

BHARATI VIDYAPEETH

(Deemed to be University) Pune, India.

NEW LAW COLLEGE, PUNE

Accredited with 'A+' Grade (2017) by NAAC

'Category-I' Status by UGC

Ranked 63rd by NIRF



CONSISTENTLY
RANKED AMONGST
INDIA'S BEST LAW
SCHOOLS



PROGRAMME

OUTCOMES / SPECIFIC OUTCOMES / COURSE OUTCOMES

APROPOS THE LL.B 3 YEAR PROGRAMME

LL.B 3 Year Programme is one of the highly supervised and meticulously designed interdisciplinary, innovative and professional under-graduate programmes under the Faculty of Law.

One of the oldest and traditional course, LL.B 3 year programme was designed keeping in mind the necessities of those times and the Bar Council of India took a major lead in crafting the programme.

Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed to be University, Pune, India was quick enough to implement the programme in its curriculum with all its enthusiasm and energy and subsequently inaugurated and began imparting the programme since 1978.

LLB 3 Year PROGRAMME is an integrated law degree that the law aspirants can pursue right after qualifying their graduation in any discipline whatsoever.

The course-curriculum of LLB 3 Year Degree is such that laws, as well as, the other social science subjects are included in each semester. Moreover, candidates are taught about law case studies, moot courts, law internships, seminars and interactions with retired judges from High courts and the Supreme Court of India.

The Curriculum of the Programme has warily designed in order to meet the changing criteria of the global employability keeping in mind to arouse the social justice acumen of the learners of the programme. The Curriculum Development Committee established at the institute's level makes every effort to revise the syllabi time and again and to make a logic check every three year so as to identify the need to make necessary changes to suit the legal industry's norms and standards.

The Programme is being taught with an innovative and yet dashing Gladiator Model of teaching alongside the efforts institution makes to inculcate a sense of responsible citizens among the students.

The Programme at the end aspires to create a fierce brigade of young lawyers who will be committed to promote respect for the Constitution and the rule of law in the country.

DR. BHAGYASHREE DESHPANDE
I/C PRINCIPAL

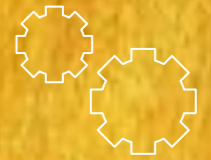
FOR
A PROMISING

FUTURE

Take off



PROGRAMME SKILL SETS



After the successful completion of the BA.LL.B 5 Year Programme, the law students are able to earn the following skills sets. The list is only representative in nature and not exhaustive.

GLOBAL LAWYERING SKILLS



PROGRAMME SKILL SETS– EXPLAINED

SKILLS EARNED	MAJOR TAKEAWAYS
THE ART OF EFFECTIVE ADVOCACY	Public Speaking, Clarity of speech, Fluency, Court Etiquettes etc
LEGAL RESEARCH	Progressive research acumen, know-how of research methods and methodology, streamlining of analytical thinking, data analysis, re- search report
TEAMWORK	Ability to work in a group, contribute effectively, sportsmanship
TIME MANAGEMENT	Objectivity, ability to work under pressure and deadlines, Ability to work long hours, realization of time utility and Mindfulness
MOOTING QUOTIENT	Introduction to the world of moot courts, art of talking, legal research, Art of drafting memorials
SOCIAL JUSTICE QUOTIENT	Social Justice, rules of law, constitutional ideologies for social justice, social intelligence
LEADERSHIP TRAITS	Leadership qualities, taking a lead and its pros and cons, Dos and Don'ts
TECHNO-SAVVY	ICT and technical know-how, its advantages and social responsibilities and laws.
EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE	Emotional Intelligence, successful control over the mind, combating the mindfulness, brain plasticity etc.
GLOBAL LAWYERING	In-depth knowledge of global employability skills, international case management, solicitor-ship, international attorneys etc
ANALYTICAL SKILLS	Logical Reasoning, data analysis, data verification, logical application of law, progressive mini-think tank etc.
INTRA-AND INTER-PERSONAL SKILLS	Ability to identify one's potential, dealing with clients and other stakeholders, Persuasiveness, Good judgement of situation/people
PROFESSIONAL RESILIENCE	Confidence, Hard work, Ability to lead in a team, ability to remain professionally resilient
HUMAN VALUES AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS	Integrity, Pride, Honour, Sense of Nation Building, community enrichment , inculcation of rich heritage of Indian Tradition of highly cher- ished values and teachings of professional ethics and professional conduct
SCHOLARLY INTELLIGENCE	Intellectual debates, talks, discussions, intellectual harnessing, Ability to assimilate and analyse facts intelligently
PRESENTATION SKILLS	Convincing power , Good presentation skills,

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

1

To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law and Management

3

To inculcate international Lawyering skills among the students in order to foster global employability

5

To develop a brigade of robust lawyers who remain alive to the role to be played in the community enrichment and the development of the society

2

To impart justice oriented education
To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility
To develop desire for life-long and eternal learning of law

4

To create Legal Entrepreneurs and high Skills Corporate Lawyers

6

To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education
To provide access to justice to the poorest of the poor
To create an informed citizenry with a sense to contribute in the Nation building



PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

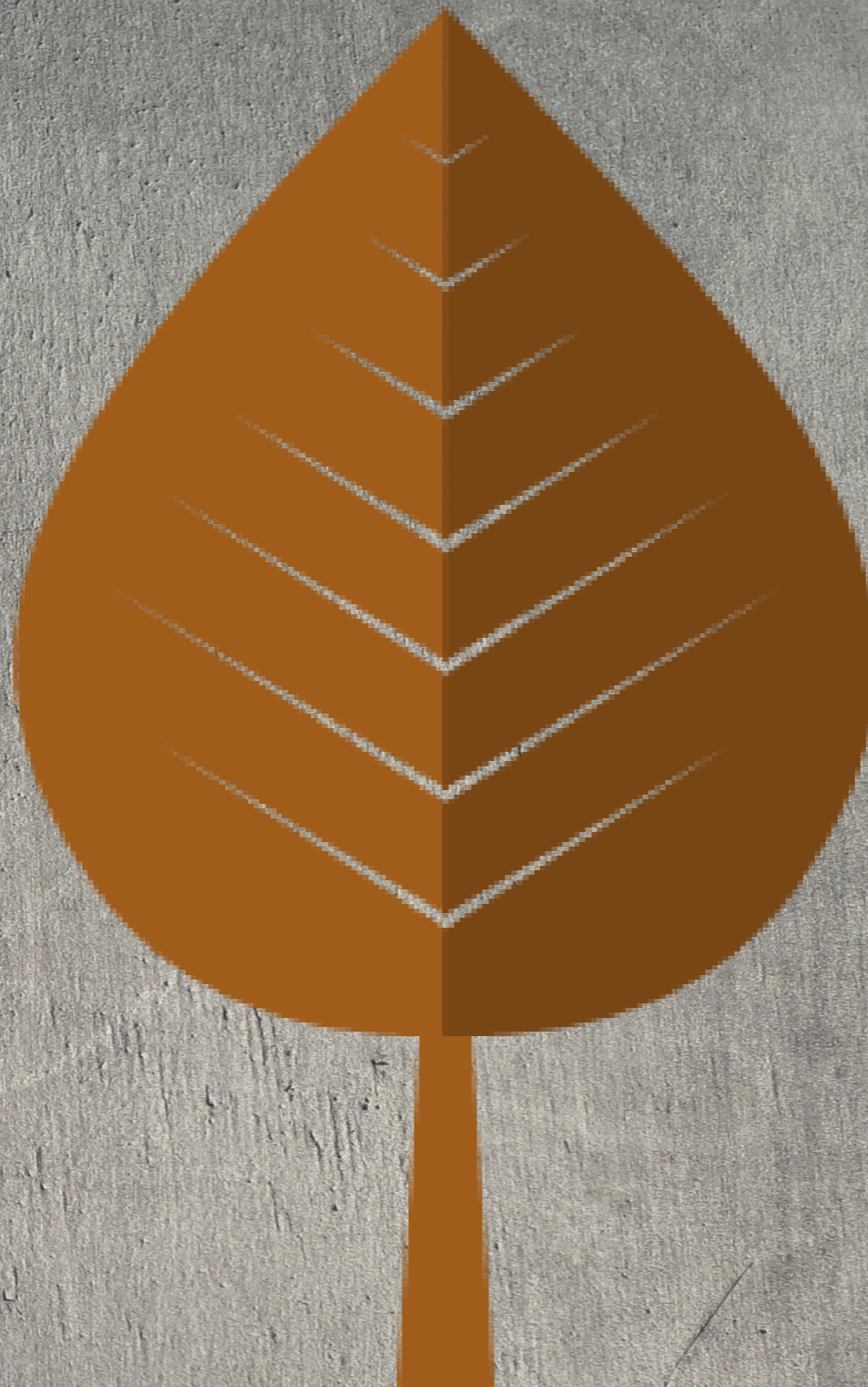


SR NO.	PROGRAMME OUTCOME	DETAILS
1	INTERNATIONAL LAWYERING	Students should be able to understand & apply both in theory and practice- The Art of Advocacy Skills of a Global Lawyer Courtroom Appearance and Etiquettes Art of Public Speaking Art of Drafting Legal Instruments Professional Conduct, values and ethics
2	PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, VALUES AND CONDUCT	Students should be able to understand & apply both in theory and practice- Professional Conduct Law of Contempt of Courts Professional Honesty with clients Rich values Professional Ethics Professional Aptitude with logical brilliance
3	ADVERSARIAL AND INQUISITORIAL JURISPRUDENCE	Students should be able to understand & apply both in theory and practice- The Technicalities of Common Law & Civil Law Fundamentals of Adversarial System Fundamentals of Inquisitorial System Advantages and Disadvantages Understand the structure of both the system of Litigations
4	SUBSTANTIVE AND PROCEDURAL INTELLIGENCE	Students should be able to understand & apply both in theory and practice- The basics of Substantive law The Significance of Substantive Law The Principle of Accuracy and Preciseness Mistake of Law Mistake of Fact Procedural Law Civil and Criminal Procedure Effective Court Management Efficient Case Management
5	ADR CRUSADING	Students should be able to understand & apply both in theory and practice- The basics of Alternate Dispute Resolution Art of Arbitration, Negotiation and Mediation Litigation Less Proceedings Significance of ADR and ODR Arbitral Awards and its enforcements
5	HUMAN RIGHTS CHAMPIONING	Students should be able to understand & apply both in theory and practice- The History, origin and evolution of Human Rights Meaning of Human Rights International Conventions like UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR, etc Human Rights Commissions like NHRC SHRCs etc The significance of Human Life, Human Dignity and Fundamental Rights
6	IDEOLOGICAL AND INTELLECTUAL HARNESSING	Students should be able to understand & apply both in theory and practice- The history, origin and evolution of various political, social and economical ideologies In depth understanding of Political Science and its significance Intellectual transformation by learning various ideologies and political thoughts

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES



- Students should be able to demonstrate the complete understanding of the substantive and procedural laws and be competent enough to enter the legal profession and professions in which legal knowledge is an advantage.
- Students should be able to identify the thin line between theory and practice
- Students should be able to demonstrate the complete understanding of the Management, Business, ethics and law
- Students should have the ability to powerfully express their thoughts with total academic freedom in any corporate structures
- Students should have the ability to understand the laws and legislations pertaining to business and trade at the global and national level
- Students should be able to develop the art of reading the judgments thoroughly and apply the same subsequently in the holistic practice of law
- Students should possess the extra-ordinary skills to communicate both in oral and written forms mostly in corporate style
- Students should be able to identify and formulate the legal problems and apply the proper concepts and methods of law and legal research to resolve them
- Students Should be prepared not only with the letters of law but also with its spirit



- Students should be able to demonstrate a high level of understanding of the business and economic scenario and should be able to view the same through legal lenses.
- Students should be able to use intra-and Inter-personal skills in specific areas or their specialized areas like Criminal, Industry-organizational, clinical, community enrichment etc.
- Students should be able to involve themselves in analyzing the social problems and understand the corporate and international trade law dynamics.
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REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE SEMESTER



PATTERN OF LL.B 3 YEAR DEGREE PROGRAMME {6 SEMESTER PROGRAMME WITH CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)}

PATTERN OF LL.B. 3 YEAR DEGREE PROGRAMME- {SIX SEMESTER PROGRAMME WITH CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)}

- The three years LL.B. Degree Programme approved by BCI is a Six semester programme.
- The duration of each semester shall be of six months.
- There shall be an Examination at the end of each semester which shall be conducted by the University.
- **Intake = 180**
- Admission to the Programme is by Merit only through All India Entrance Test conducted by Bharati Vidyapeeth University.
- **Eligibility for 3 year LL.B Programme:** Minimum marks in qualifying examination for admission: As prescribed by Bar Council of India, rule of education 2008, the applicant shall have passed the bachelors degree in any of the faculty of any recognized University or an examination recognized as equivalent there to and have obtained minimum 45% of the total marks in case of general category and minimum 40% of the total marks in case of SC & ST applicants.
- **Provisional Admission:** Every admission given shall be provisional. Provisional admission is for a limited period. Its confirmation depends upon the clearance of eligibility as per rules of admission/ examination. In case of non-clearance of eligibility within the period of first term, it stands cancelled automatically without any notice. In case of any doubt, the student shall contact the Principal immediately and shall clarify the doubts in writing.
- LL.B 3 years programme shall have **152 credits in six semesters** as prescribed in the table below.
- The medium of instruction and of the examination shall be **English**.
- The scope of the subjects shall be as indicated in the prescribed syllabus.



