

MAHARAJA GANGA SINGH UNIVERSITY, BIKANER

SYLLABUS

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

AND

COURSE OF STUDY

WITH EFFECT FROM SESSION 2025-26

FOR SEMESTER I [NEW ADMISSION]

&

FROM SEMESTER II TO SEMESTER VI [ONGOING BATCH]

SCHOOL OF LAW

LL.B. THREE YEAR COURSE



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Background

Considering the curricular reforms as instrumental for desired learning outcomes, all the academic Department of Maharaja Ganga Singh University made a rigorous attempt to revise the curriculum of undergraduate programs in alignment with National Education Policy-2020 and UGC Quality Mandate for Higher Education Institutions. The process of revising the curriculum could be prompted with the adoption of "Comprehensive Roadmap for Implementation of NEP". The roadmap identified the key features of the Policy and elucidated the Action Plan with well-defined responsibilities and indicative timeline for major academic reforms.

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

With NEP-2020 in background, the revised curriculum articulate the spirit of the Policy by emphasising upon- integrated approach to learning; innovative pedagogies and assessment strategies; multidisciplinary and cross-disciplinary education; creative and critical thinking; ethical and Constitutional values through value-based courses; 21st century capabilities across the range of disciplines through life skills, entrepreneurial and professional skills; community and constructive public engagement; social, moral and environmental awareness; Organic Living and Global Citizenship Education (GCED); holistic, inquiry-based, discovery-based, discussion based, and analysis-based learning; exposure to Indian knowledge system, cultural traditions and classical literature through relevant courses offering 'Knowledge of India'; fine blend of modern pedagogies with indigenous and traditional ways of learning; flexibility in course choices; student-centric participatory learning; imaginative and flexible curricular structures to enable creative combination of disciplines for study; offering multiple entry and exit points, alignment of Vocational courses with the International Standard Classification of Occupations maintained by the International Labour Organization; breaking the silos of disciplines; integration of extra-curricular and curricular aspects; exploring internships with local industry, businesses, artists and crafts persons; closer collaborations between industry and higher education institutions for technical, vocational and science programs; and formative assessment tools to be aligned with the learning outcomes, capabilities, and dispositions as specified for each course. The University has also developed consensus on adoption of Blended Learning with 10% component of online teaching and 90% face to face classes for each programs.

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

To ensure the implementation of curricular reforms envisioned in NEP-2020, the University has decided to implement various provisions in a phased manner. Therefore, the curriculum may be reviewed annually so as to gradually include all relevant provisions of NEP-2020.

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BACHELOR OF LAWS

LL.B. (Semester System)

Vision:

School of Laws works towards the growth, development and formation of such a generation of students who possess the intellectual genius, moral consciousness and social responsibility to ensure the Rule of Law, not just locally but also propagating the same globally. Since we lead the way in legal professional education, the onus is on us to show the way in integrating the rule of law within the society and remove any discrimination with respect to person, property or community in the society. School of Laws is a ground for Judges, Legislators and Public Servants in the making which would form part of the governing system in the future. We endeavour to make them best in whatever constructive they do and polish them into professionals who would make a mark in the legal area.

Mission:

School of Laws believes in disseminating legal knowledge in a resourceful way with a view to help in the nation's development. To achieve this objective the following steps are identified:

- To evolve and impart comprehensive legal education and to achieve excellence.
- To promote advanced studies and research in all branches of law.
- To sensitize the students of law regarding the various socio-legal issues of the Nation.
- To inculcate cultural, legal and ethical values with a view to foster the Rule of Law and the objectives enshrined in the Constitution of India.
- To raise legal awareness in the community for a greater social and Economic justice.
- To combine quality education with necessary input of practical training.
- To prepare students for a variety of legal and law related career.

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (POs) of U.G. Course LL.B.

On completing LL.B. degree in the Faculty of Law, the students shall be able to realize the following outcomes:

POs	Description
PO-1	Familiarising students with basic laws and judicial interpretations at the national and international level, Apprising the students of the legal system, rule of law, and administration of justice. Imparting professionally and socially relevant legal education
PO-2	Sensitising students towards the issues of access to justice of the deprived, marginalised and weaker sections of society
PO-3	Producing internationally competent litigating lawyers, corporate lawyers, judges, judicial officers, legal officers, researchers, law reformers, law teachers, etc.
PO-4	Imparting skills of legal reasoning, problem solving, research, legal writing, oral and written communication, persuasion, leadership and teamwork
PO-5	Promoting ethical practices in the profession. of law
PO-6	Promoting inter-disciplinary approach to legal profession
PO-7	To develop legal internship and enhance legal practical skills and apply it in the field of legal Profession.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOs) of U.G. Course LL.B.

The Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs) are specific statements that 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 Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) programme is as follows:

PSOs	Description
PSO-1	LL.B. graduates will be prepared to contribute effectively in the areas of constitutional law, civil law, criminal law, international law, corporate law, labour law and environmental law.
PSO-2	LL.B. graduates will be inculcated traits of analytical thinking, lifelong learning, human values and professional ethics.
PSO-3	Understand, interpret, and apply law
PSO-4	Evaluate and compare domestic and international laws formulate case theory and strategy
PSO-5	Analyze and differentiate facts and law; Solve problems by employing legal reasoning, research
PSO-6	Choose ethical practices in the profession of law
PSO-7	Should analyse social problems and understanding social dynamics.

GRADUATE ATTRIBUTES OF LL.B. COURSE:

On completion of the course students are expected to have acquired the skills of critical thinking, rational enquiry, and effective communication and advanced understanding of the changing knowledge to deepen their legal expertise and to enhance their career prospects in the specific areas of law.

The attributes expected from the graduates of Laws (LL.B.) Programme are:

PGA1. A career in law constitutes study and interpretation of the law for judicial process, arbitration, government legal processing, policy-making, and constitutional remedies at the district, state or national level.

PGA2. A 3 years LLB law graduation course can help an individual to become a judicial officer and law assistant in order to help in legal process for outsourcing organizations.

PGA3. To develop an interdisciplinary approach concerns legal, social, economic, technological, and intellectual divisions of any business industry and public undertaking organizations.

PGA4. To induce social changes through democratic means where justice is seen to be done. Also, social respect and prestige as a law practitioner in fulfilling the basic output of any career goal.

PGA5. Legume Baccalaureus (LL.B.) is a gateway to construct a law career in the Indian legal sector. The law schools are regulated by the Bar Council of India to facilitate education and assist in career development in the public and private spheres.

PGA6. This can develop Legal and communication skills and give wider exposure in the Law field.

PGA7. Have a specialised and contextualised understanding of core legal principles, important legal concepts, and law reform processes.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

A Candidate for a pass at each of the Semester Examination shall be required to obtain at least 48% marks in the aggregate of all the papers prescribed for the examination and at least 36% marks in each individual paper. Division shall be awarded at the end of the II, IV, VI Semester Examination based on the combined marks obtained in all Semester Examinations taken together, as given below:

First Division	60%	Of the aggregate marks taken together of all the six semesters.
Second Division	48%	

A candidate who has obtained at least 48% marks in three papers at the LL.B. Semester I may be provisionally admitted to the LL.B. Semester II. However, for the admission in LL.B. Semester V candidate will be required to fulfill the condition of obtaining a minimum of 36% marks in each paper and 48% marks in aggregate of all the papers at the LL. B. Semester I/II/III/IV.

Examination Paper Pattern at LL.B. Course (Semester System).

Section	Word Limit	Total Questions	Allocation of marks (question wise)	Maximum Marks (75)
A	50	10	02	20
B	200	05 (Internal Choice from each unit)	05	25
C	500	05 (Any three)	10	30
	--	--	-	75

Note:

- Section A shall contain 10 questions, Two questions from each unit. The candidate is required to answer all the questions.
- Section B shall contain 5 questions, one from each unit with internal choice. The candidate is required to answer all the questions.
- Section C shall contain 5 questions, one from each unit. The candidate is required to answer any three questions.

Academic Flexibility

To enable the students opt subjects/paper across the disciplines, the University has incorporated Academic Flexibility along with credit System in LL.B. Course.

- **Credit:** A Unit by which the Course Work is measured. One credit is equivalent to one hour of teaching (lecture or tutorial) or two hours of Practical/Moot Court/Case Study/Survey Report/Court Visit/Legal- Aid Camp per week.

Credit and Teaching Hours

1 Credit = 1 hour teaching per day per session

1 Credit = 2 hour of Practical/Moot Court/Case Study/Survey Report/Court Visit/Legal-Aid Camp per week per session

➤ Different Categories of Courses

- **Core Course** – A course, which should compulsorily be studied by a candidate as a core requirement is termed as a Core course.
- **Core Elective Course** – It is a course which can be chosen from a pool of Papers/Courses and adds generic proficiency to the graduate law students.

➤ Unit and Course

A Unit means a part of the course having independent part in a course.

A course shall have 5 units

➤ Credit and Marks

1 Credit = 20 Marks

➤ Comprehensive Continuous Evaluation

Component	Unit Covered in a Course	Weightage	Period of CCA
Sessionals	up to unit 3-4	25%	To be consolidated by 12 th week
Semester and Examination	1-5 (complete course)	75%	At the end of the Semester

Sessionals shall include = 25 Marks

- (a) One Periodical Test = 15 marks
- (b) Three Assignments (of 2 marks each) = 6 Marks
- (c) One Class Room Seminar (2 marks) = 2 Marks
- (d) One quiz competition = 2 Marks

The details are as given below -

(a) **One Periodical Test** - 15 marks

(b) **Three Assignments** - 06 marks (02 marks each)

Assignment: 1. Case study; 2. Field Work /Survey 3. Moot Court etc.

(c) **One Classroom Seminar**- 02 marks. The topics for the Seminar shall be decided in

the Departmental Meetings. From among these topics, each student shall choose one topic and prepare Seminar Presentation under the guidance of his/her mentor.

(d) One Quiz Competition- 02 Marks. The quiz competition subject shall be decided by the faculty member.

Distribution OF Marks

Sessionals:	25 marks
End Semester Exam:	75marks
Total Marks:	100 Marks

➤ STRUCTURE OF LL.B. Course (Semester-wise)

1. Broadly, every course shall have three components - Lecture (L), Tutorials (T) and Practical (P)
For each course one credit equals to 15 hours of study.
2. There will be Five Papers in each Semester (Semester – I/II/III/IV/V/VI)
3. In each Semester, the students shall be required to take up 4 core compulsory papers and 1 Core Elective Course Paper.
4. Each paper will be of 3 hours duration and shall carry 100 marks (75% External Evaluation and 25% Internal Evaluation).

Semester-I						
Sr .	Course Title	Course Code	L	T	P	Credits
Core Courses						
1	General Principles of Contract	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5 Credits
2	Law of Torts, Consumer Protection Act, 2019 & Motor Vehicles Act 1988, Amendment Act, 2019	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
3	Constitutional Law-I	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
4	Family Law-I (Hindu Law)	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
Core Elective Courses						
5	Trusts, Equity & Fiduciary Relations OR Human Rights Practice	FL-LAW-CE- OR FL-LAW-CE-	4	1	0	5
			20	5	0	25

Semester-II						
Sr.	Course Title	Course Code	L	T	P	Credits
Core Courses						
1	Special Contracts	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5 Credits
2	Constitutional Law - II	FL- LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
3	Family Law – II (Mohammedan Law)	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
4	Professional Ethics, Lawyer's Accountability and Bar-Bench Relations	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
Core Elective Courses						
5	Law of Sea OR Land Laws	FL-LAW-CE- OR FL-LAW-CE-	4	1	0	5
			20	5	0	25

Semester-III						
Sr.	Course Title	Course Code	L	T	P	Credits
Core Courses						
1	Jurisprudence	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5 Credits
2	The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023	FL- LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
3	Transfer Of Property Act, 1882	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
4	Labour Laws- I	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
Core Elective Courses						
5	Legal Language and Legal Writing Or Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence	FL-LAW-CE- OR FL-LAW-CE-	4	1	0	5
			20	5	0	25

Semester-IV						
Sr.	Course Title	Course Code	L	T	P	Credits
Core Courses						
1	Administrative Law	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5 Credits
2	Environmental Laws	FL- LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
3	Labour Laws- II	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
4	Public International Law	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
Core Elective Courses						
5	Insurance Laws OR Banking Laws	FL-LAW-CE- OR FL-LAW-CE-	4	1	0	5
			20	5	0	25

Semester-V						
Sr.	Course Title	Course Code	L	T	P	Credits
Core Courses						
1	The Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5 Credits
2	The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023	FL- LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
3	Law of Taxation	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
4	Arbitration, Conciliation and Mediation	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
Core Elective Courses						
5	Criminology, Penology and Victimology OR Intellectual Property Rights	FL-LAW-CE- OR FL-LAW-CE-	4	1	0	5
			20	5	0	25

Semester-VI						
Sr.	Course Title	Course Code	L	T	P	Credits
Core Courses						
1	Civil Procedure Code, 1908 and Limitation Act, 1963	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5 Credits
2	Drafting, Pleadings and Conveyancing	FL- LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
3	Company Laws	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
4	Moot Court Trial And Internship	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
Core Elective Courses						
5	Law of Medicine OR Interpretation Of Statutes	FL-LAW-CE- OR FL-LAW-CE-	4	1	0	5
			20	5	0	25

Semester-I						
Sr .	Course Title	Course Code	L	T	P	Credits
Core Courses						
1	General Principles of Contract	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5 Credits
2	Law of Torts, Consumer Protection Act, 2019 & Motor Vehicles Act 1988, Amendment Act, 2019	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
3	Constitutional Law-I	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
4	Family Law-I (Hindu Law)	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
Core Elective Courses						
5	Trusts, Equity & Fiduciary Relations OR Human Rights Practice	FL-LAW-CE- OR FL-LAW-CE-	4	1	0	5
			20	5	0	25

LL.B. Semester –I
Course Title: General Principles of Contract
Course Code:
Core Courses

Course Objective: This is a law that helps to establish a legal relationship and regulate the same between two individuals in the public domain. It is a very important tool of commerce in globalised era. This course will help and prepare the students for understanding the world of contract.

Course level learning outcomes:

Students would learn the basics of Laws governing commercial contracts and nuances of competency to contract, rules of consideration and objects of contract with case laws and illustrations.

Unit -I

General Principles of Law of Contract: History and nature of contractual obligations. **Agreement and contract:** Definitions, elements, characteristics and kinds.

Proposal and acceptance : Various forms, essential elements, communication and revocation proposal and invitation to proposal, floating offers, tenders.

Consideration: need, meaning, kinds, essential elements - nudum pactum - Privity of contract and of consideration - its exceptions, adequacy of consideration, present, past and future consideration, unlawful consideration and its effects, views of Law Commission of India on consideration.

Unit - II

Capacity to Contract: Meaning, incapacity to contract - minor's Agreements-definition of 'minor', necessities supplied to a minor, agreements beneficial and detrimental to a minor, affirmation-restitution in cases of minor's agreements, fraud by a minor, agreements made on behalf of a minor, minor's agreements and estoppels.

Consent: Free consent, Its need, definition and factors vitiating free consent.

Coercion: Definition, essential elements, duress and coercion Various illustrations of coercion, doctrine of economic duress, effect of coercion.

Undue Influence-definition: Essential elements, parties between whom such influence is presumed, where liability to prove the existence of undue influence, Illustrations of undue influence, Pardhanasheen women, unconscionable bargains, effect of undue influence. **Misrepresentation:** Definition, misrepresentation of law and of fact, their effects and illustration.

Fraud: Definition, essential elements-suggestions falsi-suppresioveri, Active-concealment, importance of intention.

Mistake: Definition, kinds, fundamental error, mistake of law and of fact, their effects.

Unit - III

Legality of objects: Void and voidable agreements, void, voidable, illegal and unlawful agreements and their effects, Lawful and unlawful considerations and objects, Forbidden by law, Defeating the provision of any law, Fraudulent, Injurious to person or property, Immoral, against public policy,

Void Agreements: Agreements without consideration, Agreements in restraint of marriage, Agreements in restraint of trade, its exceptions - sale of goodwill, section

11 restrictions, exceptions under the Partnership Act, trade combinations, exclusive dealing agreements, restraints on employees under agreements of service.

Agreements in restraint of legal proceedings: its exceptions, Uncertain agreements, Wagering agreement - its exception.

Unit - IV

Discharge of a contract and its various modes: By performance of conditions of valid tender of performance, Performance of reciprocal promises, time as essence of contract, anticipatory 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.

Quasi-contracts or certain relations resembling those created by contract:-

Unit - V

Remedies in contractual relations:

Damages, kinds, remoteness of damages, ascertainment of damages, Specific performance of contract and injunctions under Specific Relief Act, 1963 and provisions under the amendments.

Government as a Contracting Party:

Constitutional Provisions, Government power to contract.

Leading Cases:

-Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Company (1883) 1.Q.B.256.

-Bhagwan Das v. Girdhari Lal & Company. AIR 1966. S.C.543.

-Lalman Shukla v. Gauri Dutt All. IJ (1913) 409.

-Mohri Bibi v. Dharmodas Ghose (1903) I.A.172.

-Indian Medical Association v. V.P. Shantha, AIR 1996 SC 500

-J.J. Merchant v. Shrinath Chaturvedi, AIR 2002 SC 2931

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: **Section A** shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). **Section B** shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). **Section C** shall comprise

5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive Readings :

- Beatsen (ed.), Anson's Law of Contract (27th ed. 1998).
- P.S.Atiya, Introduction to the Law of Contract 1992 reprint(Claredon Law Series).
- Avtar Singh, Law of Contract (2000) Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
- G.C.Cheshire, and H.S. Fifoot and M.P. Furmston, Law ofContract (1992)
- ELBS with Butterworths M.Krishnan Nair, Law of Contracts, (1998).
- G.H. Treitel, Law of Contract, Sweet & Maxwell (1997 Reprint).
- Anson, Law of Contract (1998), Universal Law Publication.
- Avtar Singh - Law of Contract.
- Gurbax Singh - Law of Consumer Protection.
- P. Leela Krishna - Consumer Protection & Legal Contract.
- Avtar Singh, Law of Consumer Protection.

LL.B. Semester –I

Course Title: Law of Torts, Consumer Protection Act,2019 & Motor Vehicles Act 1988, Amendment Act ,2019

Course Code:

Core Courses

Course Objective: To study in details the concept of civil wrong differentiating from contractual liability .To study the theory and philosophy of the evolution of torts in Common Law system. To analyze the important judgments laying down the foundations for the principles and doctrines developed under Law of Torts. To make the students well acquainted with this branch of law governing actions for damages for injuries to certain kinds of rights, like the right to personal security, property and reputation.

Course level learning outcomes: To study the principles of Tortious liability, the defences available in an action for torts, the capacity of parties to sue and be sued and matters in connection there with.

UNIT – I

Development of actions in tort in England and India: Meaning, Nature and definition of tort; Tort distinguished from contract, Quasi-Contract, breach of trust and crime, Foundation of tortious liability, Kinds of Damages, Relevance of Motive in Torts and its Exceptions wrongful act, damage and remedy, Malfeasance, Misfeasance and Non-Feasance; Felonious Torts.

General Defences in Tort: Volenti Non Fit Injuria, consent, voluntary assumption of risk, exclusion clauses, Vis Major (Act of God), Inevitable accident, Act of third parties, Novus Actus Interveniens, Plaintiff's wrong or default, Self-defence and Defence of Property, Necessity, Statutory Authority, Judicial and quasi-judicial acts, Parental and quasi-parental authorities, Illegality, Mistake of Fact.

UNIT – II

Damages and Remoteness of Damage: Contributory Negligence, Types of damages- General and special, nominal, contemptuous, aggravated, exemplary, Compensatory damages- Principles of causation, foreseeability, certainty, assessment and calculation of damages- principles, personal injuries, death, loss of property, economic and non-economic losses, Injunction- Permanent and Temporary, Qua Timet Action, Replevin (Claim and Delivery), Ejectment.

Extra Judicial Remedies: Self-defence, Re-entry on land, recapture of goods, abatement.

Vicarious Liability: Principle of Vicarious Liability: Nature, Scope and Justification; Concept of Master (Employer) and Servant (Employee) relationship; State Liability; Concept of Sovereign and Non-Sovereign Functions; Strict Liability and its Exceptions, Absolute Liability, No-Fault Liability and their Exceptions; Liability for Statements

(Deceit); Malicious Prosecution and Civil Proceedings; Joint and Several Tort Feasors; Judicial Responses.

UNIT – III

Trespass to Person: Assault, Battery, Mayhem; Causing Emotional Distress; False imprisonment.

Trespass to Property: Liability for Land and Structure including Occupier's Liability; **Trespass to land:** Trespass to personal property, Detention and conversion, Passing off; Injury to trademark, patent and copyrights.

Public and Private Nuisance: Particular defences available in each of these types.

Trespass to Reputation: Defamation: Libel and Slander, Freedom of speech and expression, Defences to defamation, Invasion of privacy and defences.

UNIT – IV

Negligence: Duty to take care and its breach; Foreseeability, causation;

Contributory negligence: defences to negligence, Occupier's Liability, Res Ipsa Loquitur.

Miscellaneous: Liability for Statements (Deceit), Malicious Prosecution and Civil Proceedings, Joint and Several Tort Feasors, Judicial Responses, Conspiracy.

UNIT – V

Consumer Protection Act, 2019: Need, Importance, Objectives, Definition, Concept and Third Party Beneficiary, Consumer Protection Councils, Central Consumer Protection Authority, Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, Mediation, Product Liability, Offences and Penalties.

