd ed., 2011.
3. Harish Chander, *Cyber Laws and IT Protection*, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., 2012.
4. Nandan Kamath, *Law Relating to Computers, Internet and Ecommerce*, Universal Law Publishing Co., Ltd., 2006.
5. Pavan Duggal, *Mobile Crime and Mobile Law*, Saakshar Law Publications, 2013

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Garima Tiwari, *Cyber Crime and Cyber Laws*, Scholar Tech Press, 2020
2. Adv. Prashant Mali, *Cyber Law & Cyber Crimes Simplified By Cyber Infomedia*, Cyber Infomedia; 7th Edition, 2020
3. Bharka Basin I Rama Mohan Ukkalam, *Cyber Law & Crimes*, Asia Law House; 3rd edition.
4. Dr. Sushila Madan, *Cyber Crime and Cyber Laws*, Scholar Tech Press, 2020
5. Apar Gupta, *Commentary on Information Technology Act: With Rules, Regulations, Orders, Guidelines, and Reports*, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa Nagpur, 2011

PRACTICAL	21PLLB51	TRIAL ADVOCACY	L	T	P	Credits
			0	0	4	2

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The purpose of this course is to teach students the foundational skills required to try a case in a courtroom setting. The basic skills needed by every trial lawyer include case analysis and planning, direct and cross examination, proper use of exhibits, and effective opening statements and closing arguments. The trial advocacy course will focus exclusively on those skills.

COURSE CONTENT:

Students are given a fictitious case. Each student must select a specific role/character such as plaintiff, defendant, witnesses, prosecution witnesses, defense witnesses, police officials, court officials, Public Prosecutor, Defense Counsel and Judge. Once roles are selected, students must do a thorough study of the problem, identify procedural requirements, create necessary information, develop strategies in examination of witnesses and prepare the sequence of procedure to be followed in the trial. Thereafter, students will have to demonstrate the full pre and trial procedure as it occurs in the real court. One student is required to moderate the entire incident from the beginning till the end of the trial. The moderator will highlight the provisions of law as and when they are necessary, in each trial stage.

The performance of the student will be judged for 100 marks based on parameters such as Courtroom Manner and Style, Knowledge of Law, Legal Reasoning and Persuasiveness, Organisation of Argument and Submission of Written Memorials.

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- CO1:** Understand the art of advocacy
- CO2:** Acquaint themselves with court manners and court procedures
- CO3:** Demonstrate the skills required for argument in court
- CO4:** Understand and appreciate the evidential aspects
- CO5:** Develop the arguments for the case

PRACTICAL	21PLLB52	INTERNSHIP	L	T	P	Credits
			0	0	4	2

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The objective of internship is to enable students to get hands-on-training directly from the field of practice, so that could apply the learning from theory classes, in practice and gain exposure to the reality of the profession.

Internship is an integral part of Legal Education. It is a compulsory course for all students. Students can undertake internship only during vacation. They must choose their field of internship according to the details mentioned below.

Year of Study	Field of Internship
iii Year	Parliament or State Legislature and Higher Judiciary like Supreme Court and High Courts.

The duration of internship shall be for **Four Weeks**. Students would be guided by faculty members of School of Law as Internship Guide. Students must approach the respective field of study as given above to do their internship and receive consent from such concerned authority permitting the student to undertake the internship. At the end of every week, students must send a brief report to their internship guides through e-mail. The report should contain details regarding the work done in that week. A total of four weekly e-mails shall be sent by each student to their faculty guides, failing which the internship report shall not be evaluated. The mail correspondence / weekend reports will be considered as one of the most important criteria for awarding marks for internship.

Upon successful completion of the internship, students must obtain a certificate of completion from the respective internship authority containing the signature and seal of the authority obtained on their official letter pad. The students must submit a detailed internship report along with the copies of email correspondence and a photocopy of internship certificate. All reports are to be **hand-written**, soft bound (**Project Binding**) and shall be submitted to the respective guides on or before the dates assigned.

A comprehensive viva – voce examination shall be conducted to assess the work done by the student in the internship.