THE GENERAL STRUCTURE

1. LL.B. 3 Years Degree shall be awarded to candidates on successful completion of a six semester programme of study.
2. Curriculum, studies, examinations, and continuance from semester to semester, promotion and declaration of results are given in this info let.
3. LL.B. 3 years Programme will have courses of **152 credits in six semesters**, as given below:



I-Semester				
Course Category	Credits	No. of Courses	Total No. of Papers (Per Semester)	Total Credits
Core Courses (Theory)	4 Credits Each	5	06	20
Core Elective	4	1	06	4
Total Credits in I-Semester				24
II-Semester				
Core Courses (Theory)	4 Credits Each	4	06	16
Core Elective	4	1	06	4
Practical Paper	6	1	06	06
Total Credits in II-Semester				26
III-Semester				
Course Category	Credits	No. of Courses		Total Credits
Core Courses (Theory)	4 Credits Each	4	06	16
Core Elective	4	1	06	4
Practical Paper	6	1	06	06
Total Credits in III-Semester				26
IV-Semester				
Core Courses (Theory)	4 Credits Each	5	06	20
Core Elective	4	1	06	4
Total Credits in IV-Semester				24
V-Semester				
Course Category	Credits	No. of Courses		Total Credits
Core Courses (Theory)	4 Credits Each	4	06	16
Core Elective	4	1	06	4
Practical paper	6	1	06	6
Total Credits in V-Semester				26
VI-Semester				
Core Courses (Theory)	4 Credits Each	4	06	16
Core Elective	4	1	06	4
Practical Paper	6	1	06	06
Total Credits in VI-Semester				26
Total Credit requirement for LL.B. 3 Years Course				152



THE COURSE DESIGN

The Scope of the Subjects shall be as indicated in the prescribed



Semester	Foundational/ Compulsory Courses	Practical papers	Electives/ Optional	Total number of Pa- pers	Total Marks Al- lotted	Total Credits
I	5	-	1	6	600	24
II	4	1	1	6	600	26
III	4	1	1	6	600	26
IV	5	-	1	6	600	24
V	4	1	1	6	600	26
VI	4	1	1	6	600	26
Total Number of Com- pulsory / Foundational Courses = 26		Total Num- ber of Practical Papers = 04	Total Num- ber of Electives = 06	Total Num- ber of pa- pers = 36	Total Marks = 3600	Total num- ber of Credits for LL.B 3 Years Pro- gramme = 152

GUIDELINES FOR INTERNAL ASSESSMENT SYSTEM

RULES AND REGULATIONS



SPECIAL CLAUSE

The students who participate at the following activities with the prior permission of the Principal may be exempted from the above rules as a Special case:

- A Student Who participated at Various national and International Moot Court Competitions in India or abroad; or
- A Student Who participated in Mock Trials, Debate, Essay or any other kind of competitions
- A Student who participated in any Model United Nations, Model Parliamentary Debate Competitions in India or abroad; or
- A Student Who actively volunteered in the College organized or any national NSS activity or any other extra-curricular activities; or
- A Student Who participated in assisting NLC's Free Legal Aid Clinic or other legal aid services, Legal Awareness camps etc. ; or
- A Student who participated in any cultural or sports activities held at national or international level; or
- A Student who is suffering from prolonged illness duly certified by the Registered medical practitioner

Provided, the students who participated in the abovementioned activities, have sought prior permission, in writing, of the Principal, Law College to represent the institute at national and international level. The exemption granted under this rule shall solely be subject to the discretion of the Principal, Law College and no Student can claim the exemption as a matter of his/her right.

Details	Marks
Class/ Home Assignments & Research Paper	10
Long Term Paper- 05 Marks	
2 Research Papers- 05 Marks (2.5 Marks Each)	
Unit Tests / Moot Courts/ Legal Aid	20
Tutorials Based On Case Studies & Legislative Analysis	05
Attendance	05
Total	40
EXPLANATION:-	
In the Class/Home Assignments, the students are required to prepare a compulsory Long Term Paper . Besides this, the students shall also submit a minimum of two compulsory Research papers on any of the themes relating to the subject. The Submissions must be free from plagiarism and must meet international standards of modes of citation (except at places where only Indian Citation applies).	
UNIT TESTS:-	
There shall be a minimum of two compulsory Unit written tests to be appeared by the students which shall consist of 10 Marks for each paper. The Topics for each paper shall be notified by the concerned subject teacher well in advance. Similarly, a student can participate in the moot court/ legal aid and related activities.	
UNIT TEST-I	10 Marks
UNITE TEST-II	10 Marks
TUTORIALS BASED ON CASE STUDIES & LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS:-	
There shall be a minimum number of 3 Tutorials out of which 2 tutorials shall be based on the recent case studies while 1 tutorial shall be based on analysis of recent or landmark legislation relating to the subject to be appeared by the students in the Class.	
Tutorial 1 (Case Study-I)	02 Marks
Tutorial 2 (Case Study-II)	02 Marks
Tutorial 3 (Legislative Analysis)	01 Marks
Total	05 Marks
ATTENDANCE	05 Marks
As per the norms of Bar Council of India, it shall be compulsory for all students to have a minimum of 75% of attendance per semester.	

EXAMINATION SYSTEM— CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM

SYSTEM OF EXAMINATION

Each paper shall be of 100 Marks out of which 40 Marks shall be for Internal Assessment (IA) and 60 Marks shall be for University Examination (UE). Internal Assessment (IA) and University Examination (UE) shall be conducted by the University for each paper.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM:

The credits specified for BB.A. LL.B. 5 years programme describe the weight ages of various courses of the programme. The number of credits along with grade points that the student has satisfactorily completed measures the performance of the student. Satisfactory progress of a student is subject to his/ her maintaining a minimum Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA), as well as minimum grades in different courses of the programme. A certain number of credits must be earned by the student to qualify for the degree. Description of credit distribution for core Courses, elective Courses, and language course has already been shown.

There shall be a 10-Point Absolute Grading System for grading in each head of passing. The system shall have seven, the highest being 10.

The performance indicators O, A+, A, B+, B, and F shall respectively mean:

O	Outstanding
A+	Excellent
A	Very Good
B+	Good
B	Satisfactory
F	Fail

THE GRADING SYSTEM UNDER CBCS

Point Scale for Grading

Marks Range of marks (Out of 100)	Grade Point	Grade
80 ≤ Marks ≤ 100	10	O
70 ≤ Marks ≤ 80	9	A+
60 ≤ Marks ≤ 70	8	A
55 ≤ Marks ≤ 60	7	B+
50 ≤ Marks ≤ 55	6	B
Marks below < 50	0	F



THE CRITERIA FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE ARE GIVEN AS FOLLOWS:

Range of CGPA	Final Grade	Performance Descriptor	Equivalent Range of Marks (%)
9.50 < CGPA <	O	Outstanding	80 < Marks < 100
9.00 < CGPA <	A+	Excellent	70 < Marks < 80
8.00 < CGPA <	A	Very Good	60 < Marks < 70
7.00 < CGPA <	B+	Good	55 < Marks < 60
6.00 < CGPA <	B	Satisfactory	50 < Marks < 55
CGPA Below 6.00	F	Fail	Marks below 50

EVALUATION AND COMPUTATION OF THE GRADE POINT AVERAGES:

- Cumulative performance indicators such as GPA, SGPA or CGPA shall be calculated as described and illustrated below.
- The performances at UE and IA will be combined to obtain the Grade Point Average (GPA) for the Course/ Paper.
- The Weights for performance at UE and IA shall respectively be **60% and 40%**.
- The Grade Point Average (GPA) for a Course/ Paper shall be calculated by first finding the total marks out of 100 for the Course/ Paper.
- Two kinds of performance indicators, namely, the Semester Grade point Average (SGPA) and the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) shall be computed at the end of each term. The SGPA measures the cumulative performance of a learner in all the Courses/ Paper in a particular Semester, while CGPA measures the cumulative performance in all courses/ papers since his/her enrollment. The CGPA of a learner when he/she completes the programme is the Final Result of the learner.

STANDARDS OF PASSING

- In order to pass in a Semester, a Student must obtain a minimum grade point of 6.00 (50%) both at the UE and IA.
- A Student who passes in a Course/ Paper is said to have completed the Credits assigned to the Course/ Paper.
- A Student who completed the minimum Credits required for a programme will be declared to have completed the programme.
- Minimum passing grade** shall be Grade 'B' for each course/ Paper.

RULES OF PROMOTION FOR LL.B 3 YEARS PROGRAMME

In a 3 year LL.B programme, a Student who is admitted in 1st year, subject to the clearance of eligibility and after securing required credits for that year, shall automatically be promoted to next year. However, a Candidate who has not put minimum credits shall not be promoted to next year of the programme. In order to get promotion in 3rd year, the Candidate has to pass in all the papers of 1st year with minimum 6.00 grade points in each paper at both University Examination and Internal Examination. Similarly, in order to get promotion to 4th Year, a Candidate has to pass in all the papers of 1st year and 2nd year. In order to get promotion in last year, a Candidate has to pass in all the papers of 1st year, 2nd year and 3rd year of the programme.

SINGLE DEGREE:

As per the UGC rules, a Candidate admitted in **BB.A. LL.B 5 Years Programme** is entitled for Single Degree only (**BB.A. LL.B**) that too after the successful completion of 5 years programme. They shall not be entitled for Dual Degree as the duration of the Programme is only five years.

AWARD OF HONOURS:

A Student who has completed the minimum credits specified for the programme shall be declared to have passed in the programme. The Final result will be in terms of letter grade only and is based on the CGPA of all Courses studied and passed. The Criteria for the award of honours is given below.



DETAILED SYLLABUS WITH
COURSE OUTCOMES



LL.B 3 YEAR PROGRAMME

SEMESTER-I

NAME OF THE COURSE/ SUBJECT	CREDITS
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I	4
LAW OF CONTRACT	4
LAW OF CRIMES	4
LEGAL LANGUAGE	4
LAW OF TORTS INCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT	4
OPTIONAL-I A– BUSINESS LAW GROUP BANKING LAW INCLUDING NEGOTIA- BLE INSTRUMENT ACT	4
OPTIONAL-I B– CONSTITUTIONAL LAW GROUP MEDIA AND LAW	-
TOTAL CREDITS	24

PAPER– 1– CONSTITUTIONAL LAW– I



UNIT-I	Nature and Scope of Fundamental Rights under Indian Constitutional Law : Citizenship State- Art. 12
UNIT-II	Equality and Social Justice (Art. 14 to 18) : Nature of the Doctrine of Equality under Art, 14, 15 and 16 - Old and New Doctrine. Test of Reasonable Classification - Basis of Classification, Protection against Discrimination. Equality and Reservation Policy - Judicial Decisions - Strategy for Compensatory and Ameliorative Justice - Supreme Court's Decisions
UNIT-III	Freedom of Speech and Expression (Art 19 (1) (a) & (2)) : Scope of the Freedom under Art. 19 (1) (a) - New Dimensions to Freedom of Speech and Expression, Freedom of Press - Prior Restraints on Publication, Film Censorship and Obscenity Reasonable Restrictions under Art. 19 (2) - Grounds and Instances.
UNIT-IV	Freedoms: Freedom of Assembly, Association Movement, Residence, Profession and Business under Art. 19 (1) (b) (c) (d) (e) and (g) Scope of the Freedoms Reasonable Restriction under Art. 19 (3)(4)(5) & (6) -Grounds and Instances of Reasonable and Unreasonable Restrictions.
UNIT-V	Safeguards to the persons Accused of Crime (under Art.20 & 22) : Protection from the operation of Ex Post Facto Laws [Art. 20 (1)]. Protection from Double Jeopardy [Art. 20 (2)]. Prohibition against Self-Incrimination [Art. 20 (3)]. Rights of Arrested Person [Art. 22 (1) to (3)] Preventive Detention under [Art 22 (4) to (7)] - Constitutional Safeguards. Constitutional Validity of Preventive Detention Laws TADA, NSA, COFEPOSA, SAFEMA.
UNIT-VI	Rights to Life and Persons Liberty : Nature and Scope of Art. 21 - Meaning of Life and "Personal Liberty", Pre and Post Maneka Gandhi Phase - American due process clause and procedure established by Law. Expanding Horizons of Art. 21 - Capital Punishment, Bonded Labour, Compensation, Medical Help, Education, Right to Live with Dignity, Right to Livelihood, Right to Privacy, Right to Die, Prisoner's Rights, Professional Obligation of Doctors, Free Legal Aid, Speedy. Trial etc.
UNIT-VII	Right against Exploitation (Art. 23 & 24) : Prohibition of trafficking in Human Beings and Forced Labour (Art. 23)-POOR v Union of India (1982) and other cases, Prohibition of Employment of Children in Factories etc. (Art. 24) - Statutory Enactments.
UNIT-VIII	Right to Freedom of Religion (Art. 25-28) : Nature and Scope of the idea of Freedom of Religion under Art. 25 & 26 – National Anthem and other Cases - limits of Freedom. Freedom to manage religions denomination and affairs. Concept of Secularism -constitutional Provisions, Historical Perspective Non- discriminatory State under Art, 14, 15, 16, 29(2) & 325.
UNIT-IX	Cultural and Educational Rights of Minority Community (Art. 29-30) : Protection of the interest of minorities (Art. 29). Rights of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions (Art. 30) – Frank Anthony Public School Case (1980), St. Stephen College Case (1992) and other cases.
UNIT-X	Right to Constitutional Remedies : Nature and Scope of Art. 32 & 226, Nature of Review through writ Jurisdiction, Writ of Habeas Corpus and other writs, Powers & Jurisdiction of Supreme court and High court Locus Standi - Public Interest Litigation / Social Interest Litigation - use and abuse - -guidelines as set out in M.C. Mehta Case (1987), Bandhua Mukti Morcha (1984), Guidelines for rehabilitation and compensation in Delhi Domestic working women Forum vs. Union (1995) and other cases.
UNIT-XI	Right to Property : History of Right to Property prior to 44th Constitutional Amendment. Meaning of Property and Doctrine of Eminent Domain. 44th Amendment and Art. 300 - A, of the Constitution. Social Control of Right to Property - Deprivation of Property, Concept of Public Purpose, Interest, Compensation, and Amount. Important Judicial Decisions.
UNIT-XII	Nature and Scope of the Chapter on Fundamental Rights: Relationship with Directive principles of State Policy.
UNIT-XIII	Fundamental Duties of the Citizens: Historical Background and Sources of the Duties, Significance, Nature, Scope and Enforcement of Duties.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To impart the fundamental understanding of the founding document of the country
- To sensitize the students about the rigorous efforts made by the drafters and founding fathers to accord valuable rights to individuals
- To inculcate a thorough understanding of the vital role to be played by the Constitutional Law in protecting the rights of citizens
- To instill the fundamental understanding of the constitution and its various impacts
- To impart a fundamental understanding of the interrelationship between Legislature, Executive and Parliament
- To make students experts in the various concepts of rights and duties enshrined under the Constitutional law of India
- To make an informed citizenry responsible to the role to be played by them in the nation building

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Students should be able to demonstrate the ability to apply both in theory and in practice the Constitutional Law knowledge in legal practice of law and justice
- Students should possess the ability to articulate and evaluate how Constitution remains supreme law of the land and interpret its provisions to safeguard the rights of the vulnerable sections of the society.
- Students should be able to possess immense skill sets with the enormous knowledge of Constitutional Law, Fundamental rights and fundamental duties etc
- Students should be able to understand the novel role of Indian Judiciary in protecting the rights mentioned in the constitution
- Students should have the ability to use and evaluate both classical and contemporary perspectives hidden in the fundamental rights and the procedure for compliance of fundamental rights and Writ jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Court under Article 32 and 226.
- Students should have the ability to interpret the duty of state and inter- relationship between fundamental rights and directive principles
- Students should have the ability to demonstrate knowledge of multiple key substantive areas within the field of law and evaluate competing perspectives.