Motor Vehicles Act 1988 (including the Amendment Act, 2019): Need, Importance, Objectives; Definition, Concept, Key Features of the Amendment, Fault and No-Fault Liability of Driver and Owner; Concepts regarding Third Party; Driving Licenses, National and State Register of Driving Licenses, National Transportation Policy, Offences and Penalties, Powers and Jurisdiction of a Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal, Judicial Responses,

Leading Cases:

-Donoghue v Stevenson 1932

-Dann v Hamilton 1939

-Davies v Swan Motor company 1949

-Rylands v Fletcher 1868

-Wagon Mound (No.1) 1961

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL Assessment	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks	75 Marks	100 Marks
Periodical Test: 15 marks		

Three Assignment: Marks	06		
One Classroom Seminar: Marks	02		
One Quiz Competition: Marks	02		

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: **Section A** shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). **Section B** shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). **Section C** shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive readings:

- Salmond and Heuston - On the Law of Torts (2000) Universal Law Publication, Delhi.
- D.D. Basu, The Law of Torts (1982), Kamal, Calcutta.
- B.M. Gandhi, Law of Tort (1987), Eastern Book Company, Lucknow
- P.S. Achuthan Pillai, The law of Tort (1994) Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
- Ratanlal & Dhirajlal, The Law of Torts (1997), Universal Law Publication, Delhi.
- Jai Narayan Pandey- Law of Torts (Hindi)
- R.K. Bangia- Law of Torts (Hindi)
- M.N. Shukla- Law of Torts (Hindi)
- A.K. Dixit Law of Torts & Consumer Protection (Hindi)

LL.B. Semester –I
Course Title: Constitutional Law - I
Course Code:
Core Courses

Course Objective: The course is designed with an objective in order to highlight the concept of right, freedoms with reasonable restrictions and duties. Some other objectives are to understand the distinction between Part III and Part IV of the Indian Constitution.

Course level learning outcomes: On completion of this course the students will be able to create and set up a basic philosophical tenets of Indian Constitutional Law, to instill not just a bare understanding but a perspective on constitutional developments in the minds of students about the Indian Constitutional Law and to understand the system of Government and the fundamental principles governing its organization. At the course outcome, it will enable the students to understand the detailed analysis of fundamental freedoms guaranteed under the Indian Constitution.

Unit -I

Introduction: Making of Indian Constitution., Short Title and commencement of the constitution, Nature and special features of the Indian Constitution. Challenges to Indian Federalism, Preamble, The Union and its territory, Citizenship and state.

Fundamental Rights :(Article 12 to 18)

Articles 12: Definition of State

Article 13: Laws inconsistent with Fundamental Right,
Doctrine of Eclipse, Doctrine of waiver, Doctrine of Severability.

Article 14 to 18 Right to Equality: Concept of Fundamental Rights. Constitutional provisions relating to Fundamental rights.

Unit -II

Fundamental Rights: (Article 19 to 24)

Article 19-22: Right to freedom

Article 23, 24: Right against exploitation

Article 25 to 35: Right to freedom of Religion Article (25-28), Cultural and Educational Rights Art (29, 30) Right to Constitutional Remedies.

Unit –III

The Union Executive: The President, Election, qualifications, salary and impeachment. **Powers of the President:** Legislative, Executive and discretionary powers and Emergency Provisions. Vice-President of India, Council of Ministers. Prime Minister- Cabinet system- Collective responsibility, Attorney-General of India.

The Union & State Legislature: Lok-Sabha, Rajya-Sabha, Legislative process, privileges of the Parliament & State legislature.

Judiciary under the Indian Constitution: Judicial independence The Union and State Judiciary: The Supreme Court and High Courts.

Unit -IV

Services under the Constitution :

Article 310: Doctrine of Pleasure.

Article 311: Protection against arbitrary dismissal, removal or reduction in rank and exceptions to Article 311, Public Service Commission of the Union and the states.

Unit -V

Emergency Meaning and scope, National, State and Financial emergency. Proclamation of Emergency-conditions, the effect of emergency on centre-state relations. Emergency and suspension of fundamental rights

Leading cases:

- Keshvanand Bharti v.State of Kerala, AIR 1973 S.C.1461
- Maneka Gandhi v.Union of India, AIR 1978 S.C. 597.
- Indra Sawhney v. Union of India, AIR 1993, S.C. 477.
- S.R.Bommai v.Union of India, AIR 1994, S.C. 1918.
- Vishaka v.State of Rajasthan, AIR 1997, S.C. 3014.

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: **Section A** shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). **Section B** shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). **Section C** shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive readings:

- D.D. Basu, Introduction of the constitution of India, Prentice Hall of India, Delhi.
- H.M.Seervai, Constitution of India, Vol.1-3, Tripathi, Bombay.
- V.N.Shukla, Constitution of India, Eastern Book Company
- G.Austin, Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation.
- M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Wadhwa and Company Nagpur.
- Kagzi, The Constitution of India, India Law House, New Delhi.
- G.N.Pandey- Constitution of India (Hindi)

LL.B. Semester –I
Course Title: Family Law-I (HINDU LAW)

Course Code:

Core Courses

Course Objective: The main objective of this study is to get the student acquainted about the sources of Hindu Law. To study and analyze the matrimonial remedies, law relating to succession, adoption, maintenance and guardianship. The objectives and functions of the family courts, to find out the merits and demerits of the existing structures and functions of family courts in India.. To examine the reasons and challenges of the pending cases in the family courts.

Course level learning outcomes: The completion of this course will enable the students to learn about the concepts like marriage, divorce, parental custody, domestic abuse and children's rights. Family law examines historical and social contexts that have influenced the modern definition and regulation of families. The students will be able to understand the same. Students will have an understanding of various personal laws. Students will be able to understand the ways in which family court operates for the speedy settlement of family disputes.

Unit -I

Introduction - Sources, Schools and application, Religious and Charitable Endowment - Essentials of an Endowment, Kinds, Shebait and Mahant

Joint Family: Mitakshara joint family, Mitakshara coparcenary-formation and incidents, Property under Mitakshara law separate property and coparcenary property, Dayabhaga coparcenary formation and incidents, Property under Dayabhaga law, Karta of the joint family - his position, powers, privileges and obligations, Alienation of property separate and coparcenary, Debts doctrines of pious obligations and antecedent debt, Partition and re-union of Joint Hindu family.

Unit -II

Customary practices and legislative policy regarding the concept of Marriage:

Conditions of Hindu Marriage, its ceremonies and Registrations, Void and Voidable marriage, Polygamy, Child marriage.

Matrimonial Remedies: Non-judicial resolution of marital conflicts - (a) Customary dissolution of marriage-unilateral divorce, divorce by mutual consent and other modes of dissolution, Judicial resolution of marital conflicts: the family court, Nullity of marriage, Option of puberty, Restitution of conjugal rights, Judicial separation, Desertion: a ground for matrimonial relief, Cruelty: a ground for matrimonial relief, Adultery: a ground for matrimonial relief, Other grounds for matrimonial relief, Divorce by mutual consent under: Hindu Marriage Act, 1955: Bar to matrimonial relief: Doctrine of strict proof, Taking advantage of one's own wrong or disability, Accessory, Connivance, Collusion, Condonation, Improper or unnecessary delay.

Unit -III

The Hindu Succession Act, 1956: Historical perspective of traditional Hindu law as a background to the study of Hindu Succession Act, 1956, Succession to the property

of a Hindu male. Succession to interest in coparcenary property, property of a Hindu female, Succession to the property of a Hindu female, General rules and disqualifications of succession, Escheat.

Unit -IV

Alimony and Maintenance: Maintenance of neglected wives, divorced wives, minor children, disabled children, and parents who are unable to support themselves; provisions under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 Alimony and maintenance as an independent remedy and as an ancillary relief.

Child and the Family: Legitimacy, Adoption, Custody, maintenance and education, Guardianship and parental rights - Welfare of the child.

The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956: Requisites of valid adoption, Capacity to take in adoption, capacity to give 'in' adoption, persons who may be adopted, other conditions for a valid adoption. Effects of adoption, miscellaneous provision.

Maintenance: wife, children and parents, widowed daughter- in-law, Dependents. Amount of maintenance, Miscellaneous provisions.

Unit -V

The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956: Natural guardians and their powers. Testamentary guardians and their powers, de facto guardian. General provisions of guardianship.

Partition: Meaning, property for partition, persons entitled to claim partition and allotment of shares, partition how effected, Determination of Share, Reopening of partition. Re-union, Debts-Doctrine of pious obligation. Antecedent Debts.

Family and its changing patterns: New emerging trends, Attenuation of family ties, Working women and their impact on spousal relationship: composition of family, status and role of women, New property concepts, such as skill and job as new forms of property, Factors affecting the family.

Establishment of Family Courts: Constitution, power and functions, Administration of gender justice.

Uniform Civil Code : Need, Religious pluralism and its implications, Connotations of the directive contained in Article 44 of the Constitution, Impediments to the formulation of the Uniform Civil Code, The idea of Optional Uniform Civil Code.

Leading Cases:

-Shastri Yagna Purushdasji v. Muldas, AIR 1966 S.C. 1153.

-Hanooman Prasad v. Mussamat Babooee Mandraj Kunwaree (1856) 6 M.I.A. 305.

-Gita Hariharan v. Reserve Bank of India, AIR 1999 S.C. 1149.

-Bipin Chander v. Prabhavati, AIR 1957 S.C. 176.

-Dr.N.G. Dastane v. Sucheta Dastane, AIR 1975 S.C. 1534.

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: **Section A** shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). **Section B** shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). **Section C** shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive readings:

- Paras Diwan, Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession (1998), Universal.
- Basu, N.D., Law of Succession (2000), Universal.
- Kusem, Marriage and Divorce Law Manual (2000) Universal.
- Manchanda, S.C., Law and Practice of Divorce in India (2000) Universal.
- P.V.Kane, History of Dharmasastras Vol.2 pt.1 at 624-632 (1974).
- A.Kuppuswami (ed.) Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage Ch.4(1986).
- B.Sivaramayys, Inequalities and the Law, (1985).
- K.C.Daiya, "Population control through family planning in India, "Indian Journal of Legal Studies, 85 (1979).
- J.D.M. Derrett, Hindu Law: Past and Present.
- J.D.M. Derrett, Death of Marriage Law.
- J.D.M. Derret, A Critique of Modern Hindu Law, (1970).
- Paras Diwan, Hindu Law (1985).
- S.T.Desai (ed.) Mulla's Principles of Hindu Law, (1998) - Butterworths-India.
- Paras Diwan, Family Law: Law of Marriage and Divorce in India, (1984).
- A.M.Bhattachargee, Hindu Law and the Constitution (1994) Eastern Law House, Calcutta.
- Paras Diwan, Law of Adoption, Ministry, Guardianship and Custody (2000), Universal.
- Paras Deewan- Hindu Law (Hindi)
- U.P.D. Kesri- Hindu Law (Hindi)

LL.B. Semester –I
Course Title: Trusts, Equity & Fiduciary Relations
Course Code:
Core Courses:

Course Objectives: Principles of Equity Trust being an obligation connected with property, the law has to play a key role in protecting interests of persons for whose benefit trust is created and for balancing the rights and duties of persons connected with trust transactions. There are also instances where even in the absence of specific trust, law has to protect the beneficial interests of persons on equitable considerations. Trusts may also be created for public purposes of charitable and religious nature.

Course Level Learning Outcomes: The student would learn about the basic concept of trust, equity & the classification of trust & the rights of fiduciary Relations.

Unit - I

Equity: Origin, Growth & Concept of Equity.

Development of law : Common law and Equity. Relation between Equity & Common Law, the Judicature Act, 1878 & 1875, Maxims of Equity.

Unit – II

Trust: Origin & Development, Definition, Nature, Classification, Benefits of Trust, Creation of Trust.

Unit - III

Trustees : Duties & liabilities of Trustees, Execution, Acquaintance with the nature of property, Duties in respect of title, Duty of care, Conversion, Impartiality, Prevention of waste, Keeping of accounts and giving of information, Investment, Sale, Liability for breach of trust.

Rights : Title deed, Reimbursement, Indemnity, Seeking direction from court, Settlement of accounts, General authority.

Powers : Sale, Varying of investment, Property of minors, Giving receipts, Power to compound, compromise and settle, Exercising authority on death or disclaimer of one of the trustees, Suspension of trustee's power. Disabilities of trustees.

Unit - IV

Rights of beneficiaries: Rents and profits, Specific execution, Inspection and information, Transfer, Suit for execution, To have proper trustees, Right to compel the trustee to do the duties, Rights on wrongful purchase or acquisition by trustees, Follow up of trust properties in the hands of third parties, Blending of property by trustee, Wrongful application of trust property by partner trustee, Liabilities of beneficiaries, Discharge of Trustees, Appointment of New Trustees.

Unit - V

Constructive Trusts: The equitable and fiduciary Relationship. Transfer without intent to dispose beneficial interest. Trust incapable of execution and trusts executed fully without exhausting property, the Cyprus Doctrine. Transfer and request for illegal purpose. Transfer pursuant to rescindable contract. Debtor becoming creditor's representative. Advantage from undue influence, Advantage by qualified owner. Property acquired with notice of existing contract. Purchase by person contracting to buy property to be held on trust. Possession of property without whole beneficial interest, Duties of constructive trustees and Rights to bona fide purchasers.

Fiduciary Relationship: General, Definition, Nature, important aspects, kinds.

Leading Cases:

- Hindu Religious Endowments, Madras v. Shri Lakshmindra Thirtha Swamiar of Shri Shirur mutt, AIR 1954 SC 282
- Durgah Committee, Ajmer v. Syed Hussain Ali AIR 1961 SC 1402
- Surajmal Singhvi v. State of Rajasthan, 1966 RLW 556
- Tilakayat Shri Govindlalji v. State of Rajasthan, AIR 1963 SC 1630.

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: **Section A** shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). **Section B** shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). **Section C** shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules

Suggestive Readings:

- Upadhyaya, J.J.R.- Equity, Trusts with Fiduciary Relation and Specific Relief.
- Gandhi, B.M.- Equity, Trust and Specific Relief.
- Rao.C.R., The Indian Trust Act and Allied Laws (1999)
- UBH's Equity, Trust and Fiduciary Relation by P.K. Gupta & Dr. Anup Kr. Ray.

LL.B. Semester –I

Course Title: Human Rights and Practice

Course Code:

Core Courses:

Course Objective: The changes in the global scenario bring new concept of Human Rights (HR) protection against violation which are not mere privileges given to the subjects by the legal system but are liberties permitted to the citizens in a democracy. Only when a society is aware of this right-duty relationship, Can there be any meaning to human rights. This course is intended to highlight the concept of human rights, their evolution and their importance in our society now, particularly in the era of privatisation, globalisation and liberalisation together with study of International Law and Human Rights.

Course level learning outcomes: At the end of this course the students would understand the historical development and philosophical foundations of human rights and also identify the key principles and provisions of major international human rights instruments.

UNIT – I

Human Rights: Concept and Theories of Rights, Natural Law and Natural Rights, Meaning, Concept and Classification, Historical Evolution and Theories.

Human Rights of First Generation: Meaning, Scope, Relevant Provisions in Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 and its Optional Protocol, Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide, 1948, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984 and ILO Convention concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, 1957, Enforcement and Challenges.

UNIT – II

Human Rights of Second Generation: Meaning, Scope, Relevant Provisions in Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966 and ILO Convention No. 87, 98, 100 and 102; Role of UNESCO, Enforcement and Challenges.

UNIT – III

Human Rights of Third Generation: Concept of Collective Rights and Solidarity Rights, Relevant Provisions in Stockholm Declaration, 1972, Rio Declaration, 1992, Declaration on the Right to Development, 1986 and Millennium Development Goals; U.N.E.P., U.N.D.P., Enforcement and Challenges.

UNIT – IV

Human Rights and the UNO: Regional Protection of Human Rights, European Convention on Human Rights, 1950: Rights and Implementation Mechanisms under European Court of Human Rights, Inter-American Convention on Human Rights, 1969: Rights and Implementation Mechanisms under Inter-American Commission of Human Rights and Inter American Court of Human Rights.

UNIT – V

Human Rights of Disadvantaged Groups:

Women: CEDAW 1979: Rights of Woman, Obligation of States and the Committee on Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

Children: Convention on the Rights of the Child(1989), Obligation of States and the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

Refugees: Statute of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, 1950-Scope (Article 6A) and Role of UNHCR; Convention on the Status of Refugees, 1951-Definition of Refugee and Obligation of the States, Definition of Refugees under the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, 1967, Principle of Non-Refoulement, Climate Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons.

Indigenous People: ILO Convention No. 107 and 169 and Recommendation No. 104 and United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007.

Leading Cases:

-Lawless v. Ireland 1961 ECHR

-Kishore Chand v. State of H.P. 1991

-Air India Statutory Corporation v. United Labour Union 1997

-National Legal Services Authorities v. UOI 2014

-People's Union for Civil Liberties v. UOI 2005

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: Section A shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). Section B shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). Section C shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. . Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules

Suggestive Readings:

-Daniel Moeckli, Sangeeta Shah, Sandesh Sivakumaran, and David Harris (eds),International Human Rights Law, (OUP 2013).

-Dinah Shelton, Analysis of African Commission for Human Rights Decision Regarding Communication 155/96, 96 A.J.I.L. 937 (2002).

-Brownlie and Guy Goodwin-Gill, Brownlie's Documents on Human Rights, (5th ed., OUP 2006).

- Nsongurua J. Udombana, CRITICAL ESSAY Can the Leopard Change Its Spots The African Union Treaty and Human Rights, 17 Am. U. Int'l L. Rev. 1177, (2002).
- Patrick Hayden, —The Philosophy of Human Rights (Paragon Issues in Philosophy)l,2001.
- Philip Alston (Author), Ryan Goodman (Author), Harry J. Steiner (ed), International Human Rights in Context: Law, Politics, Morals, (3rd ed, OUP 2007).
- Rhona K.M. Smith, Textbook on International Human Rights, (6th ed, OUP 2014).
- Yannaras Christos, Human Rights and the Orthodox Church, Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America, 2003.
- Human Right H. O. Agrawal

- Human Right And The Law -Paras Diwan - Peeyusi Diwan

Semester-II						
Sr.	Course Title	Course Code	L	T	P	Credits
Core Courses						
1	Special Contracts	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5 Credits
2	Constitutional Law - II	FL- LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
3	Family Law – II (Mohammedan Law)	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
4	Professional Ethics, Lawyer's Accountability and Bar-Bench Relations	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
Core Elective Courses						
5	Law of Sea OR Land Laws	FL-LAW-CE- OR FL-LAW-CE-	4	1	0	5
			20	5	0	25

LL.B. Semester –II
Course Title: Special Contracts
Course Code:
Core Courses

Course Objective: The course is designed with an aim to study overview of Indian Partnership Act, Sales of Goods Act and Specific Relief Act. Some other objectives of this course is that to understand the distinction between Guarantee and Warranty and other specific contracts.

Course level learning outcomes: Students completing the course of Special Contracts will be able to perform the following: In the society wherein all major ventures are getting corporatized, a law student should acquaint himself with the knowledge of special contracts apart from equipping himself with general principles of contract, set out a range of subject specific, cognitive and transferable skills within the purview of Sales of Goods Act, Indian Partnership 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: The concept, Need for indemnity to facilitate commercial transactions, Methods of creating indemnity obligations, Definition of Indemnity, Nature and extent of liability of the indemnifier, Commencement of liability of the indemnifier, Situations of various types of indemnity creations, Nature of indemnity clauses.

Guarantee: The concept, Definition of guarantee: as distinguished from Indemnity, Basic essentials for a valid guarantee contract, The place of consideration and the criteria for ascertaining the existence of consideration in guarantee contracts, Position of minor and validity of guarantee when minor is the principal debtor, 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, Various judicial interpretations to protect the surety, Co-surety and manner of sharing liabilities and rights, Extent of surety's liability, Discharge of surety's liability.

Unit - II

Bailment: Identification of bailment contracts in day to day life, Manner of creation of such contracts, Commercial utility of bailment contracts, Definition of bailment, Kinds of bailees, Duties of Bailor and Bailee towards each other, Rights of bailor and bailee, Finder of goods as a bailee, Liability towards the true owner, Obligation to keep the goods safe, Right to dispose off the goods.

Pledge: Comparison with bailment, Commercial utility of pledge transaction, Definition of pledge transactions, Definition of pledge under the Indian contract Act, 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-III

Agency: Identification of different kinds of agency transactions in day to day life in the commercial world, Kinds of agents and agencies, Distinction between agent and servant, Essentials of a agency transaction, Various methods of creation of agency, Delegation, Duties and rights of agent, Scope and extent of agent's authority, Liability of the principal

of acts of the agent including misconduct and tort of the agent, Liability of the agent towards the principal, Personal liability towards the parties, Methods of termination of agency contract, Liability of the principal and agent before and after such termination.

Specific Relief Act, 1963: Specific performance of contract, Contract that can be specifically enforced, Persons against whom specific enforcement can be ordered.

Rescission and cancellation, Injunction, Temporary, Perpetual Declaratory orders

UNIT- IV

Partnership (INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT, 1932): Nature of partnership, definition, 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 of Partnership, Dissolution of Partnership.

Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008: Need, Importance, Objectives, Definition, Concept, Key Features of the Act and Judicial Responses.