Internship will be evaluated as given below

Internship Report	-	70 Marks
Viva Voce	-	30 Marks
Total	-	100 Marks

COURSE OUTCOMES:

Upon completion of this course, student will be able to

CO1: Understand the practice of Law in various fields.

CO2: Gain exposure to the reality of the profession.

CO3: Develop inter-personal and communication skills.

CO4: Articulate their ideas and experiences, in a better way.

CO5: Prepare a project report.

SEMESTER VI

CORE	21CLLB61	DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCING (CLINICAL COURSE – I)	L	T	P	Credits
			4	0	2	5

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The drafting of pleadings is an art. It demands a high degree of professional skill and professional knowledge, expertise and experience. It must be borne in mind that the rules of pleadings are intended to regulate the business and procedures of the court. This course is aimed at equipping the students to do drafting of pleadings and documents on their own with confidence, without any hesitation when they enter the lawyer's profession. In conveyancing, drafting of documents like Sale Deeds, Lease Deeds, Mortgage Deeds, Agreements, Service Contracts, etc. will be discussed. The related provisions of Stamp Act and Registration Act along with the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act and other enactments will also be made part of the class discussions.

UNIT – I

[15 HOURS]

Introduction - Fundamental Rules of Pleadings- Legal Notice - Plaint Structure - Parties to Suit-Written Statement – Counter claims - Appeals – Reference- Review and Revision- Execution – Original Jurisdiction of the High Court.

UNIT – II

[15 HOURS]

Suit for Recovery Under XXXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908- Plaint-Written Statement- Interlocutory Application- Original Petition- Affidavit- Suit for Permanent Injunction - Suit for Specific Performance - Petition for Dissolution of Marriage Under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 - Petition for Eviction Under the Rent Control Act-Petition for Grant of Probate/Letters of Administration- Application for Grant of Succession Certificate- Application for Grant of Compensation Under Section 166 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 - Application for Temporary Injunction Under Order 39 Rules 1 and 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908- Application Under Order 39 Rule 2A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - Caveat Under Section 148 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908- Memorandum of Appeal and Revision.

UNIT – III

[15 HOURS]

Application for Maintenance Under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - Application for Grant of Anticipatory Bail and Regular Bail - Application for Execution of a Decree - Criminal Complaint - Appeal/Complaint - Appeal/Revision in Criminal Cases - Writ Petition Under Art. 226 and Art. 32 of the Constitution of India - Special Leave Petition Under Article 136 of the Constitution of India.

UNIT – IV

[15 HOURS]

Components of a Deed - Forms of Deeds and Notices – Promissory Note- Will and Codicil- Trust Deed- Gift Deed- Agreement to Sell- Sale Deed - Indemnity Bond - Lease Deed - General Power of Attorney - Special Power of Attorney - Relinquishment Deed - Partnership Deed - Deed for Dissolution of Partnership - Mortgage Deed- Deed of Reference to Arbitration - Notice to the Tenant - Notice Under Section 80 of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - Notice Under Section 434 of the Companies Act, 1956 - Reply to the Notice.

UNIT – V**[15 HOURS]**

Drafting of all kinds of Writ Petition and Public Interest Litigation Petition Under Articles 32 and 226 of Indian Constitution – Concurrent Jurisdiction of the High Court and Supreme Court.

[TOTAL: 75 Hours]**COURSE LEVEL LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

CO1: Summarize the fundamental rules of pleadings and conveyance of documents.

CO2: Write the drafting and pleadings of different applications and documents.

CO3: Prepare documentation and Deeds of different transfers.

CO4: Examine the different Appeal provisions available for applications.

CO5: Apply the Constitutional remedies available under the Indian Constitution.