SUGGESTED READINGS

- Granville Austin: Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of Nation.
- Dr. Upendra Baxi: "The Little Done, the Vast Undone", JLL, (1969),323.
- Dhawan and Jacob (ed): Indian Constitution: Trends and Issues (1978).

PAPER– 2– LAW OF CONTRACT



COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To make learners understand the significance of the Law of Contract, Agreement and Contractual Obligation
- To trace the evolution of the English Law of Contract and its effects on the Indian Contract law and its subsequent development
- To make learners understand the general principles involved in the formation of the Contract
- To learn the constitutional provisions and other statutory obligations of law of contract
- To Make learners understand the various notions of contract law such as the doctrine of consideration, consent, coercion etc
- To provide a thorough understanding of the Quasi-Contracts and its repercussions on the commercial and other relationships
- To make learners understanding the various remedies available for the Breach of Contractual relations
- To provide a thorough understanding of the Specific Relief Law in India and its impact on the contracts.
- To make learners understand the rectification, rescission, cancellations and declarations made under contract law
- To spread massive awareness of the impact of contract law on commercial and other economic transaction

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Students will be able to demonstrate a high level of understanding in the matters of contract, commercial agreements and other kinds of agreements and legal instruments.
- Students should be able to understand as to how contracts and other related agreements are formed and terminated legally
- Students should be able to identify the important clauses and other loopholes in the various contractual agreements with precision
- Students should be able to draft the contents of the effective Contractual Agreements of various nature
- Students should be able to learn the technical know-how of the various steps involved right from the formation to the termination of the Contract
- Students should be able to learn with utmost preciseness the pros and cons of effective contract management

Part A - General Principles of Law of Contract:	
UNIT-I	Nature of Contractual Obligation and Historical Development In England & India - Nature of Contractual Obligation, Theories of Contract - Subjective Theory, Objective Theory, History of Contractual Obligation In English Law - The Medieval Actions, Such As Debt., Covenant, Assumption, Consideration Etc., Codification of The Law of Contract In India,
UNIT-II	General Principles As To Formation of Contract : Tender – Public Contracts- Law Relating To Tenders, Article 299, No Unreasonableness, Judicial Review Offer, Acceptance and Revocation of Electronic Contracts (E-Mail) Agreement and Contract - Definitions, Elements and Different Kinds, Proposal and Acceptance - Their Various Forms, Essential Elements, Communication and Revocation - Proposal and Invitations For Proposals - Floating offers, Tenders, Principles As To Factors Tending To Defeat, Capacity To Contract, Incapacity Arising Out of Status and Medical Insanity - Minor's Position and Minor's Agreement.
UNIT-III	General Principles Regarding Free Consent: Need and Definition - Factors Vitiating Free Consent - Coercion, Undue Influence, Misrepresentation, Fraud and Mistake.
UNIT-IV	Doctrine of Consideration: Meaning, Need, Kinds, Essential Elements, Adequacy of Consideration, Exceptions, Privity of Contract and Consideration and Its Effects, Views of The Indian Law Commission.
UNIT-V	General Principles As To Illegality of Objects of Contracts : Unlawful Considerations and Objects, Void Agreement, Voidable Agreement, Uncertain Agreement, Wagering Agreements, Effects of Void, Voidable, Unlawful and Illegal Agreements.
UNIT-VI	General Principles As To Performance and Discharge of A Contract and Its Various Modes : Performance, Conditions of Valid Tender of Performance - How? By Whom? Where? When? In What Manner? When Time Is a Essence of Contract? Breach - Anticipatory Breach and Present Breach, Period of Limitation, Impossibility of Performance - Grounds of Frustration, Theory of Frustration - Subsequent and Supervening Impossibilities, Contracts Not Requiring Performance - Novation, Alteration - Rescission, Their Effects - Remission, Waiver of Performance, Accord and Satisfaction.
UNIT-VII	Quasi - Contracts Or Certain Relations Resembling Those Created By Contract. - Kinds and Consequences
UNIT-VIII	General Principles As To Remedies For Breach of Contractual Relations : Damages - Kinds, Ascertainment, Remoteness of Damages, Interest On Damages, Compensatory Nature of Damages, Injunction -Reasons, Specific Performance, Refund and Restitution, Laches.
UNIT-IX	Recent Trend and Contemporary Aspects of Contract: Standard Form Contract - Nature, Advantages, Exemption Clauses, Law Commission of India's Views - Standard Form Contract, Consumer Protection and Contractual Obligation - Consumer Protection Act.
Part- B. Specific Relief Act :	
UNIT-X	Nature of Specific Relief and Recovering Possession of Property.
UNIT-XI	Specific Performance of Contracts and Injunction.
UNIT-XII	Rectification, Rescission, Cancellation and Declaration.
SUGGESTED READINGS	
Bipin Chandra - The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism In India (1966) (Especially For Unit I) A.G. Guest (Ed.) - Anson's Law of Contract. (Oxford University Press) P.S. Atiya - Introduction to The Law of Contract. (Oxford University Press) Pollock and Mulla - Indian Contract Act and Specific Relief Act. (N.M.Tripathi, Mumbai) Avtar Sing - Law of Contract. (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow). B.M. Gandhi - Equity, Trusts and Specific Relief (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow)	

PAPER– 3– LAW OF CRIMES



COURSE OBJECTIVES

- Introduction with the fundamentals of the principles of Indian Criminal Justice System and its efficacy
- To make students experts of Criminal law and the theories pertaining to the Indian Criminal Justice System
- To make a thorough understanding of Adversarial and Inquisitorial System of Adjudication
- To inculcate a fair understanding of the Common Law and Civil Law and its impact on criminal justice system in India
- A fair understanding of the various theories dominating Indian Criminal Justice System and dominating the world of criminalologies
- To provide a thorough knowledge of the detailed procedure involved in dispensing criminal justice
- To inculcate a thorough understanding of the crucial role of the Prosecution and the Defence
- To infuse a complete understanding of the General Exceptions and General Explanations by virtue of which a person's guilt could be determined
- The pros and cons of international relations and the core diplomacy
- Preferred diplomatic moves at the times of emergency and other kinds of extraordinary situations
- A fair understanding of the criminal law philosophies and ideologies governing criminal justice system
- To showcase the real and actual implementation of the criminal law ideologies at the grassroots level.

UNIT-I	Concept of Crime and Criminal Liability and Punishment Under The Criminal Law : Development of Criminal Law In India, Concept of Crime and Criminal Liability - Doctrine of Mens Rea - Elements of Criminal Liability, Stages In Crime - Guilty Intention, Preparation, Attempt and Commission of Crime.
UNIT-II	General Exceptions Under Penal Code : Mental Incapacity - Minority - Insanity - Medical and Emotional Insanity, Intoxication, Private Defenses, Necessity, Mistake of Fact, Act Done In Good Faith, Act Done By Consent.
UNIT-III	Liability : Vicarious Liability, Group Liability and Preliminary Crimes, Abetment and Criminal Conspiracy
UNIT-IV	Offences against the State (Sec. 121 To 130) : Waging War and Sedition.
UNIT-V	Offences against the Public Tranquility: Unlawful Assembly, Rioting, Affray.
UNIT-VI	Offences by or Relating To Public Servant : Offences Committed By Public Servants - Relevant Provisions of The Prevention of Corruption Act.
UNIT-VII	Offences Against Human Body : Causing Death of Human Being – Culpable Homicide, Murder, Distinction Between Culpable Homicide and Murder, Specific Mental Element and Justifying Situations Hurt - Grievous and Simple. Assault and Criminal Force. Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinements, Kidnapping and Abduction.
UNIT-VIII	Sexual offences and offences Relating To Marriage : Insulting the Modesty of a Women and Assault or Criminal Force with Intent to Outrage The Modesty of a Women. Rape - Marital Rape, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1987 and Unnatural offences. Fraudulent Conduct in Marriage, Bigamy. Adultery
UNIT-IX	Offences against Property and Documents : Theft, Extortion, Robbery and Dacoity. Cheating, Criminal Misrepresentation and Criminal Breach of Trust, Mischief, Receiving of Stolen Property, Criminal Trespass. Forgery
UNIT-X	Offences Affecting Reputation : Defamation (Sec. 499 To 502) and offences Relating To Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance (Sec.503 To 510)

SUGGESTED READINGS

- K.D. Gaur – Textbook on Indian Penal Code (Universal Law Publishing Company)
- Ratanlal & Dhairajlal – The Indian Penal Code (34th Edition)(Lexis-Nexis)
- Prof. S.N. Misra – Indian Penal Code (Central Law Publications)
- Batuklal – Indian Penal Code (Central Law Agency)
- B.M. Gandhi – Indian Penal Code (Third Edition)(Eastern Book Company)
- Prof. N.V. Paranjape – Indian Penal Code (Central Law Publications)

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Students should be able to defend their client successfully those who are accused by the legal system of the country based on the principle of 'Justice must be served, though Heaven falls'.
- Students should be able to deal firmly with basic principles Law of crimes
- Students should be able to understand the procedure involved in dispensing the criminal justice system successfully and efficiently
- Students should be able to demonstrate a high level of understanding both in theory and practice of the crucial fundamental principles involved in the practice of criminal law in courts



PAPER-4 – LEGAL LANGUAGE



COURSE OBJECTIVES

- Introduction with the advanced English as an essential Language for effective legal writing
- Commentaries on Legal Instruments, judgment and other legal documents
- Technical know-how of legal writing and significant tips to the law students
- Writing and speaking with the proper grammar for effective communication at an advance stage
- Appropriate use of Comprehension skills, logical fallacies, improvised vocabulary
- Learning to organize and structure thoughts//ideas in the form of distinguished pieces of writings from the English Literature
- Writing with brevity and precision is a skill required in formal documentation that is taught through precis writing.
- Developing speech skills initiate participation in debates, group discussions, elocutions, games and activities. Confidence building for public speaking.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Students should be able to write effective in legal context and knowledge
- Students should be able to draft the various complaints, Written submissions required to be made in courtroom proceedings with effectiveness and preciseness
- Students should be able to demonstrate higher level of understanding while using English vocabulary at an advanced stage
- A thorough understanding of the concepts and usage of grammar and English Literature
- A noticeable improvement in writing skills and comprehension of legal text.
- A remarkable change in the speaking skills with the use of new added vocabulary, idioms and phrases that being a result of various games and activities conducted in the class.
- A meticulous training of several projects relevant to the subject and training in better presentation skills.

UNIT-I	Law as a Synthesis of Order and Justice: Law and Fact – Meaning and Distinction with Practical Illustration.
UNIT-II	Interpretation: Meaning of Interpretation or Construction Intention of the Legislature, Two kinds of Interpretation and Three Rules of Interpretation, Meaning of Statutes, Harmonious Construction and Purposive Construction- Practical Illustration, Legislative Material, Internal and External Aids.
UNIT-III	Reasoning: Legal Reasoning, Logical Reasoning, Judicial Reasoning, Analytical and Dialectical Reasoning – Case Law and Illustration.
UNIT-IV	The Techniques of the Judicial Process: Meaning of Judicial Process, Judicial discretion how do judges exercise it, Doctrine of Precedent and rules of Precedent, Ratio decidendi and Obiter Dicta
UNIT-V	Maxims and Legal terms : Selected Legal Maxims Selected Legal Terms.
UNIT-VI	Judgment Writing: Form and Nature, Role of value, Judgment in Law.
UNIT-VII	Drafts and essay: A Exercise on writing documents such as Will, Gift-deed, Lease, Sale-deed, Power-of-Attorney. Essay writing on topics of interest to the legal profession. Expressing opinions on the given statements upholding or denying the contents in the statements.

SUGGESTED READINGS

- Cohen and Nigel – Logic and Scientific Methods
- B. Cardozo – Judicial Processes
- Edgar Bodenheimer- Jurisprudence
- Peter Clinch –Using a law library. (UBT Delhi 1995)
- Maxwell –Introduction to Interpretation of Statutes
- Mac Cornmik –Legal Reasoning and Legal Theory
- Ishtiaq Abidi –Law and Language
- Paul Rylance –Legal Writing and Drafting
- Dr. Sen Amit –Legal Language, Legal Writing and Legal Drafting,- Karnal Law House, Calcutta.

PAPER– 5– LAW OF TORTS INCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT & CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT



COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- To learn the notion and concept of the Civil Wrong and remedies
- To inculcate knowledge of various legal remedies available
- To inculcate knowledge of the Motor vehicle Act
- To inculcate knowledge of the Consumer Protection Act
- To understand the contemporary civil wrong legal frameworks and remedy set ups in different countries.
- To infuse understanding of the vital concepts such as Strict Liability, Nuisance, Defamation, Damages etc
- To spread consumer awareness in large perspectives



COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Student will know that not all laws are codified but there are some laws which are judge Made
- While learning law of torts student will learn to relate laws with the case laws as the
- subject of law of torts only can be learned through different case laws
- Students will learn to analyze the case laws and will be able to extract the exact issues of laws from the same.
- Law of torts teaches a student to question each process in the system.
- Law of torts brings a balance between different subjects such as the Constitution of India, IPC, Contracts. So, it becomes easy for students to find connections between different laws.