UNIT-V

SALE OF GOODS ACT, 1930: Meaning, Definition and Distinguish between sale and Agreement to Sell, Hire-Purchase Agreement, Goods: Existing, Future and Contingent, Conditions and Warranties, Passing of Property from Seller to Buyer, Sale by Unauthorized Person, Law relating to Performance of Sale, Rights of Unpaid Seller.

Leading Cases:

- National Bank of India Ltd. v.Sohan Lal, AIR 1962. Punjab534.
- Amrit Lal Gordhan Lallan v.State Bank of Travancore, AIR1960 S.C.1432.
- Patnaik & Company v.State of Orissa, AIR 1965 S.C. 1655.
- State of Gujarat v.Maman Mohd., AIR1967 S.C. 1885.

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

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Suggestive readings:

- R.K. Abhichandani (ed.), Pollock and Mulla on Contracts and Specific Relief Act (1999) Tripathi, Bombay.
- Avtar Singh, Contract Act (2000), Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
- Krishnan Nair, Law of Contracts, (1999) Orient
- Avtar Singh, Principles of the Law of Sale of Goods and Hire Purchase (1998), Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
- J.P. Verma (ed.), Singh and Gupta, The Law of Partnership in India (1999), Orient Law House, New Delhi.
- A.G.Guest (ed.), Benjamin's Sale of Goods (1992), Sweet & Maxwell.
- Beatson (ed.), Ansons' Law of Contract, (1998), Oxford, London.
- Saharay, H.K., Indian Partnership and Sale of Goods Act (2000), Universal
- Ramnainga, The Sales of Goods Act (1998), Universal
- Dasai S.T. The Law of Partnership in India and Pakistan
- Kapoor N.D. - Mercantile Law (Hindi & English).
- Banerjee, S.C., Law of Specific Relief (1998), Universal.
- Anand and Aiyer, Law of Specific Relief (1999), Universal.

LL.B. Semester –II
Course Title: Constitutional Law-II

Course Code:

Core Courses

Course Objective: The course is designed with an objective that the students will acquire knowledge of the concept of state, judiciary and interrelation with union and states.

Course level learning outcomes: The course is designed with an objective that the students will acquire knowledge of the concept of state, judiciary and interrelation with union and states, the forms of Government, the Parliamentary democracy and its structure, the contemporary status of centre-state relations, generate understanding of methods of amendment in the constitution of India and apply principle of Judicial review through Precedents.

Unit–I

Directive Principles of State and Fundamental Duties –(Article 36 to 51A)

Directive Principles - directions for social change -A new social order, Inter-relationship between fundamental rights and directive principles, Fundamental Duties – The need and status in constitutional set-up.

Unit–II

The State Executive: The Governor, The Council of Ministers, Relationship between the Governor and the Council of Ministers.

The State Legislature: Vidhan Sabha, Vidhan Parishad, The Panchayats and The Municipalities

Unit–III

Union and State Relationship: Legislative relations, Administrative relations and Financial relations.

Subordinate Judiciary: appointment, removal, transfer and condition of services.

Judicial Review: – nature and scope.

Unit–IV

State liability in contracts and Torts: Suits by and against the state. Property Rights (Article 300-A). Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse

Writs: Habeas Corpus, Certiorari, Mandamus, Quo Warranto, Prohibition

Unit–V

The Amendment of the Constitution: Necessity of Amending provisions in the constitution; Procedure for Amendment. Amendments of fundamental rights.

Judicial review of amendment and the theory of Basic Structure.

Temporary provision with respect to Article 370.

Leading cases

-Keshvanand Bharti v.State of Kerala, AIR 1973 S.C.1461

-Maneka Gandhi v.Union of India, AIR 1978 S.C. 597.

-Indra Sawhney v.Union of India, AIR 1993, S.C. 477.

-S.R.Bommai v. Union of India, AIR 1994, S.C. 1918.

-Vishaka v.State of Rajasthan, AIR 1997, S.C. 3014.

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: **Section A** shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). **Section B** shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). **Section C** shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. . Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive readings:

- D.D. Basu, Introduction of the constitution of India, Prentice Hall of India, Delhi.
- H.M.Seervai, Constitution of India, Vol.1-3, Tripathi, Bombay.
- V.N.Shukla, Constitutional law of India, Oxford.
- G.Austin, Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation.
- M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Wadhwa and Company, Nagpur.
- Kagzi, The Constitution of India, India Law House, New Delhi.
- J.N.Pandey- Constitution of India (English)

LL.B. Semester –II
Course Title: Family Law – II (Mohammedan Law)
Course Code:
Core Courses

Course Objective: To give the student concepts of property relations in the familial relationship. To promote thinking on Uniform Civil Code and equality among sexes in property relations within the family. To make the students understand and analyse the recent trends, emerging in the field of Mohammedan law.

Course level learning outcomes: On completion of this course the student will be able to Students will learn about more about the concepts like Succession and Inheritance. Student will be able to examine Family law and compare personal laws on a particular matter. Students will gain skills of thinking, analysis, written and verbal presentation of ideas of argument. Students will be able to analyse the various laws on succession.

Unit -I

Evolution and Application of Law:

Origin, Development, Sources, Schools, Application, Interpretation, Conversion

Marriage: Nature of marriage, Essentials of marriage, Khyar-ul-bulugh, Iddat, Khilwat-us-sahih Matrimonial Stipulations, Kinds of marriages, Effects of marriages

Unit -II

Mahr: (Dower) Meaning, Nature, Kinds of Dower, Objects of Dower, Subject matter of Dower, Wife's right on non-payment of dower.

Dissolution of Marriage: Historical background of Talaq, Various kinds of Talaq, Sec.2 of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939, Legal Effects of Divorce, The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2019.

Unit -III

Pre-Emption (Haq Shufa): Historical background of Pre-Emption, Meaning, Nature of Pre-emption, Classification of Pre-emption, Essential formalities. Right of Pre-emption when there is conflict of laws. Subject matter of pre-emption, Legal effect of pre-emption, Devices for evading pre-emption.

Gift (Hiba): Meaning, Requisites of valid gift., Gift of Mushaa, Conditional and future gift, Life estate and life interest, Hiba-bil-ewaj, Hiba-ba-shart-ul-ewaj.

Unit -IV

Will (Wasiyat): Competency of testator and legatee., Valid subject of will., Testamentary limitation., Formalities of a will., Abatement of Legacy.

Legitimacy and Acknowledgement: Presumption of Legitimacy under Muslim Law. Presumption of Legitimacy under Sec.116 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023. Conditions for valid acknowledgement.

Maintenance: Meaning, Persons entitled to Maintenance of Divorced Muslim Women under the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act 1986, a critical review on Death Bed Transactions, Meaning of Marz-ul-maut., Effect on Transactions during Marz-ul-maut.

Unit -V

Waqf: Meaning of waqf., Essentials of waqf. Kinds of waqf, Beneficiaries of waqf. Formalities for creating waqf, Waqf of musha, Administration of waqf, Mutawalli-Appointment, function, role, power, removal. Various muslim religious institutions. The waqf validating Act, 1913.

Inheritance: General Principles of Law of inheritance., Classification of heirs under Hanafi and their shares and distribution of property.

Leading cases:

- Maina Bibi v. Choudhary Vakil Anmad (1925) 52 La. 145.
- Habibur Rahman v. Altaf Ali (1921) 481. A. 114.
- Monshee Bazul-ul-Raheem v. Luteefutoun - Nissa (1861) 8 MIA. 379.
- Abdul Fata v. Russmoy Chaudhary (1894) 2 ZIA 76.
- Mohd. Ahmad Khan v. Shah Bano Begum AIR 1985 S.C. 945.

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: **Section A** shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). **Section B** shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). **Section C** shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. . Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive readings:

- Fyzee, Muhammedan Law.
- Mulla, Principles of Mohammedan Law.
- A.M. Bhattacharygee, Muslim Law and the constitution.
- Prof. B.L. Verma, Islamic law.
- Dr. D.S. Thalore, Muslim Law, UBH Jaipur
- Akil Ahamed - Muslim Law

LL.B. Semester –II

Course Title: PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, LAWYER'S ACCOUNTABILITY AND BAR - BENCH RELATIONS.

Course Code:

Core Courses

Course Objective: The course is designed to understand the importance of Values and Ethics in their Personal lives and professional career and the rights and responsibilities.

Course level learning outcomes: The students will be able to learn about the moral concept, historical evolution of legal profession and social institution and also analyze the development process of ethics; identify differences between moral and ethics.

UNIT-I

Historical Evolution of Legal Profession: Legal Profession in Ancient India, Position of Legal Profession in Muslim Regime, Legal Profession during the British Regime.

Autonomy of Legal Profession: Indian Bar Committee, 1923, Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926, All India Bar Committee, 1951, Unified Bar - The necessity of time, 14th Report of the Law Commission.

Advocates Act, 1961: Image/Position of Legal Profession in Society, Advocacy is a profession not a business; Legal profession is a noble profession, Deterioration of Image in Legal Profession in present scenario, Role of Lawyers in Society.

UNIT-II

The necessity of Professional Ethics: The Art of Advocacy, Professional Ethics, Nature of Professional Ethics and the problems of the code of Ethics, Advantages of having codified professional ethics, Rules of Conduct.

Bar-Bench Relationship: General Concept., Advocates duty towards the Court, Duty of Judge towards the Advocate, Duty of the Bar towards the Bench, Grounds of disputes in Bar-Bench Relations , Suggestions to improve Bar-Bench Relations.

UNIT-III

Relationship between an Advocate and his client: Code of conduct, Lawyers-client Relationship.

Advocate's Duties towards colleagues and others: Advocates duty towards colleagues, opponents, witnesses and public, illustrations of other misconduct, disciplinary committee's approach in case of professional or other misconduct.

UNIT-IV

The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971:

Meaning of Contempt of Court., kinds of contempt, Punishment - Nature and Extent. disciplinary committee's approach and procedure in contempt cases & Safeguards available, The Bar Council of India, State Bar Council and their disciplinary committees. Remedies against the order of punishment.

UNIT-V

Pleading & Examination of Witness:

Pleading verification, framing of issue, examination of witnesses, examination in chief, cross-examination, Re-Examination.

Writ Jurisdiction:

Article 32 and Article 226, Kinds of Writs.

Leading Cases:

-Sardul Singh v. Pritam Singh & Others (1999) 3 SCC 522

- In Re Vinay Chandra Mishra, AIR 1995 SC 2348
- Supreme Court Bar Association v. Union of India AIR 1998 SC 1895

Assessment Methods:

The Practical examination shall be conducted by a committee of 2 examiners consisting one internal and one external examiner.

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 05 marks Practical Dairy 10 marks Viva-Voce 10 marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: **Section A** shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). **Section B** shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). **Section C** shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. . Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Leading Cases:

- In Re Vinay Chandra Mishra.
- Hikmat Ali Khan v. Ishwar Prasad Arya & others 1997, 3 SCC 1608
- P.D. Gupta v. Ram Murti and another. 7 S.C.C. 147 AIR 1998 S.C. 283.
- D.S. Dalal v. State Bank of India and others. AIR 1993 S.C. 1608.
- Delhi Judicial Services Association, Tis Hazari Court v. State of Gujarat, AIR 1991 S.C. 2176.

Suggestive Readings :

- The Bar Council Code of Ethics.
- The contempt of Court Act.
- Dr. Anirudh Prasad, Principles of the Ethics of Legal Profession in India.
- Mamta Rao, Professional Ethics.
- Raju Ramachandran, Professional Ethics : Changing profession, changing ethics, Butter worths, New Delhi.
- Dr. Murlidhar Chaturvedi- Professional Ethics, Accountability of Lawyers and bench (Hindi)

LL.B. Semester –II
Course Title: Law of Sea
Course Code:
Core Elective Courses

Course Objective: Students will be asked to read assigned materials (legal texts, articles, and cases) that would help them to deepen their understanding of the concepts and rational behind principles in law of the sea. Students will be required to examine and analyze the prevalent legal concepts of the international legal regime governing the use of the oceans. Students will be asked to actively participate in class discussion on various topics ranging from the rights and duties that States have in various maritime zones to dispute settlement mechanisms. Students will be challenged to solve hypothetical law of the sea cases, where they need to identify the legal issues and legal rules, and analyze the case using the knowledge they have acquired during their studies. Students will be required to prepare a report discussing the current challenges faced by international community dealing with the application and interpretation of UNCLOS.

Course level learning outcomes: After completing the course students will be able to define keywords and key concepts in law of the sea, Identify the international legal regime of the sea including maritime zones under national jurisdiction and maritime zones beyond national jurisdiction, Generate a good understanding of the rights and duties of States and, possibly, other players in the various maritime zones, Understand the available methods used for delimiting the maritime areas and evaluate how a certain State's claim to maritime zones is recognized under international law or not, Analyze legal issues and apply the relevant rules to a hypothetical law of the sea cases

Unit –I

Introduction: Sources of International Law of the Sea, Principle of the International Law of the Sea, The Codification of the Law of the Sea, United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Constitution of the Ocean, Overview of UNCLOS - Legal implications of entry into force of UNCLOS.

Baselines and Its Related Issues: Baselines and Its Construction - Normal Baselines - Straight Baselines, Validity of Baseline, Islands and Low-tide Elevation.

Unit-II

Marine Zones under National Jurisdiction: Territorial Sovereignty, Internal Waters, Ports. Historic Waters and Bays-Legal status of internal waters-Rights and duties of the coastal state. Territorial Sea Development of the concept, Breadth of the territorial sea and Rights of innocent passage. International Straights And Archipelagic Waters.

Sovereign Rights- Contiguous Zone- Development of the concept - Breadth of the contiguous zone - Legal status of the contiguous zone - Rights and duties of the coastal state - Archaeological and historical objects. Exclusive Economic Zone - Breadth of the EEZ - Rights, jurisdiction, and duties of the coastal state - Rights and duties of the other states in the EEZ. Continental Shelf - Development of the continental shelf - Rights of the coastal state over the continental shelf - Rights of other state in the continental shelf - Relationship between EEZ and continental shelf.

Unit-III

Maritime Spaces Beyond National Jurisdiction: The High Seas - The legal status of the high seas - Freedom of the high seas - Jurisdiction on the high seas - The exceptions to flag state jurisdiction. The Area - Background and development of the concept - The Principle

of Common Heritage of Mankind - The International Sea Bed Authority - The system of exploitation.

Maritime Boundary Delimitation: The Need for Maritime Boundary Delimitation, Norms and Rules Applicable to Maritime Boundary Delimitation, Factors Exerting Influences on Maritime Boundary Delimitation, Common Methods Applicable to Maritime Boundary Delimitation.

Unit-IV

Navigation, Shipping and the International Maritime Organization “IMO”: Nationality of Ships, Duties and Jurisdiction of the Flag State, Rights of Navigation and Safety of Shipping, IMO and its Conventions Tanaka, The International Law of the Sea.

Maritime Terrorism and Security at Sea: Piracy and Armed Robbery at Sea, Illicit Trafficking of Weapons of Mass Destruction at Sea, Military Uses of the Sea, Regulations of Nuclear Weapons at Sea.

Unit –V

Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes: Settlement of Dispute under General International Law, Settlement of Dispute under UNCLOS, South-China Sea and Its Related Matters.

Ocean Management and the Law of the Sea in the 21st Century: Evolution in the Law of the Sea, High Sea Fisheries and Marine Pollution, Land-Locked and Geographically Disadvantaged States and Critiques on South China Sea Arbitration

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: **Section A** shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). **Section B** shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). **Section C** shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. . Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive Readings:

- Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone (1958)
- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982).
- The Bay of Bengal Maritime Boundary Arbitration between Bangladesh and India, (Permanent Court of Arbitration, July 7, 2014).

- Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea. Handbook on the Delimitation of Maritime Boundaries. United Nations Publications, 2000.
- Evans, Malcolm. International Law. Oxford University Press, 2010.
- Klabbers, Jan. International Law. Cambridge University Press, 2013.

LL.B. Semester –II
Course Title: Land Laws
Course Code:
Core Elective Courses

Course Objectives: For the overall development of the students, this paper is being introduced to train the students of law to have a basic and extensive knowledge about the local existing legislations in the State of Rajasthan which is indispensable at the State level for its importance.

Course level learning outcomes: The study of this subject will help the students in the analysis of legal concepts, sharpen the technique of logical thinking and ultimately aid in understanding the land laws of state.

UNIT – I

Rajasthan Rent Control Act, 2001 (including the Amendment Act, 2017): Objectives, Definition, Concept, Key Features of the Act, Revision of Rent, Limited Period Tenancy, Eviction of Tenants, Right of Landlord to Recover Immediate Possession in Certain Cases, Restoration of Possession and procedure thereof, Tribunals, Appeal and Execution Amenities, Appointment of Rent Authority, Tenancy Agreement and Period of Tenancy, Revision of Rent In Certain Circumstances, Security Deposit and Deposit of Rent and Judicial Responses.

UNIT – II

Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 (As Amended): Objectives, Concept, Key Features of the Act, Definitions-Khudkasht, Ijredars, Grove Holder etc., Classes of Tenants, Conferment of Rights on Sub-Tenants of Khudkasht, Primary Rights of Tenants, Lands on which Khatedari Rights do not Accrue, Surrender, Abandonment and Extinction of Tenancies, Improvements, Declaratory Suits, Determination and Modification of Rent, Payment and Recovery of Rent, Grounds for Ejectment of Tenants, Remedies for Wrongful Ejectment, Procedure and Jurisdiction of Court, Provisions for Injunction and Appointment of Receiver, Appeal, Review, Revision, Reference, Proprietary Rights in Revenue Courts, Rights in Civil Court, Conflict of Jurisdiction and Judicial Responses.

UNIT – III

The Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 (As Amended): Objectives, Definition, Concept, Key Features of the Act and Amendment The Board of Revenue, Revenue Courts and Officers, Appeal, Reference, Revision and Review, Land, Survey, Record of Rights, Maintenance of Maps and Record, Annual Registers, Settlement Operations, Rent Ratio, Determination of Rent, Term of Settlement, Collection or Revenue and Judicial Responses.

UNIT – IV

Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA) (As Amended): Objectives, Definition, Concept, Key Features, Salient Features, Definitions, Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Registration with the Regulatory Authority, Carpet Area, Bank Account and Guarantee by Allottee, Acceptance, Refusal, Revocation, Lapse of Registration, Regulatory Authority, Advertisement or Prospectus by the Promoter, Advance Payment, Addition and Alteration in the Plans, Structural Defect, Transfer and

Assignment, Refund of Amount in Handing Over Possession, Real Estate Appellate Tribunal, Adjudicating Officer, Offences and Penalty, Overriding Effect and Judicial Responses.

UNIT - V

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (As Amended): Objectives, Definition, Concept, Key Features, Definitions, Affected Family, Agriculture Land, Cost of Acquisition, Displaced Family, Infrastructure Project, Marginal Farmer, Market Value, Person Interested, Public Purpose and Resettlement Area, Procedure of Land Acquisition, Determination of Social Impact, Consent of Land Owners, Award Inquiry and Public Purpose, Safeguard Provisions, Food Security, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award and Procedure thereof, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority, Apportionment and Payment of Compensation, Offences and Penalties, Judicial Responses.

Leading Cases:

- Prabhu v. Ramdeo, AIR 1966 SC 172
- Kanaimal v. Kanhaiya Lal, 1966 RLW 179
- Bohra v. Ganesh, 1966 RRD 71 (FB) 1966 RLW
- Yasin Shah v. Munir Shah, 1967 RRD 37
- Mangi Lal v. Chottu, 1967 RRD 433
- Smt. Mulashi v. Rama Lal, 1976 RRD 88.
- Narmada Bachao Andolan v. Union of India II (2005) CLT 57 (SC)
- Chimanlal Hargovind Das v. Spl. Land Acquisition Officer, Poona AIR 1988 SC 1652.
- Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage board, etc. v. K.S. Gangadharappa & Another, II (2009) CLT 309 (SC). : (2009) 11 SCC 164,
- Maj. Gen. Kapil Mehra v. Union of India (UOI) , 2014(145) DRJ497

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: **Section A** shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). **Section B** shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). **Section C** shall

comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. . Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive Readings:

- Anil Kaushik Rajasthan Land Laws (Hindi) 3rd Ed., Central Law Publications 2017
- Anupam Srivastava, Guide to The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, CCH, Wolters Kluwer Business
- Ajar Rab, foreword by G.S. Singhvi, Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, Ed. 1st Edition, 2019 EBC
- Dr. Sanjeev Kumar, Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 Bharat Law House Pvt. Ltd. 2017
- Dr. K.K. Khandelwal, Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (A Commentary & Digest) RERA, 2019 C.C.H., Wolters Kluwer Business.
- Om Prakash Aggarwala, The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, 9thed. Universal Publication, 2017
- Shambhu Kumar Thakur, Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Act, 2016
- Shikha Sachdeva, Rajasthan Land Laws Manual, Global Publishing House, 2017
- Sawantmal Mathur and Rajendra Bafna, Rajasthan Land Revenue Code, Bafna Publishing House; 10th edition 2017
- S.K. Dutt & B.N. Purohit, Rent Control Law in Rajasthan, Unique Traders, Jaipur, 2018

Semester-III						
Sr.	Course Title	Course Code	L	T	P	Credits
Core Courses						
1	Jurisprudence	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5 Credits
2	The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023	FL- LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
3	Transfer Of Property Act, 1882	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
4	Labour Laws- I	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
Core Elective Courses						
5	Legal Language and Legal Writing Or Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence	FL-LAW-CE- OR FL-LAW-CE-	4	1	0	5
			20	5	0	25

LL.B. Semester –III
Course Title: Jurisprudence
Course Code:
Core Courses:

Course Objective: Jurisprudence in its etymological sense means the science of law. It is the foundation on which the entire edifice of law is structured. It is therefore imperative to have a clear understanding of jurisprudence as it is sine-qua-non for the study of any law subject. The subject acquaints the students with the complexities of laws and introduces them to the means of solving them based on sound jurisprudential principles. In spite of there being several schools of thought on this subject, there is a general convergence of the fundamental principles.