TEXTBOOKS

1. G.C. Mogha & S. N. Dhingra, *Law of Pleading in India with Precedents*, Eastern Law House, 18thedn, 2013.
2. R.N. Chaturvedi, *Conveyancing and Drafting and Legal Professional Ethics*, Eastern Book Company, 7thedn, 2011.
3. A.B. Kafaliya, *Textbook on Pleadings drafting and conveyance*, Universal Law Publication, 2017.
4. Dr. Medha Kolhatkar, *Drafting Pleading and Conveyance*, Lexis Nexis, 2nd Edition, 2020.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. G.C. Mogha, *Indian Conveyancer*, Dwivedi Law, Agency 14th edn, 2009.
2. C. R. Datta & M.N. Das, *D'Souza's Form and Precedents of Conveyancing*, Eastern Law House, 13th edn, 2008.
3. A VirendraPamecha, *Public Interest Litigation (PIL) & How to File A Writ Petition*, Jain Book Agency, 1st edn, 2014.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. R.N.Chaturvedi, *Pleadings, Drafting and Conveyance*, Central Law Publication, 2018.

CORE	21CLLB62	PROFESIONAL ETHICS AND ACCOUNTANCY FOR LAWYERS (CLINICAL COURSE – II)	L	T	P	Credits
			5	0	0	5

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The course is for enlightening of the fact that Advocacy is an art and advocates have accountability towards court, parties and the community at large. Judiciary is an important organ of a state and guardian of basic rights of an individual. The course emphasizes on the code of conduct of an Advocate, accountability and responsibility of legal profession and the contribution of Bar and Bench towards the society and administration of justice.

UNIT – I: [15 Hours]

Development of Legal Profession in India- Privileges and Rights of Legal Profession- Distinction from Other Profession- Admission and Enrolment of Advocates- Conduct in Court- Professional Conduct in General - Privileges of a Lawyer- Salient Features of the Advocates Act, 1961.

UNIT – II: [15 Hours]

Duties of a Lawyer / Lawyer’s Accountability – Duties towards Court – Duties towards Client – Duties towards Opposite Attorney – Duties towards himself – Duties towards Public – Duties towards legal fraternity and reforms – Duty towards providing legal aid – Rights of a Lawyer – Right to practice – Right to argue his case – Right over his professional fees – Certain limitation of rights – Restrictions on advertising, bar from carrying on any other profession etc.,

UNIT – III: [15 Hours]

Advocates Act, 1961 – Enrollment and Admissions of Advocate – Disqualification – Removal and Suspension from rolls – Bar Council of India – State Bar Council – Its compositions, powers and functions – Misconduct and punishment for misconduct – Deficiency in Service and Negligent act of Advocates – Liability and Remedy – Privileged Communication - The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 – Civil contempt and Criminal contempt – Defenses and Punishments – Appeal – Fair trial – Court Decorum, Discipline, Attitude and Sincerity – Duty of Judges – without bias, impartial and good conscience in justice delivery system.

UNIT – IV: [15 Hours]

Bar Council of India Rules – BCI and its Committees – Directorate of Legal Education – All India Bar Examination – Legal Education (amendment) Rules 2016 – Legal services in modern era: – Techno legal lawyering – Digital India and Legal profession E-courts – video conferencing – Future of Legal Practice – AI and Law Practice.

UNIT – V: [15 Hours]

Need for Maintenance of Accounts – Books of Accounts that Need to be Maintained – Cash Book, Journal and Ledger- Elementary Aspects of Book- Keeping - Meaning- Object-Journal- Double Entry System- Closing of Accounts- The Cash and Bulk Transaction- The Cash Book-

Proper Journal Especially with Reference to Client's Accounts – Ledger- Trial Balance and Final Accounts – Commercial Mathematics.

[TOTAL: 75 Hours]

IMPORTANT CASES:

1. Vishram Singh Raghubanshi v. State of UP (AIR 2011 SC 2275)
2. Vijay Singh v. Murarilal AIR 1979 SC 1719
3. S J Chaudhary v. state of Delhi AIR 1984 SC 618
4. Chandra Shekhar Soni v. Bar Council of Rajasthan AIR 1983 SC 1012
5. Ex- Capt Harish Uppal v. Union of India AIR 2003 SC 739
6. John D' Souza v. Edward Ani AIR 1994 SC 975
7. Himalayan Cooperative Group Housing Society v. Balwan Singh AIR 2015 SC 170
8. Vishwanath Swami v. Bar Council of India AIR 2013 SC 3589
9. A S Mohammed Rafi v. State of tamil Nadu AIR 2011 SC 308
10. D Saibaba v. Bar Council of India AIR 2003 SC 2502
11. Pushpaben v. Narandas V Badiani AIR 1979 SC 1536
12. L D Jaikwal v. State of UP AIR 1984 SC 1734
13. Charan Lal Sahu v. Union of India AIR 1988 SC 107
14. P N Duda v. V P Shiv Shankar AIR 1988 SC 1202
15. Dr. Subramanian Swamy v. Arun Shourie AIR 2014 SC 3020