PART-A	
UNIT-I	Nature and Definition of Tort : Definition of tort, Essentials of tort, tort Compared, Maxims Damnum Sine Injuria and Injuria Sine Damno Foundation of Tortious Liability- Malice, Motive, Intention and Fault in Law of torts
UNIT-II	General Defenses : Maxim Volenti Non Fit Injuria, Act of God, Inevitable accident, Mistake, Necessity Private defense, Statutory authority, Judicial Acts, Act of State, Officers of the Court
UNIT-III	Capacity to Sue and Be Sued : Who cannot sue Who cannot be sued
UNIT-IV	Trespass : Trespass to Person- Assault, Battery and False Imprisonment, Trespass to Land, Trespass to Goods
UNIT-V	Negligence and Contributory Negligence : Meaning, essentials, defenses, Res Ipsa loquitur Contributory negligence- apportionment of damages, Doctrine of alternative danger, Doctrine of identification
UNIT-VI	Nervous Shock : Meaning and Principles
UNIT-VII	Vicarious Liability : Vicarious Liability of The State
UNIT-VIII	Defamation : Libel and slander Essentials of defamation- defenses
UNIT-IX	Nuisance : Public and private, defenses and remedies
UNIT-X	Malicious Prosecution : Essential conditions, difference between false imprisonments and Malicious Prosecution
UNIT-XI	Strict Liability and Absolute Liability
UNIT-XII	Remedies: Kinds of damages, Injunction, Specific restitution of properties
UNIT-XIII	Discharge of torts
PART- B	
UNIT-XIV	Consumer Protection Act Objects, Reasons and Definitions, Consumer Protection Councils, Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies E-Commerce and Consumer Protection
UNIT-XV	The Motor Vehicle Act Objects and Definitions, Compensation Liability Without Fault in Certain Cases

SUGGESTED READINGS

- S.P.Singh – Law of Torts (Universal Law Publishing Co.)
- Dr. N. V. Paranjape -Law of Torts, Consumer Protection Law and Motor Vehicle Act (Central Law Agency)
- Ratanlal & Dhirajlal- Law of Torts (Wadhwa & Co.)
- Avtar Singh- Consumer Protection Act (Eastern Book Company)
- R. K. Bangia- Law of Torts, Alhabad Law Agency



OPTIONAL-I

A:- BUSINESS LAW GROUP

PAPER– 6– BANKING LAW INCLUDING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT ACT

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To Make students sensitise about the role of the Banking and Finance institutions play in the development of the Nation
- To inculcate a thorough understanding of the changing notions of the Banking rules and regulations
- To make students understand about the concepts of Nationalized Banks in India
- To trace the brief historical background and origin of Banking and Finance law
- To make students understand the crucial role of Reserve Bank of India and its attached rules and regulations
- To make students understand the unique trust-worthy relationships between Banks and the Customers
- To inculcate a thorough understanding of the Employment of Funds such as loans, advances, guarantees and other financial instruments
- To make students understand about the crucial role played by the Banks belonging to the Private Sector
- To make students understand about and also to spread massive awareness about the Negotiable Instrument Act
- To make students understand about the various intricacies involved in dealing with the various consumer grievances and their redressals in effective manner

UNIT-I	Historical background of banking in India : History of Banking, banking system in India, Functions of commercial Bank, Structure of Banking system.
UNIT-II	Nationalization of Banks in India : Compelling reasons of Bank Nationalization, Argument against nationalization of banks, Development of Banking after Nationalization of Banks.
UNIT-III	Banking Regulation Act 1949 : Definition of Bank, Types of Bank, Salient features of banking regulation Act 1949, Structure, Role of Reserve Bank of India under Banking Regulation Act 1949, Memorandum, reconstruction and Amalgamation, The Deposit Insurance Corporation Act 1961.
UNIT-IV	Reserve Bank of India : Constitution and Management, Functions of Reserve Bank of India, Central Banking Functions, Regulatory and Supervisory Functions.
UNIT-V	Relationship between Banker and Customer : Definition of Banker, the relationship between Banker and customers, General relationship between banker and customer, Special features of Relationship between banker and customer (Duties and Rights of Banker), Customers Duties to his Banker.
UNIT-VI	Employments of Funds : Loans and Advances, Guarantees- Advances secured by collateral securities, Agency Services- Financing of exports, Advance to priority sectors, Credit Guarantee Scheme, Securitization Act 2002.
UNIT-VII	Law relating to Negotiable Instruments 1881 with Amendments : Negotiable Instruments, Kinds, Holder and Holder in due course, Parties, Negotiation-presentments- Endorsement, liability of Parties, Noting and protest, Dishonor of Negotiable Instrument.
UNIT-VIII	Customers grievances and Redressal : Ancillary Services and E-Banking, Banking Ombudsman Scheme, Consumer Protection Act 1986, and Banking Services, Debt Recovery Tribunal- Establishment, Functions, Power and procedure.

SUGGESTED READINGS

- M.L. Tanna- Law of Banking
- P.N. varshney- banking Law and Practice.
- Dr. S. R. Myneni –law of Banking
- Avtar Singh- Banking Law and Practice
- Negotiable Instrument Act 1881
- Banking Regulation Act 1949
- Securitization Act 2002
- Consumer Protection Act 1986
- The Deposit Insurance Corporation Act 1961

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- To successfully practice and earn great reputation in the domain of Banking law
- Students should be able to demonstrate the ability to apply both in theory and in practice the law relating to Banking and Finance
- Student should be able to understand the dynamic concepts of Banking regulations, and the various concepts pertaining to nationalization
- Students should be able to grasp an in depth knowledge about the concepts of Banks and kinds of Banks in existence and also their up-gradation from time to time
- Students should possess the ability to articulate and evaluate how Banking law, its rules and regulations contribute to nation development of its economy
- Students should be able to make a fair comparison about the best banking practices existence in the world
- To understand and practice effectively the various legal issues involved in the Negotiable Instrument Act





OPTIONAL-I

B:- CONSTITUTIONAL LAW GROUP

PAPER- 6- MEDIA AND LAW

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To Make students sensitize about the role of the Media as the responsible fourth pillar of the World's Largest Successful democracy
- To inculcate a thorough understanding of the changing notions of the Media Law, rules and regulations
- To make students understand about the concepts of Media Activism and Constraints
- To trace the brief historical background and origin of Media Law
- To make students understand the crucial role of Media in any democratic set up
- To make students understand the unique trust-worthy relationships between Media and its sources of information and knowledge
- To inculcate a thorough understanding of the Press Council of India its crucial role
- To make students understand about and also to spread massive awareness about the responsible Media and the rights and duties of Media Personnel
- To make students understand about the various intricacies involved in dealing with the various violations by Media Agencies, its grievances and their redressals in effective manner

UNIT-I	Concept of Media : Meaning of Media Evolution of Media Forms of Media
UNIT-II	Media and Indian Constitution : Preamble of Indian Constitution Article 19 (1) (a) / Article 19 (2) / Article 32 Role of judiciary in promoting and limiting the freedom of media. Media, privacy and sting operations
UNIT-III	Statutory laws for print Media in India : Contempt of Court Act Law of Defamation Official Secrecy Act and its controversy. Law of Copyright Cinematographic Act and its significance in light of its Controversy. Right to information Act 2000
UNIT-IV	Electronic media law in India : Indian Telegraph Act 1885 The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act 1990 Cable Television network Act 1955
UNIT-V	Media regulatory bodies in India : Press Council of India Self regulation Guidelines National Broadcasting Association (NBA)
UNIT-VI	Role of Media in Democratic Country Like India : Role of Media in upholding spirit and values of democracy Impact and accountability of media Media and National Security Role of media during crisis like terror attack Social media, its influence and impact
UNIT-VII	Media Trial and administration of Justice : Concept of Media Trial Media activism and Media Trial Pre- trial publicity and its impact on fair trial with recent and relevant cases. Doctrine of postponement evolved by court to stop Media Trial Media Trial and administration of Criminal Justice.
UNIT-VIII	Flaws of Media : Sensationalism Poor coverage of the important issues Profit motive Glorifying crime Paid news Cross media holdings
UNIT-IX	Freedom of press and emergency : Section 144 of CrPC Section 5 and 8 of Indian Telegraphy Act Section 19 and 20 of Cable and Television Network Act

SUGGESTED READINGS

- Durga Das Basu : Law of Press
- Vidhisha Barua : Press & Media
- C-S Raidu, S-B Nageshwar Rao : Mass Media Law & Regulations
- Justice E.S. Venkatramiah : Freedom of Press Some Recent Trends
- Madhavi Goradia Diwan : Facets of Media Law
- Dr. S. R Myneni : Media Law

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- To successfully practice and earn great reputation in the practice of Media Law
- Students should be able to demonstrate the ability to apply both in theory and in practice the law relating to Electronic and Print Media
- Student should be able to understand the dynamic concepts of Media regulations, and the various concepts pertaining to Media Trials
- Students should be able to grasp an in depth knowledge about the concepts of Role of Media and kinds of Media agencies in existence and also their upgradation from time to time
- Students should possess the ability to articulate and evaluate how Media law, its self rules and regulations contribute to nation development of its economy
- Students should be able to make a fair comparison about the best banking practices existence in the world of the various Media houses





LL.B 3 YEAR PROGRAMME

SEMESTER-II

NAME OF THE COURSE/ SUBJECT	CREDITS
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-II	4
SPECIAL CONTRACT	4
ICT & LEGAL RESEARCH (SOFT SKILLS)	4
PRACTICAL PAPER-I (PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, ACCOUNTANY FOR LAWYERS AND BAR BENCH RELATIONS)	6
JURISPRUDENCE	4
OPTIONAL-I A- BUSINESS LAW GROUP INSURANCE LAW	4
OPTIONAL-I B- CONSTITUTIONAL LAW GROUP HEALTH LAW	-
TOTAL CREDITS	26

PAPER– 1– CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-II



COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To impart the fundamental understanding of the founding document of the country
- To understand the students the fabric of federalism adopted by the drafters of the constitution and its very nature customized specially for the country.
- To explain the novel role of various organs of the Governments such as Executive, Legislature and the Indian Judiciary in order to be a successful democracy in the world
- To sensitize the students about the rigorous efforts made by the drafters and founding fathers to accord valuable rights to individuals
- To inculcate a thorough understanding of the vital role to be played by the Constitutional Law in protecting the rights of citizens
- To instill the fundamental understanding of the constitution and its various impacts
- To impart a fundamental understanding of the interrelationship between Legislature, Executive and Parliament
- To make students experts in the various concepts of rights and duties enshrined under the Constitutional law of India
- To make an informed citizenry responsible to the role to be played by them in the nation building

UNIT-I	Federalism : Meaning of Federalism Comparative study of other federalism
UNIT-II	Federal Relations : Legislative relations between Centre and the States. Administrative Relations. Financial Relations. Parliamentary Government.
UNIT-III	President of India : Position, Election, Qualifications, Impeachment etc. Council of Ministers, Prime Minister - Cabinet System - Collective responsibility - Individual responsibility, President & P.M. relationship, Legislative privileges.
UNIT-IV	Governor: Constitutional Relationships with State Government Powers of Governor.
UNIT-V	Party systems: Anti Defection Law, Freedom of Member of Parliament and Legislatures.
UNIT-VI	Emergency: Need of the provision - Types of emergency Proclamation, conditions, Effect of emergency on Centre - State Relations. - Emergency and fundamental rights.
UNIT-VII	Services under the Constitution: Doctrine of pleasure, protection against Arbitrary Dismissal, Removal, or Reduction in Rank - Exceptions to Art. 311.
UNIT-VIII	Legislative processes: Provisions as to introduction and passing of Bills, Money Bill - Procedure in financial matters.
UNIT-IX	Method of Constitutional Amendments: Limitations upon Constitutional Amendments - Basic structure doctrine as a limitation, Pre- Keshvananda and Post-Keshavanda Bharti cases.
UNIT-X	Tortuous Liability of Government: Sovereign Immunity, Statutory Function, Damages and Writs.
UNIT-XI	Elections: Election Commission, Legislative Power regarding Election, Election Dispute.

SUGGESTED READINGS

- T. K. Tope - Constitutional Law of India. (Eastern Book Com. Lucknow)
- G. Austin - Indian Constitution : Corner-stone of a Nation. (Oxford)
- M. P. Jain - Constitutional Law of India. (N.M. Tripathi, Mumbai)
- V. N. Shukla -Constitutional of India, Edited by M. P. Singh (Eastern Book Com. Lucknow)
- D. D. Basu - Introduction to the Constitution of India.(Prentice Hall)
- H. M. Seervai - Constitutional Law of India (Vol. I, II & III). (N.M. Tripathi, Mumbai)
- J.N. Pandey - Constitutional Law of India.(Central Law Agency, Alla.)

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Students should be able to demonstrate the ability to apply both in theory and in practice the Constitutional Law knowledge in legal practice of law and justice
- Students should possess the ability to articulate and evaluate how Constitution remains supreme law of the land and interpret its provisions to safeguard the rights of the vulnerable sections of the society.
- Students should be able to possess immense skill sets with the enormous knowledge of Constitutional Law, Fundamental rights and fundamental duties etc
- Students should be able to understand the novel role of Indian Judiciary in protecting the rights mentioned in the constitution
- Students should have the ability to use and evaluate both classical and contemporary perspectives hidden in the democratic organs and its effective functioning
- Students should have the ability to interpret the duty of state and inter- relationship between fundamental rights and directive principles
- Students should have the ability to demonstrate knowledge of multiple key substantive areas within the field of law and evaluate competing perspectives



COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To make learners understand the significance of the special law of Contract, Agreement and Contractual Obligation
- To trace the evolution of the English Law of Contract and its effects on the Indian Contract law and its subsequent development
- To make learners understand the general principles involved in the formation of the Contract, concepts like Indemnity and Guarantee, bailment and pledge etc
- To learn the constitutional provisions and other statutory obligations of law of contract
- To Make learners understand the various notions of contract law such as the doctrine of consideration, consent, coercion etc
- To provide a thorough understanding of the Quasi-Contracts and its repercussions on the commercial and other relationships
- To make learners understanding the various remedies available for the Breach of Contractual relations
- To provide a thorough understanding of the Specific Relief Law in India and its impact on the contracts.
- To make learners understand the rectification, rescission, cancellations and declarations made under contract law
- To spread massive awareness of the impact of contract law on commercial and other economic transaction