Course level learning outcomes: The study of this subject will help the students in the analysis of legal concepts, sharpen the technique of logical thinking and ultimately aid in understanding the assumptions upon which a statute rests.

Unit -I

Introduction: Definition, Nature, Scope and Importance. Sources of Law- Legal and Historical Sources; Legislation- Definition, Classification and Principles of Statutory Interpretation & Codification

Precedent: Definition, Theories and Kinds of Precedent: Stare Decisis; Ratio Decidendi and Obiter Dicta.

Custom: Definition and Kinds of Custom, Requisites of a Valid Custom, Custom and Prescription.

Unit – II

Schools of Jurisprudence:

Analytical Positivism: John Austin, Hans Kelsen and H.L.A. Hart.

Historical: Von Savigny and Henry Maine.

Sociological: Ihering, Ehrlich, Roscoe Pound.

Natural Law School: Relation between Law and Morality; American Realism- Justice Holmes and OliverCrona, Scandinavian Realism- Axel Hagerstorm and Jurist Alf Ross, Feminism- Radical Feminism, Desire Dominance Theory & Cultural Feminism.

UNIT - III

Rights and Duties:

Nature & Characteristics, Theories of Rights - Kinds of Legal Rights, Wesley Newcomb Hohfeld's Analysis of Legal Rights, Cognate Concepts like Liberty, Power, Immunity, Privilege etc. Duties- Nature& Characteristics, Classification of Duties, Correlation of Rights and Duties. Concept of Property- Definition and Kinds, Negligence, Civil and Criminal Liability.

UNIT - IV

Ownership and Possession:

Meaning of Ownership- Kinds, Definition, Relation between Ownership and Possession, Importance of Possession, Elements of Corporeal Possession and Problems, Acquisition and Theories of Possession, Possession in Law & Possession in Fact.

UNIT - V

Concept of Person: Person- Definition and Nature of Personality, Legal Status of Unborn Children, Minor, Lunatic, Drunken and Dead Persons, Legal Status of Animals, Legal Persons, State and Corporate Personality, Theories of Corporate Personality, Obligation and Liability, Definition and Nature of Obligation and Liability, Sources of Obligation and Liability, Kinds and Theories of Liability, General Conditions of Liability, Theories of Punishment & Constitutionality of Capital Punishment.

Leading Cases:

- Bengal Immunity Co. v. State of Bihar, AIR 1955 SC 561
- Keshvanand Bharti v. State of Kerala, AIR 1973 SC 1476
- Maharaja Shree Umaid Mills Ltd. v. Union of India, AIR 1963 SC 953
- Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India, AIR 1978 SC 597
- Minerva Mills v. Union of India, AIR 1978 SC 1789
- Smt. Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain, AIR 1975 SC 2299
- Navtej Singh Johar & Ors. v. Union of India AIR 2018 SC 1933
- Naz Foundation v. Government of N.C.T. of Delhi 111 DRJ 1 / 160 Delhi Law Times 277 (2009) Delhi High Court.

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: Section A shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). Section B shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). Section C shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. . Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive Readings:

- Anirudha Prasad Vidhi Shastra Ke Mool Siddhant: Principles of Jurisprudence (Hindi) Eastern Book Company, 2019
- B.N. Mani Tripathi, Jurisprudence (Hindi) 15th Ed., Central Law Publication, 2015
- Bodenheimer Jurisprudence; The Philosophy and Method of Law, Harward

University Press, 2020

- Dias, Jurisprudence, 5th ed., Lexis Nexis Publication, 2013

- H.L.A. Hart, The Concepts of Law, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1970.

- Inderjeet Singh Jurisprudence An Introduction(Hindi) 3rd Ed., Central Law Publication, 2017

LL.B. Semester –III
Course Title :The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita,2023

Course Code:

Core Courses:

Course Objective: To familiarize the students with the key concepts regarding Crime and general principles of Criminal Liability. To expose the students to the range of mental states that constitute & mens rea essential to constitute criminal behavior and the grounds that provide exemption from criminal liability. To inform the students that this law aims at ensuring justice and equity within the legal framework. To educate the students about the shift of orientation in Bhartiya Criminal justice system from punishments towards Nyaya and introduction of the community service as a form of punishment. To teach students about acts that amount to specific offences under the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita along with the latest legislative and judicial developments in the field of Criminal Law.

Course Learning Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, the students shall gain the competence to identify the elements of a crime and distinguish between behaviors that entail civil or criminal liability. Be familiar with the range of specific offences provided under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, access and analyze the statutory provisions in the light of settled legal principles.

UNIT –I

Law of Crimes: Introduction, Origin and Definition of Crime and Principles of Criminal Liability, Essentials of Crime (Mens Rea and Actus Reus) and Stages of Crime Motive, Intention, Attempt (Section 62) and Preparation.

The Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023: Introduction, Nature and Scope, Definitions and General Explanations (Section 02 & 03) Common Intention Section 3 (5) and Common Object (with reference to Unlawful Assembly, Riot and Affray) (Section 189) Mob-lynching Punishments including Community Service (Section 4) .

UNIT-II

General Exceptions: Inchoate Crimes and Offences Against Women General Exceptions and Right of Private Defense (Section 14-44) Abetment and Criminal Conspiracy (Section 45- 61) Sexual Offences, Criminal force, and Assault against Women (Section 63-79) Offences Related to Marriage (Section 80-87) Offences related to Causing Miscarriage (Section 88-92) Offences Against Child (Section 93-99).

Unit III

Offences: Against Human Body, Against State, affecting Life, Homicide, Culpable Homicide & Murder, Death Caused by Negligence (Section 100-110), Hurt, Grievous Hurt and Acid Attack (Section 114-120, 124), Wrongful Restraint, Wrongful Confinement Criminal Force and Assault (Section 126-131), Kidnapping and Abduction (Section 137-143), Organized Crimes and Terrorist act (Section 111-113), Offences against the State (Section 147- 158) .

UNIT-IV

Offences Against Public Justice: Offences Related to Election (Sections 169-177) ,Offences by or Relating to Public Servant (Section 198-205), Offences Relating to Coin, Currency, Notes, Bank Notes and Government Stamps (Section 178- 182), Giving False Evidence (Section 227-229), Offences Affecting public Health, Safety, Convenience and

Morals (Section 270-281), Sale of Obscene books and objects (Section 294-296) Keeping Lottery Office (Section 297).

UNIT-V

Offences Against Property and Reputation: Theft, Extortion, Robbery & Dacoity (Sections 303-313), Criminal Misappropriation of Property and Criminal Breach of Trust (Section 314-316), Receiving Stolen Property, Cheating and Fraudulent Deeds (Section 317-323), Mischief (Sections 324-326) and Criminal Trespass (Sections 329-334), Offences Relating to Documents and Property Marks (Sections 336, 340, 344, 345-350), Criminal Intimidation (Sections 351-355), Defamation (Sections 356).

LEADING CASES:

- Arnesh Kumar v. State of Bihar & Anr. AIR 2014 SC 2756
- Barendra Kumar Ghosh v. King Emperor, AIR 1925 PC 1
- Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab AIR 1980 SC 898
- Basdev v. State of PEPSU, AIR 1956 SC 488
- I.C.I.C.I Bank Ltd. v. Prakash Kaur AIR 2007 SC 1349
- Independent Thought v. Union of India AIR 2017 SC 4904
- Joesph Shine v. Union of India AIR 2018 SC 4898
- K.M. Nanavati v. State Maharashtra AIR 1962 SC 605
- Laxmi v. Union of India & Ors. (2015) 2014 SCC 2 427
- Mahub Shah v. Emperor AIR 1945 PC 115
- Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India AIR 2018 SC 4321
- R.V. Govinda (1876) ILR I Bom. 342.
- R v. McNaughten (1843) 8 E.R. 718
- Reg. v. Govinda (1876) I Bom. 342
- Shreya Singhal v. Union of India, 2015 Indlaw SC 211
- State (N.C.T. of Delhi) v. Navjot Sandhu 2005 Cr. L.J. 2950 SC
- Virsa Singh v. State of Punjab AIR 1958 SC 465

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: Section A shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). Section B shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). Section C shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. . Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B

and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive Readings:

-Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 Bare Act (Universal's BNS Bare Act) Lexis Nexis Publication

-Principles of Criminal Law by R.C. Nigam, Law of Crimes in India, Vol. I, Asia Publishing House, New York, 1965.

- S.K. Savaria, R.A. Nelson's Indian Penal Code(4 Volumes) , LexisNexis Delhi, 2019

-Stephen, A History of Criminal Law of England, Vol. KKK (Last Chapter on Indian Penal Code), London Macmillan, 1883.

-Smith and Hogan, Criminal Law, Oxford University Press, 2018

-Hari Singh Gaur, Penal Law of India (4 volumes), 11th Edition, Law Publishers India Pvt. Ltd.2018.

-J.W. Cecil Turner, Kenny's on Outlines of Criminal Law, 19th Ed. Cambridge University Press, 1966.

-K.D. Gaur, Commentary on Indian Penal Code 3rd ED 2019, Central Law Publication.

LL.B. Semester –III
Course Title: Transfer of Property Act,1882
Course Code:
Core Courses:

Course Objective: The focus of this course is on 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 particular transfers, such as sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift and actionable claims will also be undertaken. The course also includes an exposure to the concept of Easements and its practical application in day today life.

Course Learning Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, the students shall gain to identify the basic philosophy of property law and its nuances.

UNIT - I

Introduction: Meaning of Property, Kinds of Property, Role of Property Rights in Social and Economic Development, Doctrine of Notice.

Transfer of Property by act of Parties: Properties which may be Transferred, Essentials of a Valid Transfer of Property, Operation and Method of Transfer of Property, Procedural perspective for Transfer of Property, Effect of Non-Payment of Stamp Duty and Non-Registration, Judicial Responses.

UNIT – II

General Principles Relating to Transfer of Property: Conditions Restraining Alienation, Enjoyment, Defeating Insolvency or Assignability, Transfer to Unborn Persons, Rule Against Perpetuity and Accumulation of Income, Vested and Contingent Interests, Conditions Precedent and Subsequent, Conditional Transfers, Doctrine of Election and Apportionment.

Transfer of Immovable Property: Doctrine of Holding Out, Feeding the Grant by Estoppel, Doctrine of Priority, Doctrine of Lis Pendens, Fraudulent Transfer, Doctrine of Part- Performance, Judicial Responses.

UNIT – III

Sale and Exchange: Meaning and Definition of Sale and Exchange, Distinction Between Sale and Exchange, Essentials of a Valid Sale, Distinction between Sale and Contract For Sale, Registration and Effect of Non-Registration, Rights and Liabilities of a Buyer and Seller, Discharge for Encumbrances on Sale, Exchange.

Rights and Liabilities of Parties Mortgages and Charges: Definition of Mortgage, Types of Mortgages, Essentials of a Valid Mortgage and Formalities, Distinction among Charge, Mortgage and Pledge, Hypothecation, Rights, Duties and Liabilities of a Mortgagor and Mortgagee, Charge of Immovable Property, Marshalling, Mortgagee's and Charge-Holder's Rights and Remedies.

UNIT – IV

Lease: Definition, Kinds, Premium and Rent, Essentials of a Valid Lease and Formalities, Rights Duties and Liabilities of the Lessee and Lessor, Term and Determination of Lease, Forfeiture and Relief Against Forfeiture, Leases for Agricultural Purposes.

Gift: Definition, Essentials of a Valid Gift, Revocation of Gifts, Distinction Between Property and Donatio Mortis Causa and Gifts under Mohammedan Law.

Actionable Claims: Definition, Formalities, and Their Importance in Commercial Transactions, Notice, Rights and Liabilities of Transferor and Transferee.

UNIT – V

Law of Easement: Definitions and Kinds of Easement, Essentials for Creation and Acquisition of Easement, Dominant and Servient Owners and Heritages, Grant, Custom, Necessity, Quasi-necessity, Prescription, Rights, Duties and Liabilities of Dominant and Servant Owner, Remedies for Disturbance of Easement, Extinction of Easement, Suspension and Revival of Easement.

License: Definition of License, Essentials of a License, Kind and Formalities, Transfer of License, Transfer of Grantor's Interest, Death of Licensor or Licensee, Rights, Duties and Liabilities of Licensee, Revocable and Irrevocable License, Rights of Licensee on Revocation and Eviction, Distinction between Lease and License.

LEADING CASES:

- Apollo Zipper India Limited v. W. Newman & Company Limited 6 SCC 765 2018
- Associated Hostels of India Ltd. v. R.N. Kapoor, AIR 1959 SC 1262
- F.M. Devaru Ganapathi Bhat v. Prabhakar Ganapathi Bhat, (2004) 2 SCC 504
- J.N. Rao v. V. G. Bassarayappa, AIR 1956 SC 727.
- M. L. Abdul Jabbar v. H. Venkata Sastri and Sons, AIR 1969 SC 1147
- Om Prakash & Another v. Mishri Lal (Dead) represented by his L.R. Savitri Devi AIR 2017 SC 1597.
- R. Kempraj v. M/S. Barton Son & Co. AIR 1970 SC 1872, 1970 SCR (2) 140
- Rambhau Namdeo Gajre v. Narayan Bapuji Dhotra 2004 (8) SCC 614
- Sridhar & Anr. v. N. Revanna & Ors. Civil Appeal No.1209 of 2020 (arising out of SLP (C) No. 7493 of 2014) SC 2020.
- Suraj Lamp & Industries Pvt. Ltd. v. State of Haryana & Anr. Special Leave Petition (C) No.13917 of 2009.

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: Section A shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). Section B shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each

unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). Section C shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. . Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive Readings:

- Avtar Singh, Textbook on the Transfer of Property Act, Universal Law Publishing, 2016.
- Darashaw Vakil Revised by Dr. H R Jhingta Commentaries on The Transfer of Property Act (Set of 2 Volumes), 5th Ed., Lexis Nexis, 2017.
- Poonam Pradhan Saxena, Property Law, LexisNexis, 2017
- Radha Raman Gupta, Transfer of Property Act & Easement (Hindi) 7th Ed, Central Law Publications, 2019.
- Shriniwas Gupta, A Text Book on Transfer of Property Law, Thomson Reuters, 2016.
- Mulla, The Transfer of Property Act, 13th Ed., Lexis Nexis, 2018.
- Rajni Malhotra Dhingra, Transfer of Property Act, 1882 & Indian Easement Act, 1882, First Ed., Central Law Publications, 2017.
- V. P. Sarathi's Law of Transfer of Property - Including Easements, Trusts and Wills, Malika Taly (ed.), Eastern Book Company, 2017.
- G. P. Tripathi, The Transfer of Property Act (Hindi) 23rd Edition Central Law Agency, 2017.

LL.B. Semester – III
Course Title: Labour Laws – I
Course Code:
Core Courses:

Course Objective: To provide a comprehensive understanding of the legislative framework governing ILO, labour relations in India, focusing on the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Trade Unions Act, 1926 and the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013. To examine the principles and key provisions of these Acts, including the rights and duties of employers, employees, and trade unions. To explore the mechanisms provided under the Industrial Disputes Act for the resolution of industrial disputes, and the role of various authorities involved. To understand the formation, registration, rights, and liabilities of trade unions under the Trade Unions Act, and their role in industrial relations. To analyze landmark judicial decisions that have shaped the interpretation and implementation of labour laws in India. To discuss contemporary issues in the field of labour law, including globalization, technological advancements, and changes in labour policies.

Course level learning outcomes: On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to Demonstrate a clear understanding of the legal framework of ILO and principles underpinning labour and industrial laws in India. Critically analyze the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act and the Trade Unions Act and their application in various industrial scenarios. Interpret and evaluate judicial decisions related to labour laws, understanding their impact on the development of industrial jurisprudence in India. Apply knowledge of dispute resolution mechanisms under the Industrial Disputes Act to hypothetical industrial disputes, proposing appropriate legal solutions. Assess the role and functioning of trade unions in industrial relations and their impact on labour welfare and industrial peace. Engage critically with current debates and issues in labour law, articulating informed perspectives on the future direction of labour policy in India.

UNIT – I

Introduction: Object, Nature and Development of Labour Legislation, Concept and Growth of Labour Welfare Jurisprudence, Natural Justice, Concept of Social Justice and Labour. Constitution of India, 1950 [Articles: 14, 19, 21, 23-24, 38, and 41-43A]. Labour and Judicial Process and Public Interest Legislation and judicial responses.

UNIT – II

The Trade Unions Act, 1926 (including the Amendment Act, 2001): Need, importance, objectives, definitions, concept and key features of the Act, Rights and Liabilities of Trade Unions, Registration, Immunities and Privileges of a Registered Trade Union, Trade Union Funds, Amalgamation and Dissolution of Trade Union and Collective Bargaining.

UNIT – III

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947: [Limited to Basic Overview] Need, Importance, Objectives, Definitions, Concept, Key Features of the Act, Penalties & Procedures.

UNIT – IV

The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013: [Limited to Basic Overview] Need, Importance, Objectives, Definitions, Concept, Key Features of the Act(s), Penalties & Procedures.

UNIT – V

International Labour Organization (I.L.O.): Need, Importance, Objectives, Definition, Concept, Key features and History of the Organization. I.L.O. Director General, Multilateral system, Partnering for Development Programmes and budget, Accountability and Transparency, Organizational Structure, Member States, 2030 Development Agenda, Mission and Impact of I.L.O., I.L.O. and Human Rights in India.

LEADING CASES:

- Excel Wear v. Union of India 1978, L.C.J. 527 SC
- National Textiles Workers Union v. Ram Krishna AIR 1983 S.C. 759.
- People Union for Democratic Rights & others. v. Union of India. 1982 II L.L.J. 454 S.C.
- Som Prakash v. Union of India. A.I.R. 1981 S.C. 212.
- The Delhi Cloth & General Mills Ltd. v. Sambhunath Mukerjee 1935 I.L.J. 36 S.C.
- Air India v. Nargesh Meerza, A. I. R. 1981 SC 1830.
- B. E. S. T. Undertaking Bombay v. Mrs. Agens AIR 1964 SC 193.
- D. S. Nakara v. Union of India A. I. R. 1983 SC 130.
- Express Newspaper Ltd. & others v. Union of India & others. AIR 1958 SC 578.
- Royal Talkies Hyderabad v. E.S.I. Corporation AIR 1978 SC19.

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: Section A shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). Section B shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). Section C shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. . Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive Readings:

- Ganga Sahay Sharma, “Labour Laws” (Hindi), 7th Ed., Central Law Agency, 2019.

- Government of India: Report of the Committee on Labour Welfare, 1970.
- Indrajeet Singh, Shramik Vidhiyan, (Hindi) 23rd Ed. Central Law Publication, 2019
- Public Interest Litigation (with Model PIL Formats), Dr. B.L. Wadhera, Universal Law Publishing 2014
- D.D. Seth, Commentaries on Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, Jain Book Agency, 6th Ed., 2016
- J. K. Soonavala, Supreme Court on Industrial Law, Lexis Nexis, 4th Ed., 2017
- Meenu Paul, Labour and Industrial Law, Allahabad law agency, New Delhi, 9th Ed., 2014
- O.P. Malhotra, Law of Industrial Disputes, 7th Ed., Lexis Nexis, 2015
- S.C. Srivastva, Social Security and Labour Laws, 1985, EBC
- S. N. Mishra; An Introduction of Labour and Industrial Law, 29th Edition Central Law Publication, 2019
- S.N. Mishra; An Introduction of Labour and Industrial Law (Hindi), 29th Edition Central Law Publication, 2019.

LL.B. Semester –III
Course Title: Legal Language and Legal Writing
Course Code:
Core Courses:

Course Objective: This course is designed to scientifically relate the legal language as the means and methods for development of effective reading, writing, communication and presentation skills. The objective of this course is to introduce students to the nuances of legal language and writing, and its use and application through the study of judicial opinions, common legal maxims and legal terminology. It also seeks to familiarize students with the principles governing legal drafting, and equip them with the ability to draft simple legal documents and with academic legal writing assuming increasing significance in this day and age, both for students and practitioners, emphasis has also been placed on developing and honing students' research and writing skills through the study of the works of eminent jurists, as also practical writing exercises.

Course level learning outcomes: On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to demonstrate a clear understanding of the legal language and Legal writing which shall help them in competitive examination as well as practice in court.

UNIT – I

Introduction to Language and Communication, Use of Legal Phrases and Terms (List of Legal Terms given below), Latin Maxims (List of Legal Maxims given below).

UNIT – II

Pair of words and its use into sentences, Varieties of sentence structure and verb patterns, One-word substitution, Correct the sentences, Reading and Comprehension Skills. Comprehension of Legal Texts, Prescribed Leading Cases, and Newspaper Reading.

UNIT – III

Legal Writing General Guidelines Relating to Legal Writing, How to write a case comment, Precise Writing, Brief Writing and Drafting of reports, letters and applications, Use of cohesive devices (Legal Drafting) and Precise Writing.