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES:

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

- CO1:** Understand about the duties of an advocate.
- CO2:** Describe about Advocates Act, 1961.
- CO3:** Describe about Legal Education Rules of the BCI.
- CO4:** Understand about punishments for indiscipline acts done by an advocate.
- CO5:** Maintain accounts in a professional manner.

TEXTBOOKS:

1. K V krishnaswamy Iyer – Professional Conduct and Advocacy (2015).
2. Dr. Kailash Raj, Legal Ethics- Accountancy for Lawyers and Bench and Bar Relations, Central Law Publication,(Reprint-2016)
3. B R Aggarwala, Supreme Court Practice and Procedure
4. P Ramanath Iyer, Legal and Professional Ethics, (3rded.,)
5. Dr. S P Gupta, Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bench-bar Relations

REFERENCE:

1. M P Jain, Outline of Indian Legal History: Development of Legal Profession
2. M R Mallick- The Advocates Act 1961 with Professional Ethics, Advocacy And Bar- bench Relationship
3. Dr. B Malik: The Art Of a lawyer
4. Nilendra Kumar and Neha Chaturvedi: M K Gandhi's : The Law and Lawyer
5. Saadiya Suleman: Professional Ethics & Advertising by Lawyers

SUGGESTED STATUTES FOR READING:

1. Advocates Act, 1961
2. Contempt of Courts Act, 1971
3. Bar Council of India Rules
4. Legal Education Rules Part IV, 2008
6. Draft Rules on Legal Education, 2019

CORE	21CLLB63	MEDIATION & CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION (CLINICAL COURSE – III)	L	T	P	Credits
			4	0	2	5

COURSE OBJECTIVE: Today alternative disputes resolution systems have become more relevant than before both at local, national and international levels. Certain disputes, by nature are fit to be resolved through specific method of resolution. Each of these dispute resolution systems involves different style of planning and execution. The skills involved are also different. This course trains the students in ADRs. The course teacher shall administer simulation exercises for each of the methods.

UNIT 1 – INTRODUCTION TO ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION [15 Hours]

Meaning- Various Procedures of ADR- General- Different Methods of Dispute Resolution- Inquisitorial Method- Adversarial Method- Other Methods – Both Formal and Informal – Like Arbitration, Conciliation, Negotiation, Mediation etc.- Advantages and Disadvantages of Above Methods- Need for ADRs- International Commitments- Domestic Needs- Suitability of ADRs to Particular Types of Disputes- Civil Procedure Code and ADRs.

UNIT 2 – ARBITRATION [15 Hours]

Meaning of Arbitration - Attributes of Arbitration- General Principles of Arbitration- Different Kinds of Arbitration- Qualities and Qualifications of an Arbitrator- Arbitration Agreement and its Drafting- Appointment of Arbitrator- Principal Steps in Arbitration- Arbitral Award- Arbitration Under Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996- Writing Arbitration Award- Ethical Issues in Arbitration- Conducting a Mock Arbitration.

UNIT 3 – CONCILIATION [15 Hours]

Meaning - Different Kinds of Conciliation Facilitative, Evaluative, Court – Annexed, Voluntary and Compulsory- Qualities of a Conciliator- Duties of a Conciliator- Role of a Conciliator- Confidentiality and Neutrality- Stages of Conciliation- Procedure- Conciliation Under Statutes – Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 - Family Courts Act, 1984 - Hindu Marriage Act, 1955- Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996- How to Write Award- Ethical Issues in Conciliation.