PAPER– 2– SPECIAL CONTRACT

Part A - LAW OF CONTRACT:	
UNIT-I	Indemnity and Guarantee : Contract of Indemnity- Definition of Indemnity, Rights of Indemnity holder, Indemnifier's liability Contract of Guarantee- Definition of guarantee, Nature and Extent of Surety's liability, Discharge of surety's liability Distinction between indemnity and guarantee
UNIT-II	Bailment and Pledge : Contract of Bailment- Definition, Kinds, Consideration, Rights of Bailor and Bailee, Duties of Bailor and Bailee, Termination of Bailment, Finder of goods Contract of pledge- Definition, Rights of Pawnor and Pawnee, Duties of Pawnor and Pawnee, Pledge by non-owners Distinction between Bailment and Pledge
UNIT-III	Contract of Agency : Definition – Agency, Principal, Agent, General rules of agency, Test of agency, Kinds of Agent Difference between Agent , Servant and Independent Contractor Creation of Agency, Termination of Agency, Liability of Principal and Agent, Rights and duties of Agent & Principal, Delegation of Agents authority - Sub Agent and Substituted Agent
PART- B: LAW OF SALE OF GOODS	
UNIT-IV	Contract of Sale of Goods : Definition of sale, Goods, Essentials of valid Sale, Kinds of Goods Conditions and warranties, Transfer of property, Performance of contract of sale
UNIT-V	Rights of unpaid seller : Definition of Unpaid Seller Rights of Unpaid Seller- Against the Goods and Against the Buyer
PART-C: LAW OF PARTNERSHIP	
UNIT-VI	Nature of partnership : Definition, Test of Partnership, Essential elements of Partnership, Kinds of Partners Distinction between Partnership , Joint Hindu Family business, Company, Co-ownership
UNIT-VII	Formation of Partnership : Registration of Partnership Firm Effects of Non-Registration Dissolution of firm
UNIT-VIII	Rights, Duties and Liabilities of Partners : Rights of Partners Duties of Partners Liability of Partner Incoming Partner Outgoing Partner
PART-D: LAW OF NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT	
UNIT-IX	Negotiable Instruments : Definition and Characteristics, Kinds of Negotiable Instruments Promissory Note Bill of Exchange Cheque Parties to Negotiable Instruments, Presentment of Negotiable Instruments, Maturity of Negotiable Instruments Holder and Holder in due course
UNIT-X	Negotiation of Negotiable Instruments : Modes of Negotiation, Kinds of Endorsement, Negotiation and Assignment
UNIT-XI	Dishonour of Negotiable Instruments : Dishonour by Non- Acceptance, Dishonour by Non-Payment, Effect of dishonour Dishonour of Cheque – Amendments
SUGGESTED READINGS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elements of Mercantile Law, N. D. Kapoor, Sultan Chand & Sons • Merchantile Law, M.C.Kuchhal, Vikas Publication House Pvt. Ltd • Contract II , Dr.R.K.Bangia, Allahabad Law Agency • Business Law: Principles of Mercantile Law, Dr. Avtar Singh, Eastern Book Company (2012) 	

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Students will be able to demonstrate a high level of understanding in the matters of contract, commercial agreements and other kinds of agreements and legal instruments.
- Students should be able to understand as to how contracts and other related agreements are formed and terminated legally
- Students should be able to identify the important clauses and other loopholes in the various contractual agreements with precision
- Students should be able to draft the contents of the effective Contractual Agreements of various nature
- Students should be able to learn the technical know-how of the various steps involved right from the formation to the termination of the Contract
- Students should be able to learn with utmost preciseness the pros and cons of effective contract management



PAPER– 3 ICT & LEGAL RESEARCH (SOFT SKILLS)



COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To generate techno-savvy generation of brigade of future young lawyers
- To inculcate a thorough understanding of the vital rôle to be played by the ICT and information technology in the lives of lawyers and judges
- To impart a fundamental understanding of the Computer technology
- To make students experts in the various uses of computer soft-wares like MS Word, Excel, Power-point and other related useful tools
- To provide a thorough understanding of the information technology and the significance of it in the conduction of legal research



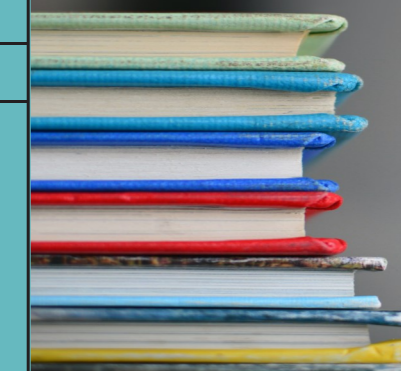
COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Students should be able to demonstrate the ability to apply both in theory and in practice the ICT knowledge in legal practice of law and justice
- Students should possess the ability to articulate and evaluate how information technology is revolutionizing the legal field
- Students should be able to possess immense skill sets with the enormous knowledge of online legal databases useful for their research activities in their practice of law
- Students should possess the ability to formulate effective and convincing thoughts on the legal research and ICT
- Students should be able to understand the originality of legal research and the concerns about the plagiarism
- Students should have the ability to use and evaluate both classical and contemporary perspectives in effective legal research tools
- Students should have the ability to interpret and evaluate several of the major social science research methodologies, as well as the relationship between research questions and appropriate methods.
- Students should have the ability to demonstrate knowledge of multiple key substantive areas within the field of law and evaluate competing perspectives

UNIT-I	Introduction to Information Technology Information Technology and Legal Education, Challenges and Significance International Lawyering : A Look At Global Opportunities Significance of Soft Skills For Lawyers Relationship Building With Clients, Lawyers, Judges, and Other Citizens Approaches to Develop Better Communication Skills, Service Orientation, Communication, Verbal Non-Verbal Communication, Barriers In Communication.
UNIT-II	Fundamentals of Computer Introduction to Ms office, Word, PowerPoint, Excel, Access, Basic Concepts of IT, Data Processing: Data and Information. Introduction to Computers: Classification, History, Types of Computers. Introduction to Various Units. Hardware: CPU, Memory, Input and Output Devices, Auxiliary Storage Devices. Software: System and Application Software. The Binary Number System Computers and Communication: Introduction to Computer Networks, Internet and World Wide Web, Ftp, Electronic Mail. Front-page, Html, Primary Key and Secondary Key, Information Security and Integrity
UNIT-III	Information Technology and Legal Education Use and Significance of Information Technology In Legal Education Understanding Legal Data Bases, Use of Online Legal Databases and Its Significance In Legal Research Useful Legal Web-Portals For Lawyers, Useful Websites In Legal Education Data Basics and E-Library Other tools For Legal Research and Use of Search Engine Data Security, Document Management Open Access Journals and Its Importance in Legal Research Role of ICT in Courts. Application of ICT in Court Administration, E-Court, E-Litigation E-Governance In Court Procedure, E-Courts: Needs of The Present Era ICT Application In Teaching-Learning Purpose In Legal Education Merits of ICT Application In Legal Education National Policy For Implementation of ICT In Judiciary ICT Application In Justice Delivery System
UNIT-IV	Information Technology and Legal Research Information Technology and Research Legal Research- Nature and Scope, Objectives, Characteristics Basic Concepts In Research- Data Collection, Classification of Data, Analysis of Data, Research Methodology, Hypothesis, Research Design, Citation, Endnote, Footnote. Use of Information Technology In Legal Research, Significance Use of Search Engines In Collection of Data Using The Internet Explorer For Legal Information Different Modes of Communication Though Internet Bulletin Boards Retrieving Files Important Internet Sites On Law Advantages of Computer Organized Or Assisted Legal Research (COLR/CALR)
UNIT-V	Plagiarism Introduction, Definition, Meaning and Concept of Plagiarism Types of Plagiarism Student Attitude towards Plagiarism, Plagiarism By Student Plagiarism and Research Ethics Plagiarism In Research: Problems and Solutions How to Detect Plagiarism Consequences of Plagiarism

SUGGESTED READINGS

- Prof. Dr. Rattan Singh, Legal Research Methodology, Lexis Nexis, 2013.
- C.R. Kothari, Research Methodology, New Age International Publishers, 2004
- Dr. S.R. Myneni, Legal Research Methodology, Allahabad Law Agency, 2012.
- Dr. H.N. Tewari, Legal Research Methodology, Allahabad Law Agency, 2008.
- Raja Raman V., "Fundamental of Computers" (4th Edition.), Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi..





PAPER- 4- PRACTIAL PAPER-I

(PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, ACCOUNTANCY FOR LAWYERS AND BAR-BENCH RELATIONS)

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- Introduction with the fundamentals of the principles of Professional ethics, professional conduct and Professional manners for lawyers
- A fair understanding of the the contempt of court provisions and court mannerism
- The pros and cons of Evolution of law in Legal profession, court etiquettes etc
- A fair understanding of the fiduciary relationship with clients, client management tips etc
- To inculcate knowledge of the history of classical and modern practices of legal profession, continuous legal education
- Learning to understand the fundamental values and ethical issues contested in Accountancy for Lawyers
- To understand the contemporary practices involved at relationship between the Bar and the Bench
- To inculcate the complete basic understanding of the various professional duties as responsible lawyers, judges and other legal personnel etc.
- To showcase the real and actual implementation of the professionalism in the real courtroom practice

PART-A : PROFESSIONAL ETHICS	
UNIT-I	Legal Profession : Historical perspective, Role of a lawyer in Independent India. Concept and necessity of Professional Ethics, Code of conduct, All India Bar.
UNIT-II	Norms of Professional Ethics regarding the client and general public : Lawyer's ten commandments, Duty to the client, Duty to opponent, Duty to public, Duty to self, Duty to render legal aid, restrictions on the engagement of other employments.
UNIT-III	Professional Ethics and Etiquettes : Fee- Structures, Refusal of briefs, Power of compromise, Retainers, Negligence, General Rules of Professional etiquettes to be observed in court, Brief - Stealing, under - cutting, not to used touting.
PART- B: ACCOUNTANCY FOR LAWYERS	
UNIT-IV	Fundamentals of Double Entry : I - Object of Account keeping, Essentials of a proper record, Personal Accounts, Books of Accounts - Ledgers, Cash Books, Bill Book, Purchase Book, Journal, Bank Reconciliation Statement, Trial Balance, Balance Sheet.
UNIT-V	Fundamentals of Double Entry : II - Capital and Revenue, Income and Expenditure, Receipts and Payments Accounts; Bills of Exchange, Promissory notes and cheque, Partnership Accounts, Single entry system, Depreciation and Reserves, Solicitor's Account.
PART-C: BAR BENCH RELATIONS	
UNIT-VI	Duties of Advocate to Judge and Court : Rules of the Bar Council of India framed under Sec. 49 (C) of the Act.
UNIT-VII	Control of Professional Misconduct by Bar Council of India and State : Function of the Bar Council, Disciplinary Committee - Power in conducting inquiry, When a State Bar Council can initiate action against an Advocate? and for What?. Limitation of time of inquiry and its consequences, Costs, Review of orders; withdrawal of proceedings.
UNIT-VIII	Appeals to the Bar Council of India, and to the Supreme Court : 10 major judgments of the Supreme Court on the contempt proceeding.
UNIT-IX	Disciplinary proceeding against the lawyer for the violation of ethic rules : Rules relating to the Disciplinary Proceedings and Review ; Complaint and Inquiry under Sec. 35,36, and 36B of the Advocates Act., 50 selected Decisions (opinions) of the Disciplinary Committee of Bar Council of India.

PART- D: VIVA VOCE

SUGGESTED READINGS

- Krishnamurthy Iyer - Advocacy.
- The Bar Council Code of Ethics.
- The Contempt Law and Practice
- Upendra Baxi - "The Pathology of the Indian Legal Profession". 13 Indian Bar Review 1986 P-455.
- J.R. Batliboy - Advanced Accounting

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Students should be able to deal firmly with basic principles of Professional Conduct and ethical issues concerning legal profession
- Students should be able to demonstrate a high level of understanding in the matters of Client management, case management, accountancy required to set up law firms and law firm management
- Students should be able to understand the crucial role to be played by Lawyers and Judges in Nation Building
- Students should be able to make ethical inquiries which introduced them to the disciplines, concepts and scientific methods of Legal education and profession
- Students should be able to identify and appreciate the interplay between the intertwined concepts of Cyber Law governance, relations, and administration in the public domain
- Students should be able to mark a noticeable improvement in Leadership skills and art of advocacy, trial advocacy mannerism, comprehension of legal and legal writing acumen





PAPER– 5– JURISPRUDENCE

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To bring Jurisprudential Intelligence among the students so that they remain alive to the role to be played by them in the community enrichment and legal personality transformation
- Introduction with the fundamentals of the principles of Jurisprudence and inter-related philosophies and ideologies
- To introduce the various theories of law and legislations
- To make students of law aware of the various contemporary challenges in the field of jurisprudence
- To make students understand various theories of law such as Naturalism, Positivism, Social Engineering etc
- To make students understand the direct applicability of the knowledge of jurisprudence to their practical day to day problems with law and legislations
- To successfully bridge a gap between theory and practice of law
- To demonstrate the practical implications of law in almost every aspect of human life
- To explore the various sources of law, customs and their origins and historical background
- To briefly trace the historical background of the various theories representing jurisprudential domain
- To make students experts of Criminal law and the theories pertaining to the Indian Criminal Justice System
- To inculcate a fair understanding of the Common Law and Civil Law and its impact on criminal justice system in India

PART-A LEGAL THEORY AND SOURCES OF LAW	
UNIT-I	Introductory : Nature and meaning of Jurisprudence, Concept of Rules, Laws, Principles and precepts, significance of the study of legal theory.
UNIT-II	Natural Law Theories : Ancient natural law, classical natural law, modern (20th century) natural law, some neo-naturalists-John Finnis, Fuller and Hart.
UNIT-III	Legal Positivism : Bentham and John Austin's theory of positivism. Hart's concept of law. Kelsen's pure theory of law. Dworkin's right thesis.
UNIT-IV	Sociological, Realist, Historical and Marxist School of Law : Sociological school of law - Roscoe Pound. Realist school of law. Historical school of jurisprudence - Savigny and Maine. Marxist and Leninist approach to law.
UNIT-V	Legislation as a source of law
UNIT-VI	Custom as a source of law
UNIT-VII	Precedent as a source of law
PART- B: CONCEPTS OF LAW	
UNIT-VIII	Legal Right and Duties.
UNIT-IX	Possession and Ownership.
UNIT-X	Obligation, Person and Liability.
UNIT-XI	Concept and theories of Justice : Concept of justice, Theories of justice, Kinds of justice, distributive justice and Indian Constitution.
SUGGESTED READINGS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salmond - Jurisprudence.(N.M. Tripathi - Mumbai) • Dias - Jurisprudence. (Aditya Books, New Delhi) • Friedmann - Legal Theory. (Sweet & Maxwell, London) • G.S. Sharma (Ed.) - Essay In Indian Jurisprudence. (Jaipur) • Venkat Subba Rao - Legal Theory & Jurisprudence.(Eastern Book Co.) • C.K. Allen - Law In The Making (Oxford). • Bodenheimer - Philosophy of Law. (Oxford). • P. Raja Ram - Jurisprudence (Ashwin Publication, Chennai, 1998) 	

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Explain the different schools of jurisprudence. And also explain the relationship with other social sciences which provide a broad scope to students in understanding how law can be related and connected with other disciplines. Such as Environmental Jurisprudence, Medical Jurisprudence etc.
- Identify the concept of law in Indian legal system. Analyse them and apply in the practice.
- They will understand the meaning of justice. Corrective and distributive justice and how it is applicable in our legal system, with the help of constitutional law.
- The students will also understand the various sources of law, custom, precedent, legislation.