UNIT – IV

Essay writing and topics of legal interest, Translation (from English to Hindi and Hindi to English), Resume, Writing for Employment-Designing Cover letters, Difference between Bio-Data, Resume and Curriculum-Vitae.

UNIT – V

Academic Legal Writing: Sources of Legal Material, Literature review, Writing an Abstract, Formulating Research Question, Methodology, Formal Writing Style, Plagiarism, Citation Methods (Footnotes), Examination Strategies, Written communication including emails and formal letters.

PRESCRIBED LIST OF LEGAL TERMS:

Abet	Accuse	Appeal
Abate	Adjournment	Acquittal
Abstain	Adjudication	Articles
Accomplice	Admission	Assent
Act of God	Affidavit	Attested
Actionable	Amendment	Attornment

Averment	Good Faith	Ordinance
Bail	Guardian	Overrule
Bailment	Habeas Corpus	Partition
Blockade	Hearsay	Perjury
Bonafide	Homicide	Petition
By-laws	Inheritance	Plaintiff
Charge	Illegal	Pledge
Chattels	Indemnity	Preamble
Citation	Inheritance	Pre-emption
Clause	In limine	Prescription
Coercion	Insanity	Presumption
Code	Institute	Privilege
Cognizable	Insurance	Privity
Confession	Intestate	Process
Compromise	Issue	Promissory Note
Consent	Judicial	Proof
Conspiracy	Jurisdiction	Proposal
Contempt	Justice	Prosecution
Contingent	Judgment	Procedural
Contraband	Justifiable	Proviso
Conviction	Legislation	Ratify
Convention	Legitimacy	Receiver
Corporate	Liable	Redemption
Custody	Liberty	Reference
Damages	License	Regulation
Decree	Lieu	Remand
Defamation	Liquidation	Remedy
Defense	Maintenance	Repeal
Deposit	Malafide	Res Judicata
Detention	Malfeasance	Respondent
Discretion	Minor	Restitution
Distress	Misfeasance	Rule
Earnest Money	Mortgage	Ruling
Enact	Murder	Schedule
Enforceable	Negligence	Section
Equality	Negotiable	Settlement
Escheat	Instruments	Sovereignty
Estoppel	Neutrality	Stamp Duty
Eviction	Non-feasance	Status quo
Executive	Notification	Statute
Ex-parte	Novation	Succession
Finding	Nuisance	Summons
Floating charge	Oath	Surety
Franchise	Obscene	Tenant
Fraud	Offender	Testator
Frustration	Order	Testatrix

Title
Tort
Trademark
Treason
Treaty
Trespass
Trial
Tribunal
Trust
Ultra vires
Undue influence
Usage
Verdict
Vested
Violate
Vis-major
Void
Voidable
Waiver
Warrant
Warranty
Will
Writ
Wrong

PRESCRIBED LIST OF LATIN MAXIMS:

1. A mensa et thoro (from table and bed)
2. Ab initio (from the beginning)
3. Actiopersonalismoritur cum persona (Personal right of action dies with the person)
4. Actus curiae neminemgravabit (an act of the Court shall prejudice no one)
5. Actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea (the act itself does not constitute guilt unless done with a guilty intent).
6. Actus reus (wrongful act)
7. Ad interim (in the meantime)
8. Ad litem (for the suit)
9. Ad valorem (according to the value)
10. Adjournment sine die (adjournment without a day for a further meeting or hearing)
11. Alibi (plea of being elsewhere)
12. Allegans Contraria Non Est Audiendus (One making contradictory statements is not to be heard)
13. Amicus curiae (friend of the Court)
14. Animus (intention)
15. Audi alteram partem (hear the other side)
16. Bonus iudex secundum aequum et bonum iudicat et aequitatem stricti iuri praefert (A good judge decides according to justice and right and prefers equity to strict law.)
17. Caveat emptor (buyer beware)
18. Consensus ad idem (agreement by the persons upon the same thing in the same sense)
19. Corpus delicti (Body of the crime)
20. Corpus juris civilis (Body of civil law)
21. Damnum sine injuria (damage without injury)
22. De facto (in fact)
23. De jure (in law)
24. Decree nisi (a decree which takes effect after a specified period)
25. Delegates non potest delegare (a delegated power cannot be further delegated)
26. De minimis non curat lex (the law does not account of the trifles)
27. Donatio mortis causa (gift by a person on the death-bed)
28. Doli incapax (incapable in malice)
29. Ei incumbit probatio qui dicit, non qui negat (The burden of proof is on the one who declares, not on one who denies)
30. Ejusdem generis (of the same category)
31. Eminent domain (the supreme rights)
32. Ex officio (from the office)
33. Ex specialis derogat legi generali- (Specific law takes away from the general law)
34. Ex turpi causa non oritur actio (No action arises on an immoral contract.)
35. Ex parte (not in the presence of the opposite party)
36. Ex post facto (by subsequent act)
37. Factum valet (the fact which cannot be altered)
38. Fact accompli (an accomplished fact)
39. Fortior est custodia legis quam hominis (The custody of the law is stronger than that of man)
40. Fraus et jus nunquam cohabitant (Fraud and justice never dwell together.)

41. Ignorantia legis neminem excusat (ignorance of law is no excuse)
42. In parimateria (in an analogous case, cause or position)
43. Injuria sine damno (injury without damage)
44. Interest re publice ut sit finis litium (it is in the interest of the republic that there should be an end of law suit)
45. Interpretare et concordare leges legibus est optimus interpretandi modus (To interpret and harmonize laws is the best method of interpretation.)
46. Intra vires (within the powers)
47. Judex non potest esse testis in propria causa - A judge cannot be witness in his own cause.
48. Jus terti (the right of a third party)
49. Justitia nemini neganda est (Justice is to be denied to no one)
50. Lex citius tolerare vult privatum damnum quam publicum malum (The law would rather tolerate a private injury than a public evil.)
51. Lis pendens (pending suit)
52. Mens rea (guilty mind)
53. Mesne profits (the profits received by a person on wrongful possession)
54. Mors dicitur ultimum supplicium (Death is called the extreme penalty.)
55. Nemo dat quod non habet (no man can transfer better title than he himself has)
56. Nemo Debet Bis Vexari Pro Una Et Eadem Causa (no man can be twice vexed for the same cause)
57. Nemo judex in causa sua (no one shall be a judge in his own case)
58. Nemo punitur pro alieno delicto - No one is punished for the crime of another.
59. Obiter dicta (an opinion of law not necessary to the decision)
60. Onus probandi (the burden of proof)
61. Pacta sunt servanda (pacts must be respected)
62. Pendente lite (during litigation)
63. Per capita (counting heads)
64. Per incuriam (through inadvertence or carelessness)
65. Post mortem - After death
66. Prima facie - On the face of it
67. Pro bono publico (for the public good)
68. Pro rata - In proportion.
69. Quoties in verbis nulla est ambiguitas, ibi nulla expositio contra verba expressa fienda est - When there is no ambiguity in words, then no exposition contrary to the expressed words is to be made.
70. Ratio decidendi - Reason for the decision
71. Ratio est legis anima, mutata legis ratio emutatur et lex - Reason is the soul of the law; when the reason of the law changes the law also is changed.
72. Res gestae (connected facts forming the part of the same transaction)
73. Res ipsa loquitur (the thing speaks for itself)
74. Res judicata (a matter already adjudicated upon)
75. Res nullius (an ownerless thing)
76. Respondeat superior - let the master answer
77. Rule nisi (a rule or order upon condition that is to become absolute case is shown to the contrary)
78. Status quo (existing position)

79. Sub judice (in course of adjudication)
80. Sui juris (on one's own right).
81. Suo motu (of one's own accord)
82. Ubi jus ibi remedium (where there is a right, there is a remedy)
83. Ultra Vires (beyond the powers of)
84. Vigilantibus non dormientibus a equitas subvenit -Equity aids the vigilant, not the sleeping
85. Volenti non fit Injuria (Risk taken voluntarily is not actionable)

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks	75 Marks	100 Marks
Periodical Test: 15 marks		
Three Assignment: 06 Marks		
One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks		
One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks		

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: Section A shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). Section B shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). Section C shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. . Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive Readings:

- B. M. Gandhi, Legal Language, Legal Writing and General English, Eastern Book Company, 2010.
- Blacks' Law Dictionary, Universal Publishing Ltd., 2000
- Broom's Legal Maxims. 11th ed. New Delhi: Universal Publishing Ltd., 2011.
- Dr. A. Prasad, Outlines of Legal Language in India, Central Law Publications, 6th ed. 2011
- Dr. S.C. Tripathi, Legal language, Legal Writing and General English, Central Law Publications, 6th ed.,
- Glanville Williams: Learning the Law
- Mogha G. C. Mogha's Law of Pleadings in India with Precedents. 17th ed. Lucknow: Eastern Book Company, 2006 (2009).
- P. Ramanatha Aiyar's The Law Lexicon, Dr. Shakil Ahmad Khan, LexisNexis, 3rd ed., 2012
- Paul Rylance: Legal Writing and Drafting
- S.P. Aggarwal, Drafting and Conveyancing (Student Series), LexisNexis, 5th ed., 2013
- Wren and Martin: English Grammar and Composition

LL.B. Semester –III
Course Title: Gender Justice And
Feminist Jurisprudence
Course Code:
Core Courses:

Course Objectives: The main objective of this Course is to have an overview over the evolving jurisprudence in socio-legal dimensions gender. It covers various aspects of gender justice, rights of women, men and also emphasis would be laid on LGBTQ rights.

Course Outcomes: After completing the course the student will be able to understand the socio-legal dimensions of gender by analysing national and international perspectives, Analyse the patriarchy and feminist jurisprudence in the modern world, critically analyse the misuse of women laws and men's rights, recognise the rights of LGBTQ communities and their protection, identify and be able to do research on emerging trends in Socio-legal dimensions of gender.

Unit-I

Introduction to socio-legal dimensions of gender: Gender justice , Notions of sex and gender , Deconstructing , “Man”, “Woman”, “Other” , Private-public dichotomy; Women in ancient, medieval and modern India: An overview, Current status of women:- Indicators of status: Difference in - likelihood of survival; female foeticide, assigned human worth; and control over property valued goods and services, working conditions, knowledge and information, political processes, symbolic representation, one's body, daily lifestyles, reproductive processes , Gender Justice in India: An overview

Unit-II

Patriarchy and Feminist Jurisprudence: Understanding Patriarchy and feminism, Sameness and difference between masculine and feminine, Men's rights against cruelty-misuse of 498A and Domestic Violence Act, 2005; Gender neutrality adjudication in case of sexual harassment. Liberal feminism Radical feminism, Socialist/Marxist feminist approaches

Unit-III

International perception on human rights and women rights: Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), UN Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination

against Women, UN Human Rights Council Resolution on Human rights, sexual orientation and gender identity.

Unit-IV

Women protection in India: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023, gender proactive labour laws, Law Protecting Women against Sexual Harassment at Work Place, (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013, Property Rights of Women, Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971; PC & PNDT Act 1994.

Unit-V

LGBTQ Rights: Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) rights in India and other countries; living condition of LGBTQ, political rights, Recognition of same-sex relationships, Discrimination protection under Indian Constitution, Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019.

Leading cases:

- Shayara Bano v. UOI 2017
- Mohammed Ahmed Khan v. Shah Bano Begum 1985
- Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan 1997
- Navtej Singh Johar & others v. Union Of India 2018
- Naz foundation v. Govt of NCT of Delhi 2009

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: Section A shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). Section B shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). Section C shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. . Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive Readings:

- Monica Chawla, Gender Justice: Women and Law in India, EBC, 2016
- Subhash Chandra Singh, Gender Justice, Serials Publications, 2009
- Flavia Agnes, Law, Justice, and Gender: Family Law and Constitutional Provisions in India, Oxford University Press, 2011
- Related Bare Acts.

LL.B. Semester –IV

Semester-IV						
Sr.	Course Title	Course Code	L	T	P	Credits
Core Courses						
1	Administrative Law	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5 Credits
2	Environmental Laws	FL- LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
3	Labour Laws- II	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
4	Public International Law	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
Core Elective Courses						
5	Insurance Laws OR Banking Laws	FL-LAW-CE-				
		OR	4	1	0	5
		FL-LAW-CE-				
			20	5	0	25

LL.B. Semester –IV
Course Title: Administrative Law
Course Code:
Core Courses:

Course Objective: The shift in the philosophy of state from laissez faire to modern welfare came with the concomitant increase and concentration of power in the state. The functions of the state require it to have discretion. As a conferrer of government largess, opportunities for abuse of power increased on the part of the state. Myriad doctrines and principles are tried by the mankind to prevent the abuse of administrative power as also to protect the common man.

Course level learning outcomes: On the successful completion of the course, students will be having awareness of the organization, structure, power and function of the government departments and agencies, their relationship with the power addressees, rights available against the administration, channels available for enforcement and the remedies available. In addition the student will be exposed to administrative control of administrative action and judicial control of administrative action.

UNIT I

Administrative Law: Evolution of Administrative Law, nature, Scope and Meaning. Constitutional Law and Administrative Law Conceptual Objections against the growth of Administrative Law. Administrative Process Regulation to De-regulation and Control to Decontrol. The role of administrative agencies, Tripartite Functions of Administration Legislative and Quasi-judicial, Inter Relations between the Agencies, Principles and procedure, Liability of Authorities, Control of Authorities, Limitations and Rights of People. Rule of Law Dicey's orthodox view, Changing dimensions, Developments in Britain, USA, Australia, New Zealand and India, Doctrine of Separation of powers From Rigidity to Flexibility. Droit Administration, Administrative Direction and Discretion.

UNIT II

Legislative Powers of Administration: Concept, Factors Leading to the Growth of Delegated Legislation, Restraints on Delegation of Legislative Power–Position in UK, USA, India Comparative analysis, Doctrine of Excessive Delegation, Types of Delegated Legislations, Control over Delegated Legislations Legislative and Judicial. Doctrine of Ultra vires and procedural control, Sub Delegation of Legislative Power.

UNIT III

Principles of Natural Justice: Basis of the application of the principles of natural justice- ‘Nemo debet esse iudex in propria causa’, Rule against Bias, Audi Alteram Partem, Reasoned decisions or speaking orders, Right to counsel, Institutional decision or one who decides must hear Rule against dictation. Exceptions to the Principles of Natural Justice. Post Decisional Hearing. Effect of Breach of the Rules of Natural Justice Action Void or Voidable, Doctrine of Legitimate expectation- Scope, nature and character. The doctrine of legislative expectation. Comparative analysis in U.K. U.S.A.and India.

UNIT IV

Judicial Control of Administrative Action: Introduction, Need, scope of Judicial review of Administrative action, Methods of Judicial Review, Statutory appeals, Public Interest Litigation. Writs Practice and Procedure in writ Petitions. Remedies under the ordinary Law Injunction, Declaration Suit for Damages, Affirmative action for the enforcement of public duties. Exclusion of Judicial review, Doctrine of Public Accountability Doctrine of Proportionality. Ombudsman and Central Vigilance Commission, A Comparative analysis in U.K. U.S.A. and India.

UNIT V

Liability for Wrongs: Tortious and Contractual liability of government, Evolution of the principle, latest developments, Evolution of personal accountability, principle Liability of the Private individual to the State for committing tort against its servants. Government privilege in legal proceedings- State Secrets - public interest, etc., Right to information, Remedies against arbitrary action, Liability of public and private corporations and Departmental undertakings, Legal Remedies, Accountability Committee on Public Undertakings, Control of Statutory Corporations, Parliamentary Control, Executive Control and Judicial Control.

Leading Cases:

- A.K. Kraipak v. Union of India, AIR 1970 SC 150
- L. Chandra Kumar. v. U.O.I., AIR 1997 SC 1125
- Syed Yakoob v. K.S. Radha Krishanan (1964) 5 SCR 64: AIR 1964 SC 477. 252
- Surya Dev Rai v. Ram Chander Rai, AIR 2003 SC 3044: (2003) 6 SCC 675
- Rupa Ashok Hurra v. Ashok Hurra, AIR 2002 SC 1771.
- Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978) 1 SCC 248.

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks	75 Marks	100 Marks
Periodical Test: 15 marks		
Three Assignment: 06 Marks		
One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks		
One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks		

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: Section A shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). Section B shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). Section C shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. . Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive Readings:

- Friedman, The State and the Rule of Law in a Mixed Economy
- Dicey, Introduction to the Law of the Constitution,
- Davis, Discretionary Justice
- Jain & Jain, Principles of Administrative Law, (Tripathi, 1986).
- De Smith, Judicial Review of Administrative Action, (1995).
- M.P. Jain, Cases and Materials on Administrative Law, Vol.I, (Wadha, Nagpur.Law 399, 1996).
- Bagawati Prosad Banerjee, Writ Remedies, (Wadhwa, Nagpur, 1999).
- Donald C. Rowat, The Ombudsman, (George Allan and Unwin Ltd., Toronto, 1966).

LL.B. Semester –IV
Course Title: Environmental Laws

Course Code:

Core Courses:

Course Objective: The development of ecological knowledge has necessitated an overall change not only in managerial studies but also in socio-legal explorations. This approach to the growing dimensions of environmental law is essential for the development of the law students. This course also aims to create awareness among the students about the legislative measures for protection of environment and spirit of the Indian Constitution for protection of environment. It also provides the opportunities to the students to understand the activist role played by Indian Judiciary in protection of environment and evolution of different principles.

Course Level Learning Outcomes: At the end of the course the students would be familiar with the overall environmental legal regime of the country, their State as well as the International obligations. This course would finally equip the students with basic knowledge and skills to understand environmental law issues.

UNIT – I

Introduction: Historical development of Environmental Law, International and Indian Jurisprudence, Components of Environment, Ecology, Ecosphere and Biosphere, Meaning and Definition of Environment, Environmental Pollution, Its kinds (Natural and Artificial – Air, Water, Noise, Soil), Causes and Effects. Nature of Environmental Law - Public Law or Private Law, Common Law Aspects of Environmental Law- Nuisance, Trespass, Negligence, Absolute and Strict Liability. Criminal Liability and Environment Protection: Offences Affecting Public Health and Safety under BNS and BNSS.

UNIT – II

Environment Protection under the Constitution of India: Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policies, Fundamental Duties, Implementation of International obligations, Distribution of Legislative Powers, Remedies- Writ Jurisdiction of High Court and Supreme Court, Public Interest Litigation and Environment Protection, Role of Indian Judiciary.

UNIT – III

The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, National Green Tribunal Act, 2010, The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (including the Amendment Act, 2022): Importance and Objectives of these Acts, Meaning and Definitions of Key Words Provided Under These Acts, Salient Features of the Acts and Judicial Responses;

UNIT – IV

The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; The Forest Act, 1927; The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; The Biological Diversity Act, 2002; Rajasthan Biological Diversity Rules, 2010; The Rajasthan Noise Control Act, 1963: Importance and Objectives of these Acts, Meaning and Definitions of Key Words Provided Under These Acts, Salient Features of the Acts and Judicial Responses.

UNIT – V

Principles of International Environmental Law and their Relevance in India: Stockholm Conference, 1972, Rio Summit or Earth Summit-I, 1992, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Convention on Biological Diversity, Earth Summit- II, 1997, World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2002, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 2015; Responsibility of States in Protection of Environment; Trans-boundary Pollution and State's Responsibility; Contemporary Developments; Principles of Environmental Jurisprudence by Judiciary in India.

LEADING CASES:

- A.P. Pollution Control Board v. Prof. M.V. Nayudu AIR 1999 SC 812
- Enviro-Legal Action v. Union of India AIR 1996 SC 1446
- M.C. Mehta and Anr. v. Union of India & Ors. AIR 1997 SC 734
- M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath 1997(1) SCC 388.
- M.C. Mehta v. Union of India & Ors. 1991 SCC (2) 353
- M.C. Mehta v. Union of India & Ors. AIR 1988 4 SCC 471
- M.C. Mehta v. Union of India AIR 1987 SC 965
- Municipal Council, Ratlam v. Shri Vardhi Chand & Ors. AIR 1980 SC 1622
- People's Union for Democratic Rights v. Union of India 1982 (2) SCC 253
- Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra Dehradun & Ors. v. State of U.P. & Ors. AIR 1985 SC 652
- Union Carbide Corporation & Ors. v. Union of India & Ors., 1991 4 SCC 584
- Vellore Citizens' Welfare Forum v. Union of India AIR 1996 SC 2715

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: Section A shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). Section B shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to

attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). Section C shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive Readings:

- P. B. Sahasranaman, Handbook of Environmental Law, Oxford University Press, 2012
- P. -Leelakrishnan, Environmental Law in India, LexisNexis, 2018.
- P.S. Jaswal, Environmental Law, Allahabad Law Agency, 2017.
- Ritwick Dutta and Sanjeet Purohit, Commentary on the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010, Universal Law Publications
- Shyam Divan and Armin Rosencranz, Environmental Law and Policy in India, Oxford University Press, 2002.
- S. C. Tripathi, Environmental Law, 7th Ed., Central Law Publication, 2019.
- S. C. Shastri, Environmental Law, Eastern Book Company, 2018.
- S. Shanta Kumar, Introduction to Environmental Law, Wadhwa & Company, 2008.
- Anirudh Prasad, Environmental Law (Hindi), 9th Ed., Central Law Publication, 2018.
- Arvind Kumar Dubey, Environmental Law (Hindi), 5th Ed., Central Law Publication, 2015.