UNIT 4 – NEGOTIATION [15 Hours]

Meaning – Theory of Negotiation- Different Styles of Negotiation - Different Approaches to Negotiation - Phases of Negotiation – Positional Bargaining- Interest Based Bargaining or Principled Negotiation- Preparation for Negotiation- Qualities of a Negotiator – Collaborative Communication Skills- Negotiating Skills- Negotiation Exercises- Power to Negotiate.

UNIT 5 – MEDIATION [15 Hours]

Meaning - Qualities of Mediator - Role of Mediator - Essential Characteristics of the Mediation Process – Voluntary, Collaborative, Controlled, Confidential, Informal, Impartial and Neutral, Self-Responsible - Different Models of Mediation - Code of Conduct for Mediators- Ethical Issues in Mediation- Mediation in India, Institutions, Their Role.

[TOTAL: 75 Hours]

COURSE OUTCOMES:

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to

- CO1:** Describe, analyze and apply the substantive rules of ADR
- CO2:** Choose appropriate ADR method to solve disputes
- CO3:** Communicate effectively, Draw settlement agreements
- CO4:** Choose appropriate negotiation strategy
- CO5:** Practice Mediator's skills, Solve the ethical dilemmas

TEXTBOOKS

1. J. G. Merrills, *International Dispute Settlement*. U.K: Cambridge University Press, 5thedn, 2005.
2. Avtar Singh, *Law of Arbitration and Conciliation*, Eastern Book Company, 10thedn, 2013.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. G.K. Kwatra, *The Arbitration and Conciliation Law of India*, Universal Law Publications, Delhi, 2000.
2. Markanda. P.C, *Law Relating to Arbitration and Conciliation*, Lexis Nexis Butterworths & Wadhwa, Nagpur, 7thedn, 2009.

CORE	21CLLB64	PENENOLOGY AND CRIMINOLOGY	L	T	P	Credits
			4	0	0	4

COURSE OBJECTIVE: This course offers a specialist understanding of crime, criminalization & criminal policies including theories of punishment, their supposed philosophical and sociological justifications, and problems in exercise of discretion in sentencing. In addition, the course introduces students to the discipline of victimology which will shift the study from accused centric approach to much needed victim centric approach.

UNIT - 1 **[12 Hours]**

The meaning and significance of crime – Concept of Crime and basis of Criminalization– Definition of Crime -Criminology – Nature and Scope of Criminology–Development of Criminal Law– Crime Causation-Typology of Crime- Organized Crimes-White-collar crime and Blue-collar crime - Dimensions of Crime in India -Sources of crime data – Crime reporting – Crime Statistics- Uses of crime data - Schools of Criminology-Cesare Lombroso (1836-1909).

UNIT - 2 **[12 Hours]**

Discarded Modes of Punishment: Corporal Punishment- Whipping and Flogging-Mutilation and Branding- Transportation Exile- Public Execution- Punishments Under the Indian Criminal Law: Capital Punishment- Imprisonment- Fine- Cancellation or Withdrawal of Licences etc. Theories of Punishment-The Prison System: Administrative Organization of Prisons- The Jail Manual- Prisoners Classification: Male- Female- Juvenile- Adult- Under-Trial-Types of Prison -Violation of Prison Code and its Consequences- Prison Reformation.

UNIT - 3 **[12 Hours]**

Need for Reformation- Rehabilitation- Classification of Offenders- Participation of Inmates in Community Services- Role of Psychiatrists- Social Workers- Vocational and Religious Education- Group Counselling -Re-Socialization Programme- The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958- Suspended Sentence- Parole: Nature- Authority for Granting Parole- Supervision Paroles- Parole and Conditional Release- Problems of Released Offenders- Attitude of the Community Towards Released Offenders- Prisoner Aid Society-Voluntary Organization- Governmental Action.

UNIT - 4 **[12 Hours]**

The Police System- Structural Organization of Police- Mode of Recruitment and Training- Powers and Duties of Police- Cr.P.C. and Other Laws Constitutional Imperatives- Relationship Between Police and Prosecution- Liability of Police for Custodial Violence- Police and Public Relations-Criminal Justice System: Objectives of CJS – rights of accused and arrested person-plea bargaining – human rights and administration of criminal justice

UNIT - 5 **[12 Hours]**

Nature and Development- Expanding Dimensions- Typology of Victims- Vulnerable Groups- Child Victims- Female Victims- Victims of Sexual Offences- Changing Trends in Legal

Protection of Victims- Restorative and Reparative- Concept of Compensation: Compensation by Application of Article 21- Victim and Criminal Justice- Emerging Trends and Policies- Impact in the Indian Legal System- Role of Courts in India- Role of National Human Rights Commission.