OPTIONAL-II

A:- BUSINESS LAW GROUP

PAPER- 6- INSURANCE LAW

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- Introduction with the fundamentals of the principles of Insurance Law and its efficacy in the lives of individuals and society
- A fair understanding of the General principles pertaining to insurance law and the government policies
- A fair understanding of the functioning of the Insurance agencies and the challenges one faces at the time of insurance claim
- To inculcate knowledge of the history of classical and modern practices of Insurance Law and Contemporary practices
- Learning to understand the fundamental values and ethical issues contested in the various kinds of insurance such as General Insurance, marine Insurance, goods insurance etc.
- To understand the contemporary practices involved at executing claims in accordance with the Insurance law of India
- To inculcate the complete basic understanding of the Life Insurance and its contemporary practices
- To showcase the real and actual implementation of the insurance law in order to serve the society in better way

UNIT-I	Nature of Insurance contract various Kinds of Insurance : Proposal, Policy, Parties consideration almost good faith insulate interest indemnity.
UNIT-II	General principles of Law of Insurance : Definition, nature and histories.
UNIT-III	Indian Insurance Law in General : History and development The Insurance Act 1938 Insurance Regulatory Authority Act 2000.
UNIT-IV	Mutual insurance companies & cooperative : Life insurance societies. Double insurance and re insurance.
UNIT-V	Marine insurance : Nature of the contract The Marine Adventure.
UNIT-VI	Voyage change of voyage, deviation perils of Sea : Definition, Excluded losses.
UNIT-VII	Fire insurance : Meaning of fire & Loss by fire Nature of Fire Insurance Contract standard five policy
UNIT-VIII	Life Insurance : Formation of Life Insurance Contract Insurable interest Proposal and Policy
UNIT-IX	Motor Vehicle Insurance : Nature and Scope, Third Party or compulsory insurance of motor vehicles.
UNIT-X	Miscellaneous Insurance : Nature & Scope Personal Accident insurance, Burglary Insurance Liability Insurance – Public Liability Insurance.

SUGGESTED READINGS

- Modern Law of Insurance-Ksn. Murthy & Dr. Kvs Sarma.
- Principles of Insurance Law -M.N. Srinivasan.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- be able to demonstrate a high level of understanding in the matters of various kinds of insurance laws, rules and regulations
- Students should be able to understand the crucial role to be played by the Insurance policy framework established for better community reach
- Students should be able to make ethical inquiries which introduced them to the disciplines, concepts and scientific methods of Insurance and related activities
- Students should be able to identify and appreciate the interplay between the intertwined concepts of Insurance and law
- Students should be able to mark a noticeable improvement in Leadership skills and art of advocacy in the matters of Insurance Laws of India and its best practices



OPTIONAL-II

B:- CONSTITUTIONAL LAW GROUP

PAPER- 6- HEALTH LAW

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- Introduction with the fundamentals of the principles of Health Law and its efficacy in the lives of individuals and society
- A fair understanding of the General principles pertaining to Health law and the government policies
- A fair understanding of the functioning of the various Health agencies and the challenges it faces
- To inculcate knowledge of the history of classical and modern practices of Health Law and Contemporary practices
- Learning to understand the fundamental values and ethical issues contested in the execution of health services by the government and private practitioners
- To understand the contemporary practices involved and practiced by the agencies like WHO
- To inculcate the complete basic understanding of the various legislations dealing with the health laws in India
- To showcase the real and actual implementation of the Health law in order to serve the society in better way

UNIT-I	Introduction : Right to Health- International Perspective Role of WHO. Health as a Human Right Constitutional perspective Fundamental Rights (Art-21 & 24) Directive principles of state policy (Art- 41,42) Fundamental Duties.(Art 51A(g))
UNIT-II	Health: Legislative Perspective : Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 Environment Protection Act-1986 Maternity Benefits Act,1961 Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act,1971 Mental Health Act,1987 Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance, Act-1985 Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994
UNIT-III	Inter Relation of Law and Health : AIDS and the law Transplantation of Human Organs Act-1994 and rules 1995 Health relating to Children Health relating to women – Reproductive rights and family planning
UNIT-IV	Medical Profession, Patient and the Law : Doctor and patient relationship Medical Negligence (Sec-304-A of I.P.C.) and Medical Malpractices. Consent and Informed Consent Confidentiality Duty to take care and duty to treat Medical Council Act,1956 and code of medical ethics 1972 Euthanasia- Mercy killing- role of Doctor
UNIT-V	Hospital Administration : Professional liability of Hospitals Civil liabilities –Tort Criminal liabilities- Indian Penal Code Contractual liabilities Statutory liability -Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

SUGGESTED READINGS

- Bakshi P.M. Law and medicine, [1993], UP Institute of Judicial Training and Research, Lucknow
- Modi's Medical jurisprudence and toxicology ,lexisnexis , Butterworth publication.
- M.L. Bhargava's Guide to Medical laws containing 37 Acts ,laws and regulations, Lawmann's Kamal publishers New Delhi
- Y.V. Rao, Law relating to Medical negligence, Asia law house, Hyderabad.
- Dr. Nandita Adhikari, Law and medicine, Central law Publication.
- Dr. Lily Srivastava law and Medicine, Universal Law publishing Co. New Delhi.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Students should be able to deal firmly with basic principles of Health Law and Policies
- Students should be able to demonstrate a high level of understanding in the matters of various kinds of Health laws, rules and regulations at the global and grassroots level
- Students should be able to understand the crucial role to be played by the WHO and its framework established for better community reach and to ameliorate better conditions to live with dignity
- Students should be able to make ethical inquiries which introduced them to the disciplines, concepts and scientific methods of health law and related activities
- Students should be able to identify and appreciate the interplay between the intertwined concepts of right to health and law
- Students should be able to mark a noticeable improvement in Leadership skills in community enrichment by providing medical access to masses at large level



LL.B 3 YEAR PROGRAMME

SEMESTER-III

NAME OF THE COURSE/ SUBJECT	CREDITS
FAMILY LAW-I (MARRIAGE, DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL DISPUTES)	4
CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE	4
INTERPRETATION OF STATUTE	4
PRACTICAL PAPER-II (DRAFTING, PLEADING & CONVEYANCING)	6
COMPANY LAW	4
OPTIONAL-I A– BUSINESS LAW GROUP MERGER & ACQUISITION	4
OPTIONAL-I B– CONSTITUTIONAL LAW GROUP RIGHT TO INFORMATION	-
TOTAL CREDITS	26



PAPER– 1– FAMILY LAW-I

(MARRIAGE, DIVORCE & MATRIMONIAL DISPUTES)

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To Make students sensitized about the role of the institution of Family plays in the individual as well as societal lives of populace
- To inculcate a thorough understanding of the traditions deep down rooted both in the Hindu as well as Muslim Personal Laws
- To introduce to students various concepts about family such as marriage, Separation, divorce etc.
- To make students understand the concepts of Dower and Dowry under Hindu and Muslim Laws and its significance, advantages and disadvantages
- In order to train students mind in the various matrimonial disputes should they prefer to make their career in Family Law or in Family Courts as Lawyers, Judges or Marriage Counselors
- To inculcate among students a thorough understanding of the various crucial concepts, laws, legislations under both Hindu and Family Law
- To spread awareness about the role of Indian Judiciary in protecting the institution of Family in society and in uplifting the rights of the weaker sections of the society such as women, children and elderly people

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Students should be able to demonstrate the ability to apply both in theory and in practice the Family Law knowledge in legal practice of law and justice
- Students should possess the ability to articulate and evaluate how Family Law and Justice caters to the various needs of the society
- Students should be able to make a fair comparison about the various practices and customs followed by Hindu and Muslim Laws
- Students should be able to demonstrate a high level of understanding in the domain of family law both in the form of legislations and the judgments passed by the courts of law from time to time
- Students should be able to demonstrate a high level of understanding in the concepts involved in Matrimonial disputes such as nullity of marriage, Judicial Separation, Restitution of Conjugal Rights etc.
- Students should be able to possess immense skill sets with the enormous knowledge of Barsto Matrimonial Reliefs, doctrine of strict proofs, taking advantage of one's wrong etc.
- Students should possess the ability to formulate effective and convincing thoughts on the legal research in the Family laws

UNIT-I	Nature, Sources and Schools of : Hindu Law Muslim Law
UNIT-II	Marriage : Hindu law: Nature, Essential Conditions, Ceremonies & Registration of Marriage Muslim law: Nature, Essential Conditions, Ceremonies & Registration of Marriage Christian and Parsi Law: Nature, Essential Conditions, Ceremonies & Registration of Marriage Special Marriage Act 1954: Nature, Essential Conditions, Ceremonies & Registration of Marriage
UNIT-III	Dower and Dowry : Dower: Origin, nature, importance, definition, quantum, classification of dower, its mode of enforcement & liabilities of the parties Dowry: Definition, offence of dowry, trials of dowry offences
UNIT-IV	Matrimonial Disputes : Nullity of marriage: Distinction between void and voidable marriages, its grounds and effects under Hindu Muslim Christian Parsi and Special Marriage Act Judicial Separation: Grounds, effects and distinction between judicial separation and divorce under Hindu Muslim Christian Parsi and Special Marriage Act Restitution of conjugal rights: Provision and constitutional validity under Hindu Muslim Christian Parsi and Special Marriage Act
UNIT-V	Divorce : Theories of divorce: Fault theory, Consent theory, Breakdown theory (71st Law Commission Report) Hindu Law: Grounds of divorce available to Husband & Wife, Grounds of divorce available to wife only, legal effects on parties after divorce Muslim Law: Talak-Unilateral Divorce, different modes of talak, grounds available under Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939, legal effects on parties after divorce Christian, Parsi Law & Special Marriage Act 1954: Grounds of divorce and its legal effects on parties after divorce Divorce by Mutual Consent: Requirements and procedure under Hindu, Muslim Christian, Parsi Law and Special Marriage Act
UNIT-VI	Miscellaneous : Barsto Matrimonial Relief-Doctrine of strict proof, taking advantage of one's wrong, accessory, connivance, condonation, collusion, delay and any other ground Reconciliation: When necessary, duty of court, reconciliation machinery Family Courts: Concept, status, jurisdiction and procedure

SUGGESTED READINGS

- Paras Diwan, Family Law of Marriage and Divorce in India, Allahabad Law Agency
- Mullas, Principles of Hindu Law, Butterworth co.
- Diwan Paras, Modern Hindu Law, Allahabad Law agency, Faridabad.
- Subbba Rao, G.C.V., Family Law in India, S. Gogia and Co.
- Kumud Desai, Marriage and Divorce in India, N M Tripathi, Mumbai
- Mullas, Mohamedan Law, N M Tripathi, Mumbai
- Tahir Mahmood, Muslim Law, Universal Law Publishing co. New Delhi
- Aqil Ahmad, Mohammedan Law, Central Law agency, Allahabad
- Singh Jaspal, Hindu Law of Marriage & Divorce, pioneer publication.
- Kusum, Cases and Materials on Family Law, Universal Law Publishing co. New Delhi



PAPER– 2– CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- A thorough understanding of CPC and the Limitation Act, 1963 is a desideratum for any law student aspiring for a career in civil litigation.
- Acquainting oneself with the procedure of the trial courts is quintessential for successfully practicing on the Appellate Side of the High Court.
- Client counseling and/or corporate strategizing can only be done after mastering the finer nuances of trial procedure.
- A firm grasp on the object and scope of CPC and the law of limitation aids in the comprehension of principles of natural justice as followed by the courts of law.
- Procedural laws aid in discerning the parties to the suit, the material facts of the case, the jurisdiction of the courts, the evidence at hand and the relief sought in the suit.

PART- A- CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE	
UNIT-I	Introductory : Concept of civil procedure in India before the advent of the British rule, Evolution of civil procedure from 1712 to 1911, Principle features of the civil procedure code, Importance of State Amendments.
UNIT-II	Jurisdiction and Res Judicata : Jurisdiction - Meaning, Types, Objectives, Cause of action and Jurisdictional bar. Res Judicata - Meaning, Conditions and applications, Difference between estoppel and res judicata, Constructive Res Judicata. Foreign, Judgment - When not conclusive? Presumptions.
UNIT-III	Suits and institution of suit : Concept of Law suit, Parties to suit (order I), Place of suing (Sec -15), Framing of suit (order II), Institution of suits (order IV), Summons (Sec - 27,28,31, Order IV, VI, IX), Service of foreign summons (Sec - 29), Power for order (Sec - 30 Order XI).
UNIT-IV	Pleadings and Plaint : Material facts, Forms of Pleading, Condition Precedent, Presumptions of law, Striking out or amendment, Particulars in money suits and suits for immovable property, Grounds of Limitation, Return of Plaint, Rejection of Plaint, Production and Listing of Documents, Written Statement, Counter Claim, Set off and Framing of Issues.
UNIT-V	Appearance and Examination : Appearance, Ex. Parte Procedure, Default of Parties, Summoning and attendance of witnesses, Examination, Admissions, Production, Return of Documents, Hearing and Affidavit.
UNIT-VI	Adjournments, Judgment and Degree : Order XVIII, Adjournment - Judicial discretion and problems of arrears, Concept of judgment - Decree, interim orders and stay, Injunctions, Costs.
UNIT-VII	Execution and Commissions : Concept of Execution, General principles of Execution, Power for execution of Decrees. (Sec -38-46), Procedure for execution, Enforcement : Arrest and Detention (Sec - 55-59), Attachment (Sec 60-64), Sale (Sec 65-67), The rationale of Commissions, Order XXVI.
UNIT-VIII	Suits in Particular Cases : Suits by or against government (Sec 79-82). Suits by Aliens and by or Against foreign Rulers. Suits relating to public matters (Sec 91-93) Incidental and Supplementary Proceedings (Sec 100-78, 94-95).
UNIT-IX	Appeal, Review and Revision : Concept and Meaning of appeal, Review and Revision. Appeals from Original Decrees. (Sec 96-99 A). Appeals from Appellate Decrees (Sec 100-103). Appeals from Orders (Sec. 104-106). General provisions relating to appeals (Sec 107-108). Appeals to the Supreme Court (Sec 109). Appellate Power of High Court in Civil Matters.
PART- B :- LIMITATION ACT	
UNIT-X	Limitation Act – Historical background, Nature and scope of Limitation Act, Limitation of Suits, appeal and applications.
UNIT-XI	Computation of period of limitation, Acquisition of ownership by possession

• SUGGESTED READINGS

- Mulla - Code of Civil Procedure. (N.M.Tripathi)
- A.C. Ganguly - Civil Court Practice and Procedure.
- Mitra- Limitation Act. (Eastern Book Company)

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- The drafting of pleadings, which form the foundation of any suit or petition, can only be successfully done when one has acute understanding of the nitty-gritty of procedural laws.
- CPC and the law of limitation aid in discerning the best evidence that can be led in any civil suit whilst discarding that evidence which is futile.
- The art of advocacy cannot flower in the absence of a sufficient understanding and appreciation of procedural laws and the consequent procedure adopted by trial and appellate courts.
- The uniformity provided by procedural laws gives true effect to substantive laws and more importantly, development of the said laws.
- Since the practice of law is considered as the core of the noble legal profession, mastering procedural laws is a non-negotiable imperative.