LL.B. Semester –IV
Course Title: Labour Laws II

Course Code:

Core Courses:

Course Objective: To provide a comprehensive understanding of the legislative framework governing the laws relating to factories Act, in order to protect the human beings from being subject to unduly strain. Further the course includes the Law relating to Maternity benefit Act, 1961 relating to female wage-earners. The significance and historical back ground to regulate the Payment of Wages Act Furthermore the provisions relating to the theories of wages and the fixing of minimum rates of wages in certain employments. The course includes the Child and Adolescent Labour Act 1986 wherein the Act intends to prohibit the engagement of children in all occupations.

Course level learning outcomes: By the end of this course, students will be able to engage critically with current debates and issues in labour law, articulating informed perspectives on the future direction of labour policy in India

Unit I

The Factories Act, 1948: Need, Importance, Objectives, Definitions, Concept, Key Features of the Act, the Inspecting Staff, Health, Safety, Provisions Relating to Hazardous Processes, Welfare, Working Hours of Adults, Employment of Young Persons, Annual Leave With Wages, Special Provisions, Penalties And Procedure.

Unit II

Maternity Benefits Act, 1961 (including the Amendment Act, 2017 Maternity): [Limited to Basic Overview] Need, Importance, Objectives, Definitions, Concept, Key Features of the Act(s), Penalties & Procedures.

The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (including the Amendment Act(s) of 2005 and 2017:[Limited to Basic Overview] Need, Importance, Objectives, Definitions, Concept, Key Features of the Act(s), Penalties & Procedures.

Unit III

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948: [Limited to Basic Overview] Need, Importance, Objectives, Definitions, Concept, Key Features of the Act, Penalties & Procedures.

National Wage Policy; Genesis of West Regulations; Concepts of Minimum Fair, Living and Need based Minimum Wages

Unit IV

Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013: [Limited to Basic Overview] Need, Importance, Objectives; Definition, Concept, Key Features of the Act and Judicial Responses.

The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 (including the Amendment Act, 2016): [Limited to Basic Overview] Need, Importance, Objectives, Definitions, Concept, Key Features of the Act, Prohibition of Employment of Children In Certain Occupations And Processes, Regulation of Conditions of Work of Adolescents, Miscellaneous, Penalties & Procedures.

Unit V

The Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008: [Limited to Basic Overview] Need, Importance, Objectives, Definitions, Concept, Key Features of the Act, Penalties & Procedures.

Leading Cases:

- Balmer Lawrie Workers Union Bombay v. Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd. 1984 I. L.L. J. 314 (S.C.)
- Jay Engineering Work Ltd. V. State of West Bengal A.I.R. 1968 Cal. 406.
- L.I.C. of India v. D.T. Bahadur 1981 I L.L.J. I (S.C.)
- R.S. Ruikar v. Emperor A.I.R. 1935 Nag. 149.
- Rohtas Industries v. Its. Union A.I.R. 1967 S.C. 425.
- Alembic Chemical Works v. Its workman, A.I.R. 1961, S.C. 647.
- Labour working in Salal Hydel Project v. State J.K. A. I. R. 1983 S. C. 177.
- Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra Dehradun v. State of U.P. A. I. R. 1985 S.C. 652.
- V.P. Gopala Rao. v. Public Prosecutor A. P. A. I. R. 1970 S.C. 66.
- Workmen of F.C. I. v. F. C. I. AIR 1985 SC 670
- Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India A. I. R. 1984 S.C. 802.

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: Section A shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). Section B shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). Section C shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. Each question shall

carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive Readings:

- Ganga Sahay Sharma, “Labour Laws” (Hindi), 7th Ed., Central Law Agency, 2019
- Indrajeet Singh, Shramik Vidhiyan, (Hindi) 23rd Ed. Central Law Publication, 2019
- D.D. Seth, Commentaries on Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, Jain Book Agency, 6th Ed., 2016
- J. K. Soonavala, Supreme Court on Industrial Law, Lexis Nexis, 4th Ed., 2017
- Meenu Paul, Labour and Industrial Law, Allahabad law agency, New Delhi, 9th Ed., 2014
- O.P. Malhotra, Law of Industrial Disputes, 7th Ed., Lexis Nexis, 2015
- S.C. Srivastva, Social Security and Labour Laws, 1985, EBC
- S. N. Mishra; An Introduction of Labour and Industrial Law, 29th Edition Central Law Publication, 2019
- S.N. Mishra; An Introduction of Labour and Industrial Law (Hindi), 29th Edition Central Law Publication, 2019.

LL.B. Semester –IV
Course Title :Public International Law
Course Code:
Core Courses:

Course Objective: The course includes the study of general principles of international law including law of peace. Third world concerns in respect of security and development and the role of U.N. and International Agencies in structuring solutions in the context of changing balance of power are also to be appreciated.

Course Level Learning Outcomes: By the end of this course, students will be able to have a thorough and contextual knowledge of public international law doctrines, principles and the role of legal institutions, in the areas covered during the course, identify contentious issues in public international law, and apply legal doctrine to solve problems. Develop critical perspective on the relationship between public international law and the politics of the international community and also develop a reflective understanding of the significance of notions of justice, sovereignty and rights within the international legal framework.

UNIT-I

Introduction: Nature, definition, origin and basis of International Law, Sources of International Law, Relationship between Municipal and International Law, Subjects of International Law.

UNIT- II

Nature of State : States in general, Recognition, State territory. Development and Environment.

UNIT –III

State Jurisdiction: Law of the sea, State Responsibility, State Succession, Intervention.

UNIT – IV

State and Individual: Extradition, Asylum and Nationality, treatment of Aliens, the agents of international business, diplomatic envoys, consuls and other representatives, the law and practice as to treaties, International criminal court.

UNIT – V

The United Nations Organisation: - Principal organs and their functions, The League of Nations, World Trade Organisation, International Labour Organisation, International Court of Justice.

Leading Cases:

-Civil Air Transport Inc. v. Central Air Transport Corporation, Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, (1953) AC 70.

- Corfu Channel case (French: Affaire du Déroit de Corfou) International Court of Justice (ICJ) between 1947 and 1949
- Colombia v Peru 1950 ICJ 6 (Asylum Case) International Court of Justice.
- North Sea Continental Shelf Case, ICJ Report 1969, P. 39
- Nuremberg Trial; The International Military Tribunal – Nuremberg, 1946 41 AJL 1947, P. 12.
- Re Castioni Case (1891) Q.B. 149
- S.S. Lotus Case (1927) PCIJ Series A No. 10\
- South West Africa Cases, 1949 - 1971
- United Kingdom v. Norway (Anglo-Norwegian Fisheries Case (ICJ Report) (1951) 116
- Zamora Case (1916) 2 AC 77

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: Section A shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). Section B shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). Section C shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive Readings:

- J. G. Starke- An Introduction to International Law.
- P.W. Bowett- International Institutions.
- J. B. Brierly - The Law of Nations..
- D. H. Harris - International Law (Cases and Materials).
- Oppenheim - International Law(Volume I, Peace)
- S. K. Kapoor - International Law.
- Bhagirathlal Das – World Trade Organization .

LL.B. Semester –IV
Course Title: Insurance Laws

Course Code:

Core Courses:

Course Objective: The insurance idea is an old-institution of transactional trade. Even from olden days merchants who made great adventures gave money by way of consideration, to other persons who made assurance, against loss of their goods, merchandise ships and things adventured. The rates of money consideration were mutually agreed upon. Such an arrangement enabled other merchants more willingly and more freely to embark upon further trading adventures. The operational framework of insurance idea is provided by the general principles of contract. The insurance policy, being a contract, is subject to all the judicial interpretative techniques of rules of interpretation as propounded by the judiciary. Besides, the insurance idea has a compensatory justice component. This course is designed to acquaint the students with the conceptual and operational parameters of insurance law.

Course Level Learning Outcomes: Students graduating with Insurance Law will be able to understand and describe the scope and object of Insurance through a critical analysis of the subject. Analyze the merits and demerits of Insurance, its process from adopting till claimant. It provides the details, of conceptual parameters of Insurance law in the context of the development of the general principles of law and judicial interpretation. Explain and address various obstacles and barriers experienced by individuals before, during, and after adopting insurance with the help of case laws.

UNIT – I

Introduction: Nature of insurance, Indemnity, Subrogation, Contribution, History of Insurance and development of Insurance in India- Benefits of insurance , Insurance Act, 1938: Appointment of Administrator– Tariff Advisory Committee, Insurance Association of India, Reinsurance. Insurance Regulatory Authority: Its role and functions.

UNIT – II

Contract of Insurance: Classification of contract of Insurance- Nature of various Insurance Contracts, Parties thereto, Principles of good faith, extent of duty, non disclosure, Misrepresentation in Insurance Contract, Insurable Interest.

Premium: Definition- method of payment, days of grace, forfeiture, return of premium.

The risk: Meaning and scope of risk Proximate Cause “Causa Proxima”.

UNIT – III

Life Insurance: Nature and scope of Life Insurance, Kinds of Life Insurance in India. 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, Assignment and nomination Insurance against third party rights.

The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988: Sec. (140-176), Nature and scope, Absolute or no fault liabilities, Third party or compulsory insurance of motors vehicles, Claims Tribunal, Own Damages Claims .

UNIT – IV

Fire Insurance: Nature and scope of Fire Insurance, Basic Principles , Conditions & Warranties, Rights & Duties of Parties, Claims, Public Liability Insurance. Introduction to Agriculture Insurance, History of Crop Insurance in India, Problems associated with Crop Insurance and Cattle Insurance in India.

UNIT – V

Marine Insurance: 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 and kinds of Loss.

Leading Cases:

Reliance Life Insurance v.Rekhaben Nareshbhia Rathod

Mukund Dewangan v. Oriental Insurance Co.Ltd.

National Insurance co. Ltd. v. Swaran Singh & Ors.

National Insurance co. Ltd. v. Pranay Sethi

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: Section A shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). Section B shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). Section C shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive Readings:

- E. R.HardyIvamy - General Principles of Insurance Law, relevant Chapters.
- Insurance Act, 1938.

- The Marine Insurance Act, 1963.
- General Insurance (Business) (Nationalization) Act, 1972.
- The Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.
- Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.
- K. S. N. Murthy and K. V. S. Sharma - Modern Law of Insurance in India.
- M. H. Srinivasan - Principles of Insurance Law

LL.B. Semester –IV
Course Title: Banking Laws
Course Code:
Core Courses:

Course Objective: Banking Institutions have become important players in the present day economy. They play pivotal role in the growth of trade, commerce and industry. Several policy initiatives and legislative amendments have changed the role of Banks from being mere economic institutions in to agents of social change. Appreciating the importance, the Government has enacted several enactments to direct, regulate and control the banks and banking operations, through Reserve Bank of India and Ministry of Finance. The course is designed to primarily acquaint the students with operational parameters of banking law, and to teach the general principles of banking law and to develop appreciative faculties of the students in statutory as well as case law in this area.

Course level learning outcomes: Students graduating with Banking Law will be able to study the importance of the Banking Law and Institutions in the present day economy, understand and apply the several policy initiatives and legislative amendments which have changed the role of Banks from being mere economic institutions in to agents of social change.

UNIT – I

Indian Banking Structure: Origin, nature and development of Banking in India, Types and functions of banks, Commercial banks, State Bank of India- UTI, IDBI, RRBs'-Local banks. **Banking Companies in India:** RBI, Constitution, Management and Functions, Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

UNIT – II

Employment of funds - Loans and Advances, Guarantees, Advances secured by Collateral securities, Agency Services, Financing of Exports, Special Banking Services, Advances to Priority Sectors and Credit Guarantee schemes Securitisation Act, 2002.

UNIT – III

Law relating to Negotiable Instruments, 1881 Act (Read with the amended Act of 2002):

Kinds of Negotiable Instruments, Holder and holder in due course, Parties of Negotiation, Endorsement, Liability of parties, Payment in due course Special rules of evidence, Material alteration, Noting and protest, Paying banker and collecting banker, Bills in sets, Penal provisions under NI Act , Banker's book under Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

UNIT – IV

Banker and customer Relationship: Definition of banker and customer, General relationship, Special relationship, Banker's duty of secrecy, banker's duty to honour cheques, banker's lien, and banker's right to set off, Appropriation of payments , Garnishee order , Customer's duties towards his banker. Opening of New Accounts, Special types of customers, Minor's A/C, Joint A/C, Partnership A/C, Company's A/C,

Married women's A/C, Trust A/C, Joint Hindu family A/C. Illiterate persons A/C, lunatics A/C, Precautions for executors required in case of administrators, clubs, societies and charitable institutions to open an account.

UNIT – V

Ancillary Services and E- Banking: Remittances - General, Demand Draft, Mail Transfer, Telegraphic Transfer, Traveler's cheques, bank orders, credit card, debit/smart cards, safe deposit vaults, gift cheques, stock invest.

E-Banking: Definition, Internet banking, mobile banking, ATM banking, computerized banking, E- banking services, retail services, wholesale services, E-Cheque authentication, Banking Ombudsman.

Leading Cases:

State Bank Of India v. N.K. Modi

United Bank Of India v. Satyawati Tandon

Ramalingam Sugar Mills Ltd. v. Union of India

Laxmi Engineering Works v. State of Punjab

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: Section A shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). Section B shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). Section C shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive Readings:

M. L. Tannan- Law of Banking.

M. S. Parthasarathy (Ed.), Khergamvala - Negotiable Instruments Act.

justice Bhaghabati Prasad Banerjee- Guide to Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002.

Avtar Singh – Negotiable Instruments Act.

A Review of Current Banking Theory and Practice: Basu, Subhash K
L. C. Goyle- The Law of Banking and Bankers.
Relevant Provisions of Information Technology Act, 2000.

Semester-V						
Sr.	Course Title	Course Code	L	T	P	Credits
Core Courses						
1	The Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5 Credits
2	The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023	FL- LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
3	Law of Taxation	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
4	Arbitration, Conciliation and Mediation	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
Core Elective Courses						
5	Criminology, Penology and Victimology OR Intellectual Property Rights	FL-LAW-CE-				
		OR	4	1	0	5
		FL-LAW-CE-				
			20	5	0	25

LL.B. Semester –V
Course Title: The Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023
Course Code:
Core Courses:

Course Objective: This course is intended to give an overview of Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023. To analyze the fundamental principles of evidence law and their application in civil and criminal proceedings, comprehend the connection of the course with substantive and other procedural laws, analyse the applicability of recent amendments in evidence law, define the concept and general nature of evidence and illustrate the different types of evidence and court procedures relating to evidence.

Course level learning outcomes: After completion of the course the students will be able to Understand the relevance and importance of Law of Evidence in the adversarial process, the rules of evidence and illustrate the different types of evidence and court procedures relating to evidence. Evaluate the rules relating to dying declaration and admissibility of dying declaration. Analyze the rules relating to relevance of evidence and admissibility of evidence before the court. Critically analyze, draft and execute a witness examination and to demonstrate the skill in appreciation and analyzing the evidence.

UNIT-I

Introduction: History, Nature, Scope and Applicability of Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, Definitions (Section 2), Relevancy and Admissibility, Rebuttable Presumptions, Irrebuttable Presumptions and Conclusive Proof, Types of Evidence and Admissibility of Circumstantial Evidence, Relevancy of Facts and Closely Connected Facts (Sections 3-14).

UNIT II

Relevancy of statements and judgements: Admissions and Confessions (Sections 15-25), Statement of Persons who cannot be called as Witness (Sections 26-27), Dying Declaration (Section 26(a)), Statements under Special Circumstances (Sections 28-32) and Judgments of Courts when relevant (Sections 34-38).

UNIT III

Expert Opinion Relevancy of Character and Types of Evidence: Opinions of Third Persons when relevant (Sections 39-45), Opinion of Forensic Science Expert and Evidentiary Value of D.N.A. Test, Narco-Analysis and Polygraph Test (Section 39), Character when relevant (Sections 46-50), Facts which need not to be proved (Sections 51-53), Oral and Documentary Evidence and Admissibility of Electronic Evidence (Sections 54- 73).

UNIT-IV

Documentary Evidence And Doctrine Of Estoppel: Public Documents (Section 74-76) Presumptions as to Documents (Section 78-93), Exclusion of Oral Evidence by Documentary Evidence (Section 94-103), Burden of Proof and Presumptions relating to Burden of Proof (Section 104 -120), Doctrine of Estoppel (Section 121-123).

UNIT-V

Production And Effect Of Evidences: Witnesses and Privileged Communications (Sections 124-139), The Oaths Act, 1969 and its relation with the Bhartiya Sakshya

Adhiniyam, 2023, Examination of Witnesses (Sections 140-168), Witness Protection Schemes, Improper Admission and Rejection of Evidence (Sections 169).

Leading Cases:

- Aghnoo Nagesia v. State of Bihar AIR 1966 SC 119
- Anvar P.V v. P. K. Basheer & Ors. AIR 2015 SC 180
- Arjun Panditrao Khotkar v. Kailash Kushanrao Gorantyal and Ors. (2020) 7 SCC 1
- Dudh Nath Pandey v. The State of U.P. AIR 1981 SC 911
- Goutam Kundu v. State of West Bengal And Anr. AIR 1993 SC 2295
- Mahender Chawla & Others v. Union of India & Others 2018 SCC Online SC 2678
- M.C. Verghese v. T.J. Ponnann & Another 1969 SC
- Nishi Kant Jha v. State of Bihar 1969 SC
- Pakala Narayana Swami v. Emperor 1939 BOMLR
- Palvinder Kaur v. The State of Punjab 1952 SC
- Selvi & Others v. State of Karnataka & Another 2010 SC
- The State of Bombay v. Kathi Kalu Oghad & Others 1961 SC.

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: Section A shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). Section B shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). Section C shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive Readings:

- Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (Bare Act)
- Ram Jethmalani and D. S. Chopra, Law of Evidence: Concise Commentary, Thomson Reuters, 2015.
- Stephen Mason, Electronic Evidence, 4th Ed., 2017 http://humanitiesdigitallibrary.org/index.php/hdl/catalog/book/electronic_evidence
- Stephen Mason, Electronic Signatures in Law, 4th Ed, 2016

LL.B. Semester –V
Course Title: The Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023
Course Code:
Core Courses:

Course Objective: To understand the nature and scope of the code and develop necessary understanding of procedural knowledge of court proceedings from the stage of investigation till conviction and the process for making an appeal. To develop a necessary skill set to assist the court and law enforcement agencies at the time of trial and investigation. To explain the organization, powers and jurisdiction of criminal courts in India, the role and powers of police and other authorities in the investigation and trial process. To provide an opportunity for a fair trial to both the accused person according to the principle of natural justice and the victim without curtailing anyone's rights. To ensure attendance of any person concerned with a case with the various available measures like warrant, summons, attachment of property, proclamation, etc. and to prevent delaying the investigation and trial process.

Course Level Learning Outcomes: After completion of the course, the students will be able to Identify the object and applicability of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita and information related to investigation in cognizable and non-cognizable offences. Utilize their knowledge for informing police about cognizable and non-cognizable offences, arrest, warrant and examination of witness. Classify the rights of accused, principle of fair trial, procedure before sessions court, magistrate courts and various legislations etc. Distinguish inherent powers of high court in appeal, reference and revision, compensation, and time limitation for cognizance of offence. Identify the stages in investigation and procedure of trial in criminal cases and explain the powers, functions, and limitations of the police investigation. Understand the procedural nuances of criminal court inquiry and trial and apply their skill of knowledge to contribute in administration of criminal justice.

UNIT- I

Introduction: The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023. History, Enactment, and Implementation of the Sanhita, 2023. Objects, Extent & Commencement and Definitions under the Sanhita, 2023 (Section 01 – 03), Constitution of Criminal Courts and Offices (Sections 06-20), Power of Courts (Sections 21- 29), Organization of Police, Prosecutor, Defense Counsel and Prison Authorities and their Duties, Powers and Functions of Police (Section 30-34). **Distinction between:** Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Offence, Warrant and Summons, Bailable and Non-bailable, Compoundable and Non-compoundable, Arrest with and without warrant. Rights of the Accused Person and the Concept of Fair Trial.

UNIT-II

Pre-trial Procedure (Investigation, Arrest and Bail): Procedure for Investigation, Inquiry and Inquest (Sections 173-184, 187, 190, 191, 193, 197, 198, 202), Cognizance and Committal Procedure (210-232), Arrest and Detention, Custody- Police and Judicial Custody (Section 35-62).

Bail: Types of Bail, Default Bail, Anticipatory Bail, Interim Bail, Cancellation of Bail and Bail Bond (section 478-496), Processes to Compel Appearance of Person, Production of Property/Things - Confiscation & Attachment of Property/ Proceeds of Crime (Section 63- 110).

UNIT-III

Trial Procedure (Framing of Charges and Trial before Court of Sessions): Maintenance of Public Order and Tranquility: Unlawful Assemblies and Public Nuisances (Sections 148-152,163), Preventive Action of the Police (Section 168-172). Framing of Charge: Addition and Alteration of Charges, Joinder of Charge/Trial, Withdrawal of Prosecution (Sections 227-259). Jurisdiction of the criminal courts in Inquiries and Trials (Sections 197, 198, 202). Commencement of proceedings before Magistrates and Trial before Court of Sessions (Sections 227, 228,230, 248-259).

UNIT-IV

Summary Trials, Judgment and Special Provisions for Maintenance: Trial of Warrant Cases and Trial of Summons Cases (Section 261-282), Summary Trials (Sections 283-288); Plea Bargaining (Sections 289-300), General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials (Sections 337, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 348, 349, 359, 360). Judgement, Victim compensation and Witness Protection (Sections 392-406), Submission of Death Sentences for Confirmation (Sections 407-412). Special Provisions of Maintenance of Women, Children and Parents (Section 144-147).