[TOTAL: 60 Hours]

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- CO1:** Understand the concept of criminology, nature and scope of crime, its causation and typology.
- CO2:** Compare the existing and discarded mode of punishment to understand the type of punishment to be inflicted for a particular crime according to the theory of punishment practiced by the Indian Criminal Justice System.
- CO3:** Realize the need for reformation of prisoners and various steps to be taken and various bodies that will be helpful in the reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners.
- CO4:** Know about the enforcement agencies, the structural organization of police and its training procedures along with the relation of police with prosecutor and public.
- CO5:** Understand the position of a victim to provide remedies that are available under the criminal justice system.

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Ahmed Siddique, *Criminology: Problems and Perspective*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2008.
2. N.Y. Paranjpe, *Criminology and Penology*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2008.
3. Parkash Talwar, *Victimology*, Isha Books, Delhi, 2006
4. Dr. S.S. Srivastava, *Criminology, Penology & Victimology*, 4th edn, 2012, Report
5. Dr. Rajendra K. Sharma – *Criminology and Penology*, Atlantic Publishers and Distributors Pvt Ltd; 1st edition (19 December 2017)

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Sumain Rai, *Law Relating Plea Bargaining*, Orient Publishing Company, 2007
2. Ram Ahuja, *Criminology*, Rawat (31 March 2001)
3. *Donald R. Taft and Ralph W. England, "Crime and Criminology", 1964*
4. S.M.A. Qadri Ahmad Siddique, *Criminology, Penology and Victimology*, Eastern Book Company, 7th, 2016.
5. Harry Elmer Barnes and Negley K. Teeters, *New Horizons in Criminology*, New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1943.

GE		FORENSIC SCIENCE AND LAW (GENERIC ELECTIVE – II)	L	T	P	Credits
			3	0	0	3

COURSE OBJECTIVE: Forensic Science and Law provides law students with an intensive focus on forensics and legal aspects. By learning this course, students will be capable of making observations and inferring conclusions by logical deductions to set enquiries on the right track in criminal matters and associated legal problems.

UNIT 1 – INTRODUCTION [9 Hours]

Forensic Science - Definition, Nature, Need & Scope of Forensic Science- History – Principles of Forensic Science – Growth of Forensic Science - Forensic Science in Aid of Law – Need and Use of Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation.

UNIT 2 – SCIENTIFIC CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION [9 Hours]

Expert Testimony – Sec. 45 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 – Sec. 293 of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 – Physical Evidence – Problems of Proof – Tools and Techniques of Investigation – Forensic Science Institutions.

UNIT 3 – EVIDENCE [9 Hours]

Sources – Scene of Occurrence – Police Photography – Sketching the Scene – Role of Investigator – Fingerprints – Voice Analysis – Track Marks – Tool Marks – Firearms – Narcotics – Hair – Body Fluids – Poison – Cyber Forensics – Odontology.

UNIT 4 – INTERROGATION [9 Hours]

Basics of Interrogation – Scientific Aids – Narcoanalysis – Hypnosis – Psychological Detection of Deception – Brain Mapping – DNA Profiling – Polymerase Chain Reaction – Admissibility of Scientific Evidence - Constitutional Validity of Scientific Evidences – Case Laws.

UNIT 5 – ELEMENTARY FORENSIC ANALYSIS [9 Hours]

Death – Cause of Death – Identification of Death – Time of Death – Identification of the Dead – Sexual Offences - Infanticide Abortion.

[Total: 45 Hours]

COURSE LEVEL LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

CO1: Understand the relationship between forensic science and law.

CO2: Describe about scientific criminal investigation mechanism.

CO3: Illustrate about various kinds of evidence in a crime scene.