PAPER– 3– INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- A thorough understanding of the concept pertaining to the Interpretation of Statutes and its significance in the domain of law and justice
- To make students understand the general principles and common rules of interpretation and also to sensitize about the art of interpretation in different ways
- To make students learn about the different ways and angles the provisions of law could be inferred and construed for the benefit of their clients and the society
- A firm grasp on the object and scope of Interpretation of penal and taxing statutes and its vital utility in the practice of law
- To make students understand the commencement, operation, expiry and repeal of statutes

UNIT-I	Introductory: Meaning & Objects of Interpretation, General Clauses Act.
UNIT-II	General Principles of Interpretation : Literal Rule, Golden Rule, Mischief Rule, Statute must be read as a whole, Statute to be construed to make it effective and workable, Omissions not to be inferred, Every word in a statute to be given a meaning.
UNIT-III	Internal Aid to Construction: Preamble, Definition, Sections, Heading, Marginal notes, Punctuations, Illustrations, Proviso, Explanation & Schedule.
UNIT-IV	External Aid to Construction: Parliamentary History, Historical facts and surrounding circumstances, Socio-political & economic developments, Reference to other Statutes, Contemporaneous Exposition & other external aids.
UNIT-V	Subsidiary Rules : Same word same meaning, use of different words, Rule of Last Antecedent, Non obstante clause, Legal fiction, Mandatory and Directory Provisions, Conjunctive and Disjunctive words 'or' and 'and' ; construction of General words - Noscitur A Socis, Rule of ejusdem generis, Word of rank, Reddendo Singula Singulis etc.
UNIT-VI	Interpretation of Statute affecting Jurisdiction of Courts: General principles, the extent of exclusion of jurisdiction of superior Courts.
UNIT-VII	Interpretation of Penal and Taxing Statutes : Rule of Strict Interpretation, General principle, Limits of the Rule of strict construction, Mens rea in statutory offences and Indian penal Code, Vicarious responsibility in statutory offences.
UNIT-VIII	Interpretation of Remedial Statutes : Distinction between Remedial and Penal statute, Liberal construction of Remedial statutes.
UNIT-IX	Commencement, Operation, Expiry and Repeal of Statutes : Commencement, Effect of Expiry of Temporary Statutes, Express or Implied Repeal, Consequences of Repeal, Consolidating and codifying statutes.
UNIT-X	Interpretation of Constitutional documents : Rules of interpretation of constitutional documents as developed by the Courts in India.

SUGGESTED READINGS

- Rupert Cross - Statutory Interpretation, (London : Butterworths).
- G.P. Singh - Interpretation of Statute (Eastern Book Company)
- Maxwell - Interpretation of Statute. (Sweet & Maxwell).

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- After successful completion of the syllabus of interpretation of statutes, students will be able to:
- Understand the process of interpretation and its utility
- Ascertain the intention of the legislature in enacting a law
- Apply general principles of statutory interpretation to construe the law in a manner in alignment with the rules of interpretation
- Identify admissible internal and external aids to interpretation
- Identify and apply subsidiary rules of interpretation
- Apply appropriate rules of interpretation according to the objects and nature of the law
- Understand doctrines relevant to the interpretation of the Constitution
- Interpret legal provisions keeping in view the intention of the legislature while giving reasons on the interpretation arrived at.



PAPER– 4– PRACTICAL PAPER-II

(DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCING)

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- A thorough understanding of the concept pertaining to the rules pertaining to the crucial aspects of drafting, pleading and Conveyancing
- To make students understand the problems involved in drafting the various kinds of civil or criminal plaints
- To make students learn about the fundamentals of Conveyancing and written submissions to be made in the court of law from time to time
- A study of the subject would help students develop a legal sense and filled him with a definite responsible duty of lawyer to appreciate the rules and regulations pertaining to drafting in lawyerly fashion
- To inculcate a thorough understanding of the significance of the drafting, modes of drafting and the other legal documents such as affidavits, caveat etc.
- To make students understand the challenges faced and significant role to be played by the pleading and the art of advocacy
- In order to raise massive awareness of the massive movement of crucial role to be played by the Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing in dispensing both the civil and criminal justice system in the country

UNIT-I	Drafting : General principles and substantive rules of drafting. Fundamental Rules of Pleadings, Forms of Pleadings, Particulars, Alternative and Inconsistent Pleadings, Amendment, Frame of Suit, Parties to Suit, Plaint, Defence, Appeals, Applications, Affidavits.
UNIT-II	Pleadings : Civil: i) Plaint (ii) written statement (iii) Interlocutory Application (iv) Original Petition (v) Affidavit (vi) Execution Petition and (vii) Memorandum of Appeal and Revision (viii) Petition under Articles 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India. Criminal: i) Complaints (ii) Criminal Miscellaneous Petition, (iii) Bail Application and (iv) Memorandum of Appeal and Revision.
UNIT-III	Conveyancing : (15 Exercises) Sale Deed Mortgage Deeds Lease Deed Gift Deed Promissory Note Power of Attorney Will.
UNIT-IV	Viva- Voce on Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing.

SUGGESTED READINGS

Majumdar - Law Relating to Notices (Particularly Chapter 1 to 6)
Mogha-Drafting Pleading and Conveyancing. (Eastern Book Company)

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- It would further help students to get an insight of the Drafting, Pleading and conveyancing
- The students would learn about the importance of the various techniques involved in drafting a legal document
- Students should be able to draft legal documents such as Sale deed, Mortgage deed, Lease deed, gift deed etc required to produce potential procedural practice in criminal matters
- Students should be able to possess a thorough understanding of the detailed technicalities involved in drafting and pleading
- Students should be able to understand the complex structure of the Conveyancing in effective manner
- Students should be able to demonstrate a high level of understanding in learning the art of lawyer not only both in written and oral form but also in analytical form.



UNIT-I	Introduction : Meaning, definition of company, characteristics of a company Lifting of corporate veil, Kinds of company- Limited by shares, Limited by guarantee, Public company, Private company, Listed company, Government company, Foreign company, Subsidiary company, One person company, Associate company Comparison of company with other association of persons such as Partnership firm, Hindu Undivided Family etc.
UNIT-II	Formation of a Company : Incorporation and Registration of a company, Procedure for Registration of company, Certificate of Incorporation, Commencement of business Pre- incorporation Contracts
UNIT-III	Corporate Charter : Memorandum of Association(MOA)- Meaning, Definition , Purpose and Significance, Contents of memorandum, Procedure for alteration, Doctrine of Ultra Vires Articles of Association(AOA)- Meaning, Definition and Significance, Contents of Articles, Model forms, Procedure for Alteration Relation of MOA and AOA, Legal effect of MOA and AOA Doctrine of constructive Notice, Doctrine of Indoor Management-Royal British Bank Vs. Turquand, Exceptions to the rule
UNIT-IV	Prospectus : Definition, Meaning, Object and Contents Abridged Prospectus, Shelf Prospectus, Red herring Prospectus, Misstatements in prospectus and their consequences
UNIT-V	Promoter : Definition and Meaning Position, duties and Liabilities.
UNIT-VI	Membership of a Company : Meaning, Definition and Qualification, Rights and liabilities of Member, Modes of acquiring Membership, Cessation of Membership, Register and Index of members.
UNIT-VII	Share Capital : Meaning of share Capital, Definition of share, Kinds of share, Allotment of shares Share certificate, Calls on shares, Forfeiture & Lien on shares Issue of shares at premium and discount, Issue of sweat equity shares, Issue of bonus shares Alteration & Reduction of share capital Transfer & Transmission of shares Buy – Back of shares
UNIT-VIII	Debentures : Meaning, Definition and Kinds of debentures Debenture holder & his remedies, Debenture trust deed
UNIT-IX	Borrowing Powers : Ultra Vires borrowing Charges & Mortgages, Fixed & Floating Charge, Registration of charges, Effects of non-registration
UNIT-X	Meetings : Requisites of valid meeting, Kinds of meeting Voting and Poll, Resolutions.
UNIT-XI	Directors : Position and status of Directors Appointment, Qualification, Remuneration & Removal of director Powers, Duties & Liabilities
UNIT-XII	National Company Law Tribunal & Appellate Tribunal : Definitions and Constitution of NCLT & NCLAT Qualifications of President, Chairperson and Members Removal and resignation Orders & Appeal
UNIT-XIII	Majority Rule & Minority Rights : Importance of majority rule Rule in Foss vs. Harbottle Exceptions to the majority rule Prevention of oppression and mismanagement
UNIT-XIV	Corporate Social Responsibility : Importance, Mandatory spending CSR committee, Qualified CSR Activities, Failure to contribute
UNIT-XV	Winding up : Meaning, Modes of winding up Compulsory winding up by tribunal Appointment of official Liquidator, Powers and duties of Liquidator Consequences of winding up order Voluntary winding up Resolutions for winding up Declaration of solvency Preferential payments Dissolution of company

PAPER– 5– COMPANY LAW

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- A thorough understanding of the concept pertaining to the Company law as remains amended by Act of 2013
- To make students understand the general principles and common rules Formation of a Company and its technical legal know-how
- To make students learn about the different ways and angles the provisions of Corporate Charter, MOA, AOA etc
- A firm grasp on the object and scope of fundamental doctrines of company law such as Doctrine of Constructive Notice, Doctrine of Indoor Management etc.
- To make students understand the commencement, operation, expiry and liquidation of companies and also the role of various stakeholders involved in the same

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Meaning and formation of a company, its types, characteristics, and necessary documents required for the formation of the same.
- The concept of “Corporate Charter” i. e MOA & AOA, and the other vital doctrines which are used to protect the insider from outsider and vice- versa in a company.
- The syllabus also gives an outlook about the different processes, by a company raise their funds (share capital other borrowing powers etc).
- It gives an insight about the members, directors working and associated with the company along with their rights and duties.
- The syllabus will also help the students to know about the two most important tribunal where the corporate matters are dealt in i.e. NCLT & NCLAT (along with its powers and functions).
- It also impend the students to know about the “Corporate Social Responsibility”, which is also one of the important aspect to be acknowledged.
- Lastly, the syllabus also approaches on the areas and discuss the concept and procedures of “winding up” of a company using various statutes comprising of Companies Act & Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code.



SUGGESTED READINGS

- The New Company Law, Dr.N.V.Paranjape, Central Law Publication
- Guide to Companies Act 2013, Corporate Law Adviser
- Companies Act 2013 Impact Assessment, Satwinder Singh, Corporate Law Adviser
- Companies Act 2013 with Rules,Taxmann
- Company Law by [G.K. Kapoor](#) ,[Sanjay Dhamija](#) ,Taxmann
- A Comparative Study of Companies Act 2013 with Rules and Companies Act 1956, Taxmann
- A Ramaiya Guide to the Companies Act, Ramaiya, Lexisnexis



OPTIONAL-III

A:- BUSINESS LAW GROUP

PAPER- 6- MERGER AND ACQUISITION

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- A thorough understanding of the concept pertaining to the law relating to Merger & acquisition
- To make students understand the general principles of M & A and its significance in the domain of corporate and business laws and regulations
- To make students learn about the fundamentals of Corporate structuring and logic checks that needs to be made under the Company Law
- A study of the subject would help students develop a legal sense and thereby promote an understanding about corporate combinations.
- Guidelines governing Mergers and Acquisitions and their understanding.
- An insight of Mergers & Acquisitions dealt in various statutes such as (Competition Act, Indian Stamp Act, and Companies Act etc.)
- The syllabus also gives an insight about the SEBI, its dealing and regulations related to corporate restructuring.

UNIT-I	Corporate Restructuring : Meaning, Concept, Objectives of Corporate restructuring and Modes of Corporate restructuring Different forms of corporate restructuring
UNIT-II	Corporate Restructuring under Company Law : General Concepts under company Law- Definition of Company, Essential characteristics of company, MOA and AOA, Shares and its Kinds, Position of Promoters and Directors Merger or amalgamation of companies- Power of Tribunal, Procedure for Merger or Amalgamation, Procedure for Small Companies, Power of central government for amalgamation in Public Interest Acquisition under Company law- Power to acquire shares of dissenting shareholders, Purchase of minority shareholding, Organic restructuring under Company law, Alteration of capital, Reduction of capital, Buyback of shares
UNIT-III	Corporate Restructuring and Competition Law : Objectives of Competition Act Regulation of Combination- Definition of combination, Combination Thresholds, Void Combinations, Procedure for investigation of combinations, Order of Commission, Appeals, Penalties
UNIT-IV	Tax Aspects under Corporate Restructuring : Stamp Duty Provisions- Meaning of Stamp Duty, Constitution and payment of Stamp Duty, Central and State laws on Stamp Duty, Levy of stamp duty, Payment of stamp duty on Order of High Court, Landmark Judgments, Exemption from Payment Amalgamation under Income Tax Act Provisions related to Capital Gains
UNIT-V	Amalgamation of Sick Companies : Definition of Sick Company, Revival of sick companies Preparation of Scheme, Sanction of scheme
UNIT-VI	Amalgamation and Foreign Exchange : Basic concepts under FEMA FEMA 19 FEMA 20
UNIT-VII	SEBI Regulations related to Corporate Restructuring : Listing Agreements Meaning Clause 40 A & 40 B SEBI Takeover Code Definitions - Acquirer, Target Company, Control, Person acting in Concert Disclosures under SEBI Takeover Code Open offer Process, Trigger Points for open offer Exemptions Procedure for open offer
UNIT-VIII	Due diligence : Concept and need Various aspects for due diligence, Due diligence report

SUGGESTED READINGS

- The New Company Law, Dr. N. V. Paranjape, Central Law Publication
- Mergers, Acquisitions and Corporate Restructuring, Prasad Godbole, Vikas Publication House Pvt. Ltd
- Hand book on Mergers , Amalgamations and Takeovers Law and Practice, CCH Publication
- Competition Law & Practice, D.P. Mittal, Taxmann
- Bare Act Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999
- Bare Act Companies Act 2013
- SEBI Takeover Code 2011
- About Corporate Restructuring, Dr.K.R. Chandratre , Bharat Law House Pvt. Ltd

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- It would further help students to get an insight of collaborations and amalgamations carried out in businesses.
- The students would learn about the importance of the process of due diligence. A study of the M&A Law would help students to understand this procedure in depth.
- Gain an insight on the international business practices.
- Gain knowledge about valuation practices, deal designing and structure etc.
- Students should be able to draft legal documents required for Mergers and Acquisitions
- Students should be able to possess a thorough understanding of the corporate re-structuring and the issues involved under the company law as well as the competition law of India
- Students should be able to understand the complex structure and the taxing aspects under the corporate restructuring
- Students should be able to demonstrate a high level of understanding in learning the concepts like Amalgamation of sick companies, foreign exchange policies
- Students should be able to demonstrate a high level of theoretical and practical knowledge of the interplay between SEBI, Companies and the issues concerning M & A.