UNIT-V

Appeal, Revision, Reference, and Miscellaneous Provisions: Appeals (Sections 413-424, 427-430, 434, 345), Reference and Revision (Sections 436-445; Transfer of Criminal Cases (Sections 446- 452), Remission and Computation of Sentences (Sections 461-462), General Provisions regarding Execution, Suspension, Remission and Commutation of Sentences (Sections 465, 466, 467, 468, 471-477). Limitation for taking cognizance of certain offences (Sections 513-519). Trial Before High Court, Power and Duties of High Court, Repeal and Savings (Section 520-531).

LEADING CASES:

- Arnesh Kumar v. State of Bihar & Anr. AIR 2014 SC 2756
- D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal (1997) I SCC 416
- Danial Latifi & Anr. V. Union of India AIR 2001 SC 3958
- Kashmira Singh v State of Punjab, (1977) 4 SCC 291
- Lalita Kumari v. Govt. of U.P. (2014) 2 SCC I
- National Investigation Agency v. Zahoor Ahmad Shah Watali AIR 2019 SC 1734
- Pritam Singh v. State of Punjab, AIR 1956 SC 415
- Purshottam Das Dalmia v. State of West Bengal, AIR 1968 SC 1589
- Sakiri Vasu v. State of U.P. and Others (2008) 2 SCC 409
- Satwant Singh v. State of Punjab, AIR 1956 SC 286
- State of U.P. v. Singhara Singh, AIR 1964 SC 359
- Tahsildar Singh v. State of U.P., 1959 AIR SC 1012

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: Section A shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). Section B shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). Section C shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive Readings:

- D.D. Basu, Criminal Procedure Code 1973, Vol. I & II, LexisNexis, 2017
- Sarkar on Criminal Procedure Code, Vol. I & II., LexisNexis 2013.
- Sir John Woodroffe, Commentaries on Code of Criminal Procedure (in 2 Vols.) Ed. 3rd edition, Law Publishers India Pvt. Ltd. Reprint 2018.
- Sohoni's Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973(Set of 5 Volumes) 22nd Ed, Lexis Nexis, 2018.

LL.B. Semester –V
Course Title: Law of Taxation
Course Code:
Core Courses:

Course Objective: This course primarily focuses on providing an overview on matters relating to Indian tax laws in a systematic manner. The course being divided into two parts i.e., direct and indirect taxes, help the students to understand the significant aspects of tax laws. The main aim of this course is to impart knowledge to the students about basic principles as enunciated through legislative provisions and case laws.

Course level learning outcomes: On the successful completion of the course, students will be equipped to apply the principles and provisions of tax laws and to interpret and understand the taxation statutes and judgments including the Income Tax Act, 1961, the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and the Integrated Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017 as amended from time to time.

UNIT – I

Income Tax Act, 1961: Objectives, Definition, Concept, Key Features of the Act, Types of Tax Laws: Direct and Indirect Taxes, Residential Status of Persons, Heads of Income and Computation of Income, Income from Salaries, House Property, Self Occupied, Deductions and Computation of Income, Income from Let Out Exemption of Property income from tax, Capital Gains, Profits and gains of Business or Profession, Income from other Sources Clubbing of Income, Set off and Carry Forward of losses, Rebates and Reliefs, Taxation of Natural and Legal Persons. An Overview of Individuals, Hindu Undivided Family, Companies and Firms, Association of Persons, Trust and Cooperative Societies, Charitable and Religious Institutions.

UNIT – II

Assessment and Appeal Procedure under the Income Tax Act, 1961: Return of Income, Kinds of Assessment, Appellate Procedure. Authorities Under The Income Tax Act- Director General of Income Tax, Director of Income Tax, Additional Director, Joint Director, Deputy Director, Assistant Director, Income Tax Officer, Tax Recovery Officer, Inspector of Income Tax, Power and Functions of Various Authorities. Meaning and Distinction of Tax Avoidance, Tax Evasion and Tax Planning. Inspections, Search, Seizure, Penalties for Tax Evasion and Tax Avoidance.

UNIT – III

The Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017: Need, Importance, Objectives, Definition, Concept, Key Features for Enactment of the Act, Administration, Levy and Collection of Tax, Time and Value of Supply, Input Tax Credit, Registration, Tax Invoice, Credit and Debit Notes, Accounts And Records, Returns, Payment of Tax, Refunds, Assessment, Audit, Inspection, Search, Seizure and Arrest, Demands and

Recovery, Liability To Pay in Certain Cases, Advance Ruling, Appeals and Revision, Offences and Penalties, Transitional Provisions, Miscellaneous, Judicial Responses.

UNIT – IV

The Integrated Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017: Need, Importance, Objectives, Definition, Concept, Key Features for Enactment of the Act, Judicial Responses, Administration, Levy and Collection of Tax. Determination of Nature of Supply, Place of Supply of Goods or Services or Both. Refund of Integrated Tax to International Tourist, Zero Rated Supply, Apportionment of Tax and Settlement of Funds and Miscellaneous.

UNIT – V

Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017: Need, Importance, Objectives, Definition, Concept, Key Features for Enactment of the Act, Judicial Responses, The Taxation and Other Laws (Relaxation and Amendment of Certain Provisions) Act, 2020, Need, Importance, Objectives, Definition, Concept, Key Features for Enactment of the Act, Judicial Responses. *The Direct Tax Vivad se Vishwas Act, 2020*; Need, Importance, Objectives, Definition, Concept, Key Features for Enactment of the Act, Judicial Responses.

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: Section A shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). Section B shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). Section C shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive Readings:

- Income Tax Act, 1961
- The Integrated Goods And Service Tax Act, 2017
- The Central Goods And Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017) as amended by the - The Central Goods And Services Tax (Extension To Jammu And Kashmir) Act, 2017 (NO. 26 of 2017)
- The Finance Act, 2018 (NO. 13 OF 2018)
- The Central Goods And Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2018 (NO. 31 OF 2018);, The Finance (NO. 2) Act, 2019 (NO. 23 of 2019), The Finance Act, 2020 (NO. 12 of 2020)
- Vinod K. Singhania / Monica Singhania: Taxmann's Corporate Tax Planning & Business Tax Procedures with Case Studies-Legal Position(s) Amended up to 20th August 2020 (24th Edition September 2020)
- Atal Kumar, Taxation Laws, 3rd Ed. (Rep.), Central Law Publication, 2020
- Dr. H. C. Mehrotra , Prof. V.P. Agarwal, Goods and Services Tax (G.S.T) 5th Revised and Updated 5th edition (Hindi): Sahitya Bhawan Publications; (2018)
- The Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016:
- Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017

LL.B. Semester –V
Course Title: Arbitration, Conciliation and Mediation
Course Code:
Core Courses:

Course Objective: For the overall development of the students in this emerging field this paper is being introduced to train the students of law in the emerging field of Arbitration, Mediation, Conciliation and Negotiation with Theoretical and Practical Aspects of this subject which is indispensable at the level of National and International both for its importance.

Course level learning outcomes: Students would learn the basics of Alternative dispute resolution system and the art of negotiation which will help them to understand practicality of the problem as well as problem solving procedure.

Unit I

Understanding Conflict and Disputes: Modes of Dispute Resolution, Need and Importance of Mediation, Mediation and Restorative Justice, Theory of Restorative Justice and its Application, Gandhian Principles of NonViolent Conflict Resolution, Traditional Mediation Practices in India and Abroad, Concept of Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR), Advantages and Disadvantages of ADR, Constitution of India (Article 39-A), 222nd Report of Law Commission (Basic Overview), Section 89 of Code of Civil Procedure.

Unit II

Evolution of Mediation/Conciliation: As a Mode of Settlement of Disputes, Distinction Between Arbitration, Mediation, Conciliation, Negotiation; Nature, Scope, Limitations and Necessity of Alternative Modes of Disputes Resolution, Theory of Negotiation, Approaches to Negotiation Positional Bargaining, Interest-based Bargaining or Principled Negotiation Preparation for Negotiation Collaborative Communication Skills, Negotiating Skills, Negotiation Exercises, Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee.

Unit III

Mediation and Conciliation: Theory of Mediation, Key Concepts in Mediation-Essential Elements, Process and Stages, Approaches to Mediation, Role of the Mediator (Court Annexed and Private), Preparation for Mediation/Conciliation Process, Confidentiality and Neutrality, How to Write An Award, Ethical Issues in Mediation /Conciliation Mediation in India, Institutions and Their Role. Enforcement Laws and Procedures Important Developments in Mediation, Growth of Virtual Dispute Resolution, Pre-Institution Mediation, UNCITRAL Model Law, Singapore Convention, Contemporary Developments. Judicial Interpretation and Relevant Case Law, Dispute Resolution Institutions in India.

UNIT – IV

Importance of Communication: Elements of Verbal and Non-Verbal Communication, Effective and Ineffective Communication Techniques, Conducting Effective Mediation, Decision-making Techniques, Problem-Solving Tactics, Ensuring Positive Outcomes Qualities and Skills of Mediators, Developing Mediation Skills, Code of Ethics, Confidentiality Requirements, Status of Mediated Agreements, Drafting of Agreements, Sanctity of Mediated Agreements.

UNIT – V

Arbitration: The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 (including the Amendment Acts of 2015, 2019 and 2021) Need, Importance, Objectives, Definition, Concept, Key Features of the Acts /Amendments; Judicial Responses, Kinds of Arbitration (Ad-Hoc and Institutional), Concept of International Commercial Arbitration (Basic Overview), Conducting Mock Arbitration on a Decided Case.

Assessment Methods:

The Practical examination shall be conducted by a committee of 2 examiners consisting of one internal and one external examiner.

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	TOTAL
25 marks Periodical Test: 05 marks Practical Dairy 10 marks Viva-Voce 10 marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: Section A shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). Section B shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). Section C shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive Readings:

- Sriram Panchu Mediation Practice & Law: The Path to Successful Dispute Resolution Lexis Nexis, 2015.
- Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee, Supreme Court of India, Mediation Training Manual of India; available at: <https://main.sci.gov.in/mediation>
- Stephanie P. Stobbe, et. al. Conflict Resolution in Asia, Mediation and Other Cultural Models, Lexington Books, 2020

LL.B. Semester –V
Course Title: Criminology, Penology and Victimology
Course Code:
Core Courses:

Course Objective: The main objective of this course is to provide indepth and advance knowledge regarding criminology, victimology and penology to the students and to acquaint students with the penal policies including theories of punishment, their supposed philosophical and sociological justifications. The objective of the course is also to provide in-depth understanding of crime causation, its prevention, advancement in the science of psychiatry and sociology.

Course level learning outcomes: At the end of the course, students would be able to understand the causation of crime in a better scientific and rational manner. This course also offers a specialized understanding of the functioning of the penal institutions along with rehabilitation and protection of victims of crime.

UNIT – I

Criminology: Definition, Nature and Scope, Importance and Classification of Crime. Criminal Behaviour Explanations. Psychological Theories, Alcoholisms and Drugs, Crime and Social Processes, Economic Motivation, Socio-cultural Movements, Crime and Community, Female Offender, Juvenile Delinquency, Influence of Mass-Media.

UNIT – II

Schools of Criminological Thought (Factors in Causation of Criminal Behaviour): The Pre-Classical School, The Classical School, Neo-Classical School.

Positivist Approach, Radical Positivism and Liberal Positivism: Cesare Lombroso, Enrico Ferri, Raffaele Garofalo, Gabriel Tarde.

Control of Crime: Police and Law Courts.

Prison System: Re-socialisation of the Offender, Rehabilitation of Discharged Prisoners in the Administration of Criminal Justice, Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency.

UNIT – III

Penology: Definition, Nature and Scope of Penology, Theories of Punishment, Crime Control Mechanism, Police system, Criminal Law Courts, Prison Administration, Open Prison, Parole, Probation of Offenders.

Factors affecting Crime: Biological, Environmental, Socio-Economic and Psychological, Impact of Religion, Political Parties, Media, Family etc.
Different Kind of Criminals, Different type of Crimes, Recidivism.

UNIT – IV

Victimology: Definition, Nature and Scope, Meaning and Kinds of victims, Impact of Victimization, Physical, Economic and Psychological, Double / Secondary

Victimization, Concept, Constituent Elements of Crime and Victimology, Development of Victimology, Status of Victim in Criminal Justice System, Rights of Victim, Rights of Victims During Trial, Legal Assistance to the Victims, Role of Victim at time of Granting Bail, Right of Victims to Appeal, Compensation to Victim of Crime, Statutory Provisions; Role of Judiciary, Rehabilitation of Victims of Crime.

UNIT – V

Punishment and Sentencing: Types of Punishment, Theories of Punishment, Retribution, Deterrence, Preventive, Prohibitory, Reformatory, Expiatory, Utilitarian, Alternatives to Punishment Sentencing Policy, Remission, Commutation, Pardoning.

Access to Justice: Malimath Committee Recommendations, Justice J. S. Verma Committee Report, Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013 (Key Highlights), Victim Assistance Program.

Leading Cases:

- Bacchan Singh v. State of Punjab AIR 1980 SC 898
- Rajendra Prasad v. State of U.P. 1979 SC 916
- Lalita Kumari v. State of U.P. & others AIR 2014 SC 187
- Commissioner of State Education, Bangalore v. Nirupadi Virbhadrappa Shiva Simpi AIR 2001 Kant 504
- Ratanlal v. State of Punjab AIR 1965 SC 444

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: Section A shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). Section B shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). Section C shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules

Suggestive Readings:

- Ahmad Siddique, Criminology and Penology, Eastern Book Company.
- Davis Lurigo Herman, Victims of Crime, Sage Publications.
- Edwin H. Sutherland and Donald R. Grussey – Principles of Criminology
- J.M.J. Sethna, Society and the Criminal, N.M. Tripathi Private Limited, (1989)
- J.P.S. Sirohi, Criminology and Penology, Allahabad Law Agency
- Korm, R.R. And Mc Gorble, LW – Criminology and Penology
- Lombroso Cesare : Crime, its Cause and Remedies.
- N.V. Paranjpe, Criminology and Penology with Victimology, Central Law Publication,Allahabad, (1998)
- Oppenheimer - Rationale of Punishment.
- Radzinowicz and Turner- Moral Approaches to Criminal Law.
- Schuffer S., Victimology, The Victim and his Criminal, Raston Publishing Co.
- Reston, Virginia.
- Shukla Girjesh, Criminology, LexisNexis, New Delhi, 2013.

LL.B. Semester –V
Course Title: Intellectual Property Rights
Course Code:
Core Courses:

Course Objective: Intellectual property is a “Product of Mind”. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) states that “Intellectual Property” includes rights related to works in literary and artistic fields, performance of artists, broadcasts (in the form of CD, DVD, tape recordings etc), innovations in science and technology, industrial designs, trademarks, service marks, plant varieties, farmer's rights etc. It also includes inventions in all fields of human endeavour and protection against unfair competition and all other rights resulting from intellectual activity in the industrial, scientific or artistic fields. With the view to create awareness on the significance of IPR's to the students who are being imparted law education and in order to cater to the needs of the stakeholders of knowledge economy.

Course level learning outcomes: At the end of this course students would be able to understand the General Principles of Intellectual Property Rights for those interested in pursuing a career in IPR's, which opens opportunities in the fields of IP Analysts, IP Attorneys, IP Consultants, IP Managers and the like together.

UNIT - I

Introduction to Intellectual Property: Theories of Intellectual Property (Basic Concepts), Justifications for the Protection of Intellectual Property, Kinds of Intellectual Property Rights (Basic Overview), Copyright and Related Rights, Patents, Trademarks, Design, Plant Varieties, Farmer's Rights, Traditional Knowledge, Digital Library, Convention on Biological Diversity, Trade Secrets, the Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design.

UNIT – II

International Institutions and Basic International Conventions related to Intellectual Property: International Copyright Protection, Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works 1886, Rome Convention for the Protection Procedures of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations 1961.

International Protection of Industrial Property Rights: Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, 1883, International Agencies and Intellectual Property, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT), WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT).

UNIT – III

The World Trade Organization (WTO): Introduction to International trade and the law of the WTO, Sources of WTO Law, Basic rules and principles of WTO Law, Historical Background, Membership, Institutional Structure, WTO Dispute Settlement, TRIPS Agreement, IPR's covered by TRIP's, Indian response to the TRIP's.

The Patents Act, 1970: History, Enactment and Implementation etc., Interpretation Clause, Inventions Not Patentable, Applications for Patents, Publication and Examination of Applications, Opposition and Anticipation, Grant of Patents and Rights Conferred thereby, Restoration, Surrender and Revocation of Patents; Register of Patents, Patent Office and Its Establishment, Appellate Jurisdiction (As amended), Working of Patents, Compulsory Licenses and Revocation; Landmark Cases, Recent Developments in the Law (with Amendments, if any).

UNIT – IV

The Trademarks Act, 1999: History, Enactment and Implementation etc., Interpretation Clause, Kinds of Trademarks, The Register and Conditions for Registration, Procedure for and Duration of Registration, Effect of Registration, Use of Trademarks and Registered Users, Collective Marks and Certification Trademarks, Appellate Jurisdiction (As amended), Landmark Cases, Recent Developments in the Law (with Amendments, if any)

The Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999: History, Enactment and Implementation etc., Interpretation Clause, The Register and Conditions for Registration, Procedure for and Duration of Registration, Effect of Registration, Special Provisions relating to Trademarks, Appellate Jurisdiction (As amended), Landmark Cases, Recent Developments in the Law (with Amendments, if any).

UNIT – V

The Copyrights Act, 1957: History, Enactment and Implementation etc., Interpretation Clause, Copyright Office and Copyright Board, Copyright, Ownership of Copyright and the Rights of the Owner, Term of Copyright, Licences, Rights of Broadcasting Organization and of Performers, Registration of Copyright, Infringement of Copyright, Appellate Jurisdiction (As amended), Landmark Cases, Recent Developments in the Law (with Amendments, if any)

The Designs Act, 2000: History, Enactment and Implementation etc., Interpretation Clause, Registration of Designs, Copyright in Registered Designs, Legal Proceedings, Appellate Jurisdiction (As amended), Landmark Cases, Recent Developments in the Law (with Amendments, if any).

Leading Cases:

- Biocon Ltd. & Mylan Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd. v. F. Hoffmann-La Roche AG & Ors.
- Eastern Book Company & Ors v. D.B. Modak & Anr.
- Gramophone Co. of India Ltd. v. Birendra Bahadur Pandey
- Monsanto Technology LLC & Ors. v. Nuziveedu Seeds Ltd. & Ors.
- Natco Pharma Ltd. v. Bayer Corp.
- Novartis A.G. v. Union of India 2013
- R.G Anand v. M/s. Delux Films & Ors.
- Tea Board India v. ITC Limited Kolkata HC
- The Coca-Cola Company v. Bisleri International Pvt. Ltd. Manu/DE/2698/2009

- The Chancellor, Masters & Scholars of the University of Oxford & Ors. v. Rameshwari Photocopy Services & Ors.
- Yahoo Inc. v. Akash Arora & Anr 1999 (19) PTC 201 (Delhi HC)

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: Section A shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). Section B shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). Section C shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules

Suggestive Readings:

- Dev Gangjee, Relocating the Law of G.I., Cambridge University Press, 2012
- Elizabeth Verkey, Law of Patents, Eastern Book Company, 2nd Edition, 2012
- Feroz Ali Khader, The Law of Patents-With a Special Focus on Pharmaceuticals in India, LexisNexis, 2nd Edition, 2011
- Jayashree Watal, Intellectual Property Rights in the WTO and Developing Countries, Oxford University Press, 2001
- K. C. Kailasam and Ramu Vedaraman, Law of Trademarks including International Registration under Madrid Protocol and Geographical Indications, Lexis Nexis, 2013
- Kankanala, Kalyan C., Indian Patent Law and Practice, (2010), India, Oxford University Press
- Latha R Nair & Rajendra Kumar, Geographical Indications: A Search For Identity, Lexis Nexis, 2005
- Lionel Bently & Brad Sherman, Intellectual Property Law, Oxford University Press, 3rd Edition, 2008
- Prof. (Dr.) V.K. Ahuja and Dr. Archa Vashishtha, Intellectual Property Rights: Contemporary Developments, 1st Ed., Thomson Reuters 2020
- Vandana Shiva, Biopiracy: The Plunder of Nature and Knowledge, South Press, 1997

-W. R. Cornish, Intellectual Property: Patents Copyright Trademarks and allied rights, Sweet & Maxwell, London, 2010.

LL.B. Semester-VI

Semester-VI						
Sr.	Course Title	Course Code	L	T	P	Credits
Core Courses						
1	Civil Procedure Code, 1908 and The Limitation Act, 1963	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5 Credits
2	Drafting, Pleadings and Conveyancing	FL- LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
3	Company Laws	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
4	Moot Court Trial And Internship	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
Core Elective Courses						
5	Law of Medicine OR Interpretation Of Statutes and Principles of Legislation	FL-LAW-CE- OR FL-LAW-CE-	4	1	0	5
			20	5	0	25

LL.B. Semester –VI

Course Title: Civil Procedure Code, 1908 and The Limitation Act, 1963

Course Code:

Core Courses:

COURSE OBJECTIVES: The Civil Procedure Code, 1906 is subject of daily use by the Civil Courts and lawyers. Students cannot afford to have scant knowledge of Civil Procedure when he goes out to practice as a lawyer. It is necessary to have good grounding in the subject before one enters the profession. The main objective of this course is to give to the students a thorough knowledge of civil procedural law especially related to working of civil courts and other adjudicating authorities.