CO4: Analyze about the constitutional validity of scientific evidences.

CO5: Calculate the time of death and estimate the cause of death.

TEXTBOOKS

1. Nanda, B.B. and Tewari, R.K., *Forensic Science in India: A vision for the twenty first century*, Select Publishers, New Delhi, 4th Edition, 2001.
2. James, S. H. and Nordby, J. J., *Forensic Science: An Introduction to Scientific and Investigative Techniques*, CRC Press, USA, 3rd Edition, 2003.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Guharaj, P. V., Chandran M. R., *Forensic Medicine*, Universities Press Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad, 2nd Edition, 2006
2. Parikh C. K., *Parikh's Textbook of Medical Jurisprudence, Forensic Medicine and Toxicology*, CBS Publishers & Distributors Pvt. Ltd., India, 6th Edition, 1999
3. Text Book of Forensic Medicine – J.B. Mukherjee VOL 1 & 2
4. Principles of Forensic Medicine - A. Nandy
5. Bernard Knight et. All: *Cox's Medical Jurisprudence & Toxicology*
6. Krishnan Handbook of Forensic Medicine, V.V. Pillay
7. Text Book of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology – Krishna Viz
8. Text Book of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology – R. Basu

FURTHER REFERENCES:

1. Taylor's Principles & Practice of Medical Jurisprudence. Edited by A.Keith Mant, Churchill Livingstone.
2. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal, The Indian Penal Code; Justice Hidayatullah & V.R. Manohar
3. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal, The Code of Criminal procedure; Justice Hidayatullah & S.P. Sathe
4. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal, The Law of Evidence; Justice Hidayatullah & V.R. Manohar
5. Medical Law & Ethic in India – H.S. Mehta
6. Code of medical ethics : Medical Council of India, approved by Central Government, U/S 33 (m) of IMC Act, 1956 (Oct 1970)
7. FE Camps, JM Cameren, David Lanham : Practical Forensic Medicine

IMPORTANT LEGISLATIONS:

1. Criminal Procedure code
2. Legal Aspects Mental Health Act 1987
3. Law relating to ART
4. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971

PRACTICAL	21PLLB61	MOOT COURT (CLINICAL COURSE – IV)	L	T	P	Credits
			0	0	4	2

COURSE OBJECTIVE: This course is aimed at imparting the practical skills of research, case analysis and strategy, witness handling, and presentation of arguments at the trial and appellate stages of a case

COURSE CONTENT:

Three Moot Court problems will be supplied to the students during a single semester. They are required to work on all three problems assigned to them, prepare written submission (memorials) and present oral arguments in a moot court setting. 30 marks for this component are divided equally between written submission and oral arguments. Each student will prepare a case only on one side. Each student must submit one typed and bound copy of the memorial before the commencement of the arguments. The oral performance will be evaluated based on communication skills, application of facts, persuasion / use of authorities and response to the questions.

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- CO1:** Understand the legal problems involved in a case
- CO2:** Point out the question of Law in the fact
- CO3:** Ability to express thoughts and ideas effectively in writing and orally
- CO4:** Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge on the subject
- CO5:** Construct arguments with relevant judgements

PRACTICAL	21PLLB62	LEGAL AID	L	T	P	Credits
			0	0	4	2

COURSE OBJECTIVE: Legal Aid is the provision of assistance to people who are unable to afford legal representation and access to the court system. It is regarded as central in providing access to justice by ensuring equality before the law, the right to counsel and the right to a fair trial. This course seeks to impart Clinical Legal Education and socio-legal services to the needy and poor segments of the community.

COURSE CONTENT:

In this course, students shall organize a legal aid camp in the neighbourhood. Along with the teachers, they shall provide legal counselling to people free of cost. In tandem with Legal Aid Clinic of the School of Law, VISTAS, they shall address a wide variety of legal grievances like domestic violence, divorce, dowry prohibition, cruelty, land acquisition, dispute resolution leading to negotiation / conciliation and render legal advice regarding making a will, filing an RTI, how to approach Consumer Forum etc. They must also organize at least one legal awareness camp in this semester to spread awareness and knowledge about the rights of the citizens. This component carries 40 marks. Active participation and attendance of the students will carry 5 marks.