OPTIONAL-III

B:- CONSTITUTIONAL LAW GROUP

PAPER- 6- RIGHT TO INFORMATION

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- A thorough understanding of the concept pertaining to the law relating to Right to Information and its significance and any democratic set up
- To make students understand the general principles of and challenges involved in the vibrant law pertaining to RTI
- To make students learn about the fundamentals of Right to information starting from historical background, and its necessity and the subsequent evolution
- A study of the subject would help students develop a legal sense and filled him with a definite civic duty and shall make an informed citizenry
- To inculcate a thorough understanding of the various layers of the information and the process as to how to seek the same within the rules and regulations as framed by the RTI ACT
- To make students understand the challenges faced and significant role to be played by the whistle-blowers in seeking truth
- In order to raise massive awareness of the RTI and to accord and raise concerns over the protections given to the whistle-blowers

UNIT-I	Introduction of Right to Information Act 2005: History, Background, Objectives, Preamble of Right to Information Act 2005, Obligation of Public Authorities (Section 3 to 11)
UNIT-II	Right to Information in Global Perspective: (World right to Know) United Nations and the Right to Information The Commonwealth and the Right to Information The Right to Information in USA The Right to Information in UK Rome Convention for the Protection of Human rights and Fundamental Freedoms, 1950
UNIT-III	Right to Information as Constitutional rights: Protection of Article 19(1) (a), Right to privacy, Contempt of Court, Public Interest vis-à-vis Information
UNIT-IV	The Central Information Commission : Constitutions, Eligibility criteria and Process of Appointment, Term of office and Condition of Service, Removal of Informational Commissioner
UNIT-V	The State Information Commission : Constitutions, Eligibility criteria and Process of Appointment, Term of office and Condition of Service, Removal of Informational Commissioner
UNIT-VI	Power and Function: Information Commission, Appeal and Penalties under Right to Information Act 2005
UNIT-VII	Breach of Confidentiality and Privacy: The Indian perspective an 'offence' under the Indian Information Technologies Act 2000
UNIT-VIII	Public Authority vis-à-vis Right to Information Act 2005: Origin, History, Public Authority, right to Information, Breach of Duty to disclose by Public Authority
UNIT-IX	Right to Information and E-Governance: Electronic Information Dissemination, need for regulation, Jurisdiction in Cyberspace: Problem and perspective
UNIT-X	Right to Information and Other Acts, Reports, Bill : The official Secrets Act,1923 Public records Act 1993, Public records rules 1997 The Freedom of Information Act 2002 Reports of National Commission to Review the working of the Constitution ,2002 (relevant provisions) 179th Report of Law Commissions of India on Public Interest Disclosure and protection of Informer ,2001(relevant provisions) The Public Interest Discloser (Protection of Informer Bill)2002

SUGGESTED READINGS

- The Right to Information Act Book, By Shruti Desai
- The Right to Information Act,2005 By Dheera Khanawal & Krishna K. Khanawal
- The Right to Information :Law-Policy-Practice By Rodney D Ryder
- Handbook on The Right to Information Act By P.K.Das
- Treaties on The Right to Information Act 2005 By Dr.Hiraj Kumar (2007)

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- It would further help students to get an insight Right to information as enshrined and implied from the various guarantees provided by the Constitutional Law of India
- The students would learn about the importance of the process of seeking information and exercising RTI in the right way and manner
- Students should be able to draft legal documents required for RTI applications
- Students should be able to possess a thorough understanding of the Official Secrets Act and its repercussions on the RTI applications
- Students should be able to understand the complex structure of the Government agencies such as Central Information Commission, its powers and functions, breach of confidentiality and the right to privacy
- Students should be able to demonstrate a high level of understanding in learning the concepts like Public authorities, e-governance,
- Students should be able to demonstrate a high level of theoretical and practical knowledge to make a fair comparison of global laws such as Guidelines prescribed by UN, UK, USA etc.





LL.B 3 YEAR PROGRAMME

SEMESTER-IV

NAME OF THE COURSE/ SUBJECT	CREDITS
FAMILY LAW-II (MATRIMONIAL PROPERTY, GUARDIANSHIP AND ADOPTION)	4
PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	4
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT & PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT	4
LAW OF EVIDENCE	4
CYBER LAW	4
OPTIONAL-I A- BUSINESS LAW GROUP COMPETITION LAW & PRACTICE	4
OPTIONAL-I B- CONSTITUTIONAL LAW GROUP GENDER JUSTICE & FEMINIST JURISPRUDENCE	-
TOTAL CREDITS	24



PAPER– 1– FAMILY LAW-II

(MATRIMONIAL PROPERTY, GAURDIANSHIP AND ADOPTION)

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To Make students sensitise about the role of the institution of Family plays in the individual as well as societal lives of populace
- To inculcate a thorough understanding of the changing notions of the Matrimonial Property
- To make students understand about the concepts of Guardianship and notions relating to adoption
- To inculcate a thorough understanding of the traditions deep down rooted both in the Hindu as well as Muslim Personal Laws
- To introduce to students various concepts about family such as marriage, Separation, divorce etc.
- To make students understand the concepts of Dower and Dowry under Hindu and Muslim Laws and its significance, advantages and disadvantages
- In order to train students mind in the various matrimonial disputes should they prefer to make their career in Family Law or in Family Courts as Lawyers, Judges or Marriage Counselors
- To inculcate among students a thorough understanding of the various crucial concepts, laws, legislations under both Hindu and Family Law
- To spread awareness about the role of Indian Judiciary in protecting the institution of Family in society and in uplifting the rights of the weaker sections of the society such as women, children and elderly people

UNIT-I	Hindu Joint Family System : Coparcenaries Karta Classification of property Alienations of property Son's Pious Obligation
UNIT-II	Partition : Subject matter of partition How partition is effected Reopening Reunion
UNIT-III	Woman's Property: Stridhan : Concept of Stridhan & Woman's property Sources and features of Stridhan Provision under Hindu Succession Act, 1956
UNIT-IV	Succession : Hindu Law: Succession to the property of Hindu male & female, disqualification, General rules under Hindu Succession Act 1956 Muslim Law: General principles, Sunni & Shia Law of Inheritance, Disqualifications Indian Succession Act: Rules for Christian and Parsi succession
UNIT-V	Will : Muslim Law: Meaning, Requisites, Capacity, formalities, subject matter & revocation of will, Marz-ul-Maut Indian Succession Act: Provisions for Privileged and Unprivileged will,
UNIT-VI	Gift : Hindu Law: Gifts under Hindu Law, Hindu Religious & Charitable Endowments Muslim Law: Hiba: Definition, essentials, capacity, subject matter, formalities, kinds, revocation of gifts Wakfs : Definition, essentials, kinds, creation, revocation of wakf, Mutawalli
UNIT-VII	Alimony and Maintenance : Hindu Law: Maintenance of wife, children & parents under Hindu Law, Maintenance under S.125 Cr.P.C. Muslim Law: Maintenance of wife, children & parents under Muslim Law, Maintenance under S.125 Cr.P.C. Maintenance of wife, children & parents under Christian and Parsi Law, Maintenance under S.125 Cr.P.C.
UNIT-VIII	Custody, Guardianship and Parentage of Children : Hindu Law: Guardianship of minor person and minor's property, Liabilities, Rights, Removal of guardians Muslim Law: Classification of Guardianship, Hizanat, Rights, Duties & Powers of Guardians
UNIT-IX	Adoption: Adoption under Hindu Law & other Personal Laws

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Students should be able to demonstrate the ability to apply both in theory and in practice the law relating to Matrimonial Property, partition and property distribution among the legal heirs.
- Student should be able to understand the dynamic concepts of Guardianship and matters related to adoption
- Students should be able to grasp an in depth knowledge about the concepts of succession, Women Property-Stridhan, Concept and execution of Wills, or Wasiyats etc.
- Students should possess the ability to articulate and evaluate how Family Law and Justice caters to the various needs of the society
- Students should be able to make a fair comparison about the various practices and customs followed by Hindu and Muslim Laws

SUGGESTED READINGS

- Paras Diwan, Family Law in India (1984).Allahabad Law Agency.
- Diwan Paras , Modern Hindu Law, Allahabad Law agency, Faridabad.
- Subzari's, Hindu Law(ancient & modified).Ashok Grover & Sons, Aurangabad
- Mulla, Principles of Hindu Law, Butterworth co
- Mulla, Mohammedan Law, NM Tripathi, Mumbai
- Tahir Mahmood, Muslim Law, Universal Law Publishing co. New Delhi
- Aqil Ahmad, Mohammedan Law, Central Law agency, Allahabad
- Subbba Rao, G.C.V., Family Law in India, S. Gogia and Co.

PAPER– 2– PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW



COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To introduce students to the fundamentals of Law pertaining to Public International Law
- To enable the students to understand the dynamics of relations between the states and other stakeholders under international law
- To facilitate students a thorough understanding of the relationship between international law and municipal law and the principle comity of nations and the doctrine of Harmonious construction
- To sensitize the young brigade of lawyers about crucial role to be played by the Public International Law, international Courts and Tribunals, and its effectiveness in protecting rights of states
- To make students understand directly from the horses' mouth the practical implications of the real challenges that lies before the international lawyers and before the states and other stakeholders of international law
- To make students understand the very formation of international legal order by introducing them to UN Charter, and other international conventions and treaties and other customary international law

UNIT-I	Nature of International Law : Its Origin, Definition and Basis of International Law Schools of International Law – Positivist, Naturalist, Communist (Recent Approach)
UNIT-II	Sources of International Law : Treaties, Custom, General Principles of Law Judicial Decisions-Tribunals Other Sources of International Law-Reports of International Law Commission, United Nations Organization
UNIT-III	Relation between International Law and Municipal Law : Conflict Between International Law and Municipal Law Monistic Theory and Dualistic Theory
UNIT-IV	State In General : Definition of State, Classification of States and Equality of States Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities
UNIT-V	Recognition of States : Definition of Recognition and Forms of Recognition Recognition of Governments
UNIT-VI	State Succession : Meaning of Succession of States and Types of State Succession Consequences of State Succession
UNIT-VII	State Territory, the Law of the Sea and Air Law : State Territory, National and Territorial Waters, Maritime Belt Law of the Sea – First and Second Conference on the Law of the Sea, Third Conference on the Law of Sea, Territorial Sea Contiguous Zone, Continental Shelf
UNIT-VIII	Outer Space : Outer Space Treaty 1966 Prevention of Arms Race in Outer Space The Moon and other Celestial Bodies,
UNIT-IX	Treaties : Definition, Kinds of Treaties and Formation of Treaties Termination of Treaties, Reservations to Treaties
UNIT-X	Settlement of Disputes : Amicable Means Compulsive (Coercive Means)
UNIT-XI	International Court of Justice : Composition and Jurisdiction of Court Law Applied by The Court Role of The Court In The Development of International Law
UNIT-XII	International Terrorism : Forms of International Terrorism Terrorism and United States Terrorism and National Measures Terrorism and Human Rights

SUGGESTED READINGS

- Dr. A.O. Agarwal – International Law
- M.P. Tandon: Public International Law
- Shaw – International Law

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Students should be able to exposed to the world of Public International Law and practice and the scope the subject has to offer so that students could be encouraged to make a career in International Justice Delivery system
- Students should be able to understand the very dynamics of the legal practice in the various international courts and tribunals such as ICJ, ICC, etc
- Students should be able to understand the pros and cons of international law applicable to states and other possible stakeholders of international law
- Students should be able to foster a high level of understanding in the concepts such as state succession, consent of states, equality of states, Principle of Non-Interference, State Sovereignty etc
- Students should be able to understand the emerging trends in the domain of Public International law and practice

PAPER– 3– CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT AND PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT



COURSE OBJECTIVES

- A thorough understanding of the concept pertaining to the law relating to Code of Criminal Procedure, Juvenile Justice and Probation of Offenders
- To make students understand the problems involved in following the Criminal Law Procedure
- To make students learn about the fundamentals of Criminal Procedural Law, rationale of criminal procedure and functionaries under the Code
- A study of the subject would help students develop a legal sense and filled him with a definite responsible duty of lawyer to appreciate and follow the required procedure by the Code from time to time
- To inculcate a thorough understanding of the various layers involved in the procedural law of the country, hurdles and challenges
- To make students understand the challenges faced and significant role to be played by the Procedural law in determining the guilt of the accused and prevailing of the Indian Criminal Justice System
- In order to raise massive awareness of the massive movement of crucial role to be played by the Procedural Law in dispensing the criminal justice system in the country

PART- A- CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE	
UNIT-I	Rationale of Criminal Procedure and Functionaries under the code : The rationale of criminal procedure :- Importance of fair trial, Constitutional perspective : Art - 14,20 and 21, Classification of offences under the Code. Constitution of Criminal Courts & offices (Sec. 1 to 40)
UNIT-II	Arrest of persons and process to compel appearance & production of things (Sec. 41 to 105)
UNIT-III	Security for keeping the peace & for good behaviour & provisions regarding bail (Sec. 106 to 124) Bail and Bond (Sec. 436 to 450)
UNIT-IV	Proceedings for maintenance of wives, children and parents. (Sec. 125 to 128)
UNIT-V	Information to the Police & Powers to investigating (Sec. 154 to 176)
UNIT-VI	Jurisdiction and conditions of the Criminal Court in Inquiries and trial (Sec. 177 to 199)
UNIT-VII	Complaint to Magistrate : commencement of proceedings before him. Sec 200- 210
UNIT-VIII	Charge