Course level learning outcomes: At the end of this course students would be able to understand the law determining the right of persons affected by action.

UNIT – I

Introduction: History, Enactment and Implementation of the Code; Objects, Application and Definitions under the Code.

Rationale of Civil Procedure: Fair Trial and its Importance, Constitutional Perspectives- Articles 14, 20 and 21, Subordination of Courts, Pecuniary Jurisdiction.

UNIT – II

Suits in General: Jurisdiction of the Courts and Res-Judicata, Place of Suing, Institution of Suits, Summons and Discovery, Judgment and Decree, Interest, Costs (Sections 9-35B), Judicial Responses and Contemporary Developments.

UNIT – III

Execution (Sections 36-74), Incidental Proceedings (Commissions) and Suits in particular cases (Suits by or against the Government or Public Officers in their Official Capacity) (Sections 75-88), Judicial Responses and Contemporary Developments.

UNIT - IV

Special Proceedings (Sections 89 - 93), Supplemental Proceedings (Sections 94 - 95), Appeals (Sections 96 - 112), Reference, Review and Revision (Sections 113- 115), Miscellaneous (Sections 132 - 153B), Judicial Responses and Contemporary Developments.

UNIT – V

The Limitation Act, 1963: Need, Importance, Objectives, Definition, Concept, Key Features of the Act, Limitation of Suits, Appeals and Applications Computation of Period of Limitation, Acquisition of Ownership by Possession, Miscellaneous, Judicial Responses and Contemporary Developments.

Leading Cases:

- A.V. Papayya Sastry & Ors. v. Government of A.P. & Ors. (2007) 4 SCC 221
- Daryao and others v. The State of U.P. and others AIR 1961 SC 1457
- Forward Construction Co. & Ors. Etc. Etc. v. Prabhat Mandal (Regd.) Andheri & Ors. Etc. Etc. AIR 1986 SC 391
- Indian Young Lawyers Association & Ors. v. The State of Kerala & Ors. 2018 SCC OnLine SC 1690
- M. Siddiq (D) Through LR's v. Mahant Suresh Das & Ors. Online SCC 1440 SC 2019
- ShriUttam Chand (D) through LR's v. Nathu Ram (D) through LR's. & Ors. Civil Appeal No. 190 of 2020 (decided on 15th Jan., 2020) SC 2020
- S.P. Chengalvaraya Naidu v. Jagannath AIR 1994 SC 853
- Sri V. N. Krishna Murthy & Anr. Etc. v. Sri Ravikumar & Ors. Etc. Civil Appeal Nos. 2701-2704 of 2020 (decided on 21 August, 2020), SC 2020
- Sudam Kisan Gavane (D) Thr. LRs. & Ors. v. Manik Ananta Shikketod (D) By LR's & Ors. ICL 2019 SC 1015
- Varadarajan v. Kanakavalli and Ors. (decided on 22nd January, 2020), SC 2020

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: Section A shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). Section B shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). Section C shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules

Suggestive Readings:

- Avtar Singh, Code of Civil Procedure, Central Law Publication, Allahabad, 2019.
- C. K. Takwani: Civil Procedure, 4th Edition, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow, 2007.

- Concise Commentary, The Limitation Act, 1963 (36 of 1963) With Exhaustive case Law; Universal's Ed. 3rd Ed. 2018
- Mulla, Code of Civil Procedure: Tripathi (Abridged Edition), and (Student Edition), 2010.
- Sarkar's Law of Civil Procedure, Universal Law Publishing, Delhi, 2016.
- Shailendra Malik, Code Of Civil Procedure, 27 th Edition, Allahabad Law Agency, 2011. --Shriniwas Gupta, The Limitation Act, 3rd ed, Universal Law House, 2016.
- Sukumar Ray, Textbook on the Code of Civil Procedure, Universal Law Book Company.
- T. R. Desai, Commentary on the Limitation Act, 11th ed, Universal Law House, 2016.
- Radha Raman Gupta, Civil Prakriya Sanhita (Code of Civil Procedure)(Hindi) Central Law Publications, 2020.

LL.B. Semester –VI
Course Title: Company Laws
Course Code:
Core Courses:

Course Objective: The purpose of this course is to study the fundamental Concepts central to Company Law while giving an overview of the History and Evolution of the Modern day developments in Company law. It is also to study the internal functioning of a company while exploring the basic power structure in a company, the law regulating appointment of directors, the directors' duties, matters governing board meetings, matters governing company meetings, the concept of majority rule and its exceptions, modes of winding up of company and distribution of assets in the event of winding up inter-alia. The course will also examine and compare the application of Competition Law to business agreements, the exercise of dominant position, the combinations between the firms and sellers and the enforcement mechanisms.

Course Level Learning Outcomes: At the end of course the students would be able to recognize the different kind of companies, the concept of corporate personality and analyse and apply company law principles to real world scenarios and case studies.

UNIT – I

Concept, Nature and Meaning of Company: Historical Origin of Company Law in India and Important Definitions under the Company Act, 2013; Characteristics of Company: Company as a Legal Person, Limited Liability; Doctrine of Corporate Veil, Difference between Company and other forms of Business Organizations.

Registration and Incorporation of Company: Types of Company; Formation of Company, Certificate of Incorporation, Pre-incorporation Contracts, Commencement of Business, Memorandum of Association (MOA), Alteration of MOA and Doctrine of Ultra-vires, Articles of Association (AOA), Doctrine of Constructive Notice and Indoor Management.

UNIT - II

Promoters, Securities (Shares) and Debentures: Promoters, Fiduciary Relationship, Duties and Liabilities, Prospectus and Kinds of Prospectus.

Shares: Meaning, Nature, Kinds, Securities (Shares): Allotment of Securities and Share Holdings, Issue of Shares, Certificate of Shares, Shareholders and Voting Rights, Transfer of Shares; Shareholders and Members, Share Capital and Kinds of Share Capital, Publication of Authorized, Subscribed and Paid Up Capital, Buy Back of shares, Dividends.

Debentures: Meaning, Kinds and Characteristics.

Directors: Appointment, Role and Qualification of Directors and Meetings of Boards, , Board of Directors, Independent Directors, Legal Position of Directors, Appointment of Managerial Staff, Powers and Duties of Directors, Civil and Criminal Liability of Directors, Inspection, Inquiry and Disqualification of a Director, Removal of a Director.

Meetings: Types of Meetings.

UNIT – III

Compromise, Reconstruction, Amalgamation and Mergers: Compromise, Arrangements and Amalgamations, Sanction, Duties and Powers of National Company Law Tribunal, Power to Compromise or Make Arrangements with Creditors and Members, Reconstruction and Amalgamation of Companies, Modes of Reconstruction, Declaration and Payments of Dividends in Above Cases, Fast Track Mergers, Amalgamation of Companies by Central Government in Public Interest, Accounts of Company: Books of Accounts, etc., System of Maintenance of Accounts in Company, Audit and Auditors, Protection of Minority Share Holders, Prevention of Oppression and Mismanagement, Removal of Names of Companies from Register of Companies, Revival and Rehabilitation.

UNIT – IV

Winding up Process: Meaning and Kinds of Winding Up, Procedures for Winding Up, Winding Up process by the Tribunal, Consequences of Winding up Order, Company Liquidators and their Appointments, Report of the Liquidator, Custody of Company's Property, Company Dissolution, Voluntary Winding Up, Declaration of Insolvency, Procedure for Voluntary Winding Up.

UNIT – V

National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT): National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) and Special Courts- Constitution of National Company Law Tribunal, Appellate Tribunal, Selection of Members, Terms of Office, Salary; Removal of Members, Orders of Tribunal, Powers of Tribunal, Appeal from orders of Tribunal; Establishment of Special Courts; Offences-Trial by Special Courts, Mediation and Conciliation Panel, Corporate Social Responsibility, the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2020.

Leading Cases:

- Foss v. Harbottle (1845) Ch. 319.
- Salomon v. Salomon & Co., Ltd. (1897) A.C. 22 (H.L.) (1895-95) All ER Rep. 33
- Daimler Co., Ltd. v. Continental Tyre and Rubber Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., 1916 AC 307 (1916-17) All ER Rep. 191
- Gilford Motor Co., Ltd. v. Horne (1933) 1 Ch. 935
- Ashbury Railway Carriage and Iron Co. Ltd. v. Riche (1875) L.R.7 H.L.: (1874-80) All ER Rep. 2219 (HL)
- Royal British Bank v. Turquand (1856) 119 ER 886 (1843-60) All ER Rep. 435

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: Section A shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). Section B shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). Section C shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules

Suggestive Readings:

- A. Ramaiya, Guide to the Companies Act, LexisNexis, Butterworths, Wadhwa, Nagpur, 2020
- Avtar Singh, Introduction to Company Law, 12th Ed Eastern Book Company, 2019.
- Avtar Singh, Company Law, (Hindi) Eastern Book Company, 2019.
- C.R. Datta, Datta on the Company Law, LexisNexis, Butterworths, Wadhwa, Nagpur, 2016
- Company Law Ready Reckoner: A Comprehensive Guide to Companies Act, 2013, 8th Edition, by Taxmann Publications.2020
- Kapoor G.K. and Dhamija Sanjay, Taxmann's Company Law & Practice, Taxmann, 2017.
- Prachi Manekar Wazalwar, National Company Law Tribunal and National Company Law Appellate Tribunal, 6th ed., , Bloomsbury India, 2019.
- S.C. Tripathi Competition Law, 2nd Ed. Central law Publication, 2019
- J.N. Pandey, Company Vidhi,(Hindi) 9thEd.Central law Publication, 2019

LL.B. Semester –VI
Course Title: Drafting, Pleadings and Conveyancing
Course Code:
Core Courses:

Course Objective: Being one of the clinical papers, this paper aims at giving the students an opportunity to peep into the working of law by referring to various practical aspects of civil and criminal laws. It also emphasizes on the Conveyance aspects and imparts the students the requisites of various deeds that go to make the theoretical law complete.

Course Level Learning Outcomes: At the end of this course the students would be able to understand the various procedural aspects of civil and criminal Laws.

UNIT – I

Pleadings Civil: Plaint, Written Statement, Interlocutory Application, Original Petition, Affidavit, Execution Petition, Memorandum of Appeal and Revision, Petition under Article 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India.

UNIT – II

Pleadings Criminal: Complaint, Criminal Miscellaneous Petition, Bail Application, Memorandum of Appeal, Reference and Revision.

UNIT – III

Drafting: General Principles of Drafting and Relevant Substantive Rules , Suit for Temporary Injunction, Interpleader Suit, Application for Maintenance under Section 144 BNSS, Notice for Eviction of Premises, Suit for Damages for Malicious Prosecution, Notice for Damages for Defamation.

UNIT - IV

Drafting of Writ Petition and PIL Petition.

UNIT - V

Conveyance: Sale Deed, Mortgage Deed, Lease Deed, Gift Deed, Will Deed , Trust Deed, Adoption Deed, Partnership Deed, Rent Deed, Promissory Note, Powers of Attorney.

Assessment Methods:

The Practical examination shall be conducted by a committee of 2 examiners consisting of one internal and one external examiner.

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	TOTAL
25 marks Periodical Test: 05 marks Practical Dairy 10 marks Viva-Voce 10 marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: Section A shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). Section B shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). Section C shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules

Suggestive Readings:

- Bindra, M. S. Bindra's Pleading & Practice Vol. 1 & 2. New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing, 2010.
- Mogha G. C. Mogha's Law of Pleadings in India with Precedents. 17th ed. Lucknow: Eastern Book Company, 2009.
- Parimeswaran, S. Law of Affidavit. New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing, 2003.
- Sengupta, Ajit K. Maumdar's Law Relating to Notices. Kolkata: Eastern Law House Pvt. Ltd., 2005.
- Shrivastava J. M. Mogha's Indian Conveyancer, 14th ed. Lucknow: Eastern Book Company, 2009.
- Rathwade, Rajaram S. Legal Drafting, Pune: Hind Law House, 2010.
- H. L. Kumar Legal Drafting: Do it Yourself : 5th ed. Universal Law Publishing, An Imprint of LexisNexis; 2017
- Avasthi, Drafting and Conveyancing (Hindi) 2nd Ed. Central Law Publications, 2015

LL.B. Semester –VI
Course Title: Moot Court Trial and Internship
Course Code:
Core Courses:

Course Objective: This course consists of the activities / exercises of (a) Moot court exercises, (b) Observance of trials, and (c) Pre-trial preparations. The objectives of the course is to acquaint the students about – (a) court working and its procedure, (b) application substantive and procedural law to given facts, (c) court manners and discipline, (d) conversance with interview techniques and pre-trial preparations, (e) developing skills of arguments and presentation, and (f) learning skills of analysis and arrangement of facts.

Course Level Learning Outcomes: On the successful Completion of this course students will be able to understand the various aspects of court working and its procedure.

a) Moot Court (30 Marks): Every student will do at least Three Moot Courts in a year with Ten (10) Marks for each. The Moot Court work will be on Assigned Problems and it will be evaluated for Five (05) Marks for Written Submission and Five (05) Marks for Oral Advocacy.

b) Observance of Trial in Two Cases(20 Marks): Students will attend Two Trials(One Civil and One Criminal). They will maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the Courts assignments.

c)Interviewing Techniques and Pre-Trial Preparations (20 Marks) and Internship Diary (10 Marks): Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the lawyers office – Legal Aid Office and Record the Proceedings in a diary. Each Student will further observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit / petition. This will be recorded in the diary.

d) Viva – Voce (20 Marks): The viva-voce examination shall be conducted by a committee of three persons. In the committee there shall be two internal examiners and one external examiner the committee shall award marks on the basis of preparation of above three components and performance at the viva voce examinations. In case of discrepancy, the decision of the External Examiner shall be final and binding.

Assessment Methods:

This paper will have four Components: a) Moot Court **30 Marks** b) Observance of Trial in Two Cases – One Civil and One Criminal **20 Marks** c) Interviewing techniques and Pre-Trial Preparations and Internship Diary **20+10 Marks** d) Viva – Voce **20 Marks**.

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	VIVA-VOCE	TOTAL
80 MARKS Moot Court 30 marks Internship Dairy 30 marks Court visit observance 20 marks	VIVA VOCE 20 Marks	100 Marks

Suggestive Readings:

- Abhinandan Malik, Moot Courts and Mooting, Eastern Book Company, 2017
- J. Hill, Practical Guide to Mooting, 1st Indian Reprint, Palgrave Macmillan, 2009
- Kailash Rai Moot Court (Pre-Trial Preparation and Participation in Trial Proceedings) 5 th Ed. (Rep) Central Law Publications, 2019
- K. L. Bhatia, Moot Court and Mock Trial - Art to and Art of Advocacy: Essentials of Court Craft 2nd Ed. Universal Law Publishing, 2013
- K. Evans, Language of Advocacy, 1st Indian Reprint, Universal Law Publishing, 2000
- Nomita Aggarwal, A Beginner's Path to Moot Court, Universal Law Publishing, 2014.

LL.B. Semester –VI
Course Title: Law Of Medicine

Course Code:

Core Courses:

Course Objective: The purpose of this course is to understand the fundamental principles of medical law, analyze the relationship between law and medicine. It is also to evaluate the role of ethics in medical law.

Course Level Learning Outcomes: Upon completing this course, students will be able to define key concepts in medical law, develop effective communication.

Unit I

Introduction: Right to Health under the Constitution of India, the varieties of Medical Professions in India, Self-Regulation through Codes of Conduct, the Doctrine of “Informed Consent” , Experimentation on Foetuses and Children, Experimentation on People in Custody, including Psychiatric Custody. Mass disaster(eg Bhopal tragedy)

Unit II

The Doctors: Patient Relationship, Confidentiality and Privilege, Patient’s right of full disclosure of course of therapy including side effects of drugs.
Medical Malpractice, Law Relating to Medico-Legal Cases, with special reference to: Road Accidents and Sexual Assaults.

Unit III

Post Mortem Examination: Examination of mutilated bodies, Examination of bones and Exhumation.

Death: definition, Modes Signs of death - Changes in eye; Changes in skin; Cooling of body; Post-Mortem staining; Changes in muscles; Purification; Depicare and Mummification.

Unit IV

Death from Asphyxia and other types :

(A)(a) Hanging (b) strangulation (c) Suffocation (d) Drowning

(B)(a) Starvation Injuries: Medico-legal Aspects of injuries, burns, Lightening, electricity and mechanical violence, Suicidal, Homicidal and Accidental injuries.

Unit V

Virginity; Pregnancy, Legitimacy, Sexual offences, examination of victim and accused, Sodomy - Examination of the active and passive agent, Miscarriage and Infanticide,

Child born alive and still born causes of infanticide, Law in relation to medical men and Duties of physician, professional negligence and responsibility.

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: Section A shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). Section B shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). Section C shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules

Suggestive Readings:

- Dougals, J.A. Ken : Forensic Medicines
- Jhala, R.M. and Raju, V.B. : Medical Jurisprudence.
- Lyons : Medical Jurisprudence for India
- Prakh, C. K. : A Simplified Text Book of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology
- Singhal, L.J. : Forensic Medicines
- Taylor : Principles and practice of Medical Jurisprudence, Vol. I. & II

LL.B. Semester –VI
Course Title: Interpretation Of Statutes
And Principles Of Legislation

Course Code:

Core Courses:

Course Objective: This course is largely confined to Common Law system of statutory interpretation. This course aims to acquaint the students with basic principles of interpretation of statutes. It focuses on general and specific rules of interpretation of statutes. It also prescribes the guidelines on interpretation of remedial, penal and taxing statutes. It provides for internal and external aids for interpretation of statutes. It also contains the rules regulating commencement, operation and repeal of statutes. It also prescribes the principles and concept of the legislation.

Course Level Learning Outcomes: At the end of this course the students will be able to identify and explain the different types of statutes and critically evaluate the effectiveness of different legislative approaches.

UNIT – I

Different Parts of Statutes: Classification of Statutes, Interpretation and Construction, Literal Interpretation, Mischief Rule, The Golden Rule, Harmonious Construction, Statute Should be Read as a Whole, Construction Ut Res Magis Valeat Quam Pereat, Identical Expressions to have Same Meaning, Construction Noscitur-a-Sociis, Construction Ejusdem Generis.

UNIT – II

Construction Expressio Unius Est Exclusio Alterius, Contemporanea Expositio Est Optima Et Fortissima in Lege, Casus Omissus, Reddendo Singula Singulis, Delegatus Non Potest Delegare, Beneficial Construction, Strict Construction of Penal Statutes, Strict Construction of Fiscal (Taxing) Statutes, Interpretation of Statutes in Pari Materia, Interpretation of Amending Statutes, Interpretation of Consolidating Statutes, Interpretation of Codifying Statutes, Mandatory and Directory Enactments, Conjunctive and Disjunctive Enactments.

UNIT – III

Internal Aids to Interpretation, External Aids to Interpretation, Presumptions Regarding Jurisdiction, Commencement of Legislation, Repeal of Legislation, Revival of Legislation, Retrospective Operation of Statutes.

UNIT - IV

Principle of Implied Powers, Principle of Incidental and Ancillary Powers, Principle of Implied Prohibition, Principle of Occupied Field, Principle of Pith and Substance, Principle of Colourable Legislation, Principle of Territorial Nexus, Principle of Severability, Principle of Prospective Over-Ruling, Principle of Eclipse.

UNIT – V

Bentham's Theory of Legislation: Principles of Legislation, Principle of Utility, the Ascetic Principle, the Arbitrary Principle (or the Principle of Sympathy and Antipathy) Different Kinds of Pleasure and Pain.

Principles of Civil Code: Objects of the Civil Law, Rights and Obligations, Ends of Civil Law.

Principle of the Penal Code: Classification of Offences, Subdivision of Offences and Other Divisions, Kinds of Punishments, Punishments Which Ought Not To Be Inflicted, Proportion between Offences and Punishments.

Leading Cases:

- Alamgir v. State of Bihar AIR1959 SC436
- Bengal Immunity Company v. State of Bihar AIR1955 SC 661
- Heydon's Case (1584) 76 ER 637
- K. M. Nanavati v. State of Bombay AIR1961 SC 112
- Lily Thomas v. Union of India AIR 2000 SC 1650
- Mangoo Singh v. Election Tribunal AIR1957 SC 871
- Motipur Zamindari Co. Pvt. Ltd. v. State of Bihar AIR1962 SC
- Ramavatar v. Assistant Sales Tax Officer AIR 1961 SC1325
- Ranjit Udeshi v. State of Maharashtra AIR 1965 SC 881
- Smith v. Hughes (1871) LR 6 QB 597

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: **Section A** shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). **Section B** shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). **Section C** shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive Readings:

- Anirudh Prasad, Samvidhik Nirvachan Ke Siddhant, Ed.8th, C.L.P., 2019 (Hindi)

-Avtar Singh, Introduction to Interpretation of Statutes, LexisNexis, Butterworths Wadhwa, 2014 -Bhattacharya T., Interpretation of Statutes (Central Law Agency), 2017
 -Bindra N.S., Interpretation of Statutes (LexisNexis, Butterworth Wadhwa), 2016
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- However, It is advisable to all the students that the syllabus should be referred according to the latest amendments from time to time.