Students shall maintain a diary and record all activities concerning Legal Aid programme. They must submit it to the Board of Examiners during the Viva-Voce examination. The Legal Aid Diary will be evaluated for 30 marks.

At the end of the course, a Viva-Voce examination will be conducted in which each student will be given a problem. They must demonstrate the techniques of interviewing, counselling, and providing legal aid to the clients. Students will be evaluated based on criteria such as art of interviewing and counselling the clients, solution and suggestions given to the clients, body language and etiquacy. The mark allotted for viva-voce exam is 25 marks.

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- CO1:** Demonstrate the fundamental values of the profession
- CO2:** Develop competency in communication and research
- CO3:** Analyze complex problems
- CO4:** Explain the solutions for various legal problems
- CO5:** Find and deploy a variety of legal authorities and communicate effectively in a variety of settings.

PRACTICAL	21PLLB63	CLIENT INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUES, PRE-TRIAL PREPARATIONS & TRIAL OBSERVATION (COURT & CHAMBER VISIT)	L	T	P	Credits
			0	0	4	2

COURSE OBJECTIVE: Observing Trial, interviewing techniques and pre-trial preparations form an important part of a law student's life. This lays the ground for the student's future practice as a lawyer. This practical course is aimed at imparting practical skills essential to legal practice.

COURSE CONTENT:

1. Observance of Trial and ADR (40 marks):

Students must attend and observe trials in trial courts, High Cour, Tribunal and in ADR centre. They must maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court assignment. This scheme will carry 40 marks.

2. Interviewing techniques and Pre-trial preparations (40 marks):

Students must get attached with the chamber of an Advocate having a minimum of ten years of experience in practice. They should learn the basic elements of an Advocate's office, observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the Lawyer's Office. Further, student must also observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit/petition. All these must be recorded in an exclusive diary which they must maintain for this purpose. This will carry 40 marks.

3. Viva-Voce (20 marks):

At the end of the semester, a Viva-Voce examination shall be conducted for 20 marks. Students will be asked questions about the court and chamber visit and related courses such Law of Evidence, CPC, CrPC, DPC etc.

There is no written examination for this course at the end of the semester.

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- CO1:** Understand and conduct themselves according to the Rules of Professional Responsibility
- CO2:** Enumerate the personal, economic, and professional pressures of legal Practice
- CO3:** Promoting access to adequate legal services.
- CO4:** Point-out the basic principles of organization and management of legal work, including available technology.
- CO5:** Demonstrating self-awareness and reflective capacity, including learning from mistakes, recognizing biases, and actively working to counteract them in service of clients.

PRACTICAL	21PLLB64	DISSERTATION / RESEARCH PROJECT	L	T	P	Credits
			0	0	4	2

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The course enables students to understand and undertake basic research in a specialized area of their interest. It helps them to understand the basics of legal research, and research methods; and to undertake a piece of supervised independent research putting into practice research methods skills leading to a project report.

The research project report should contain the following details.

1. Introduction to the topic
2. Aim of the project
3. Objective of the project
4. Research questions
5. Preliminary literature review
6. Research methodology adopted
7. Main findings
8. Conclusions
9. Recommendations

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After completing the course, student will be able to

CO1: Understand how to employ research methods in carrying out a research

CO2: Identify the difference between Empirical and Doctrinal research

CO3: Use various tools to conduct research

CO3: Analyze and synthesize collected data

CO4: Prepare a research dissertation following proper methodology.

TEXTBOOKS

1. Watt, Robert and Johns, Francis, concise book on legal Research, 6thEdn., Sydney, Federation Press, 2001.
2. Ahuja, Ram. Research methods, Jaipur, Rawat, 2001.

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1. Goode and Hatt, et al. Methods in Social Research, McGraw Hill publication Ltd, New York, 1952.
2. Young, Pauline, & Schmid, Calvin F. Scientific social survey and research analysis of social studies. New Delhi, Prentice, 1968.
3. S.K. Verma& Afzal Wani, Legal Research Methodology, New Delhi, Indian Law Institute, 1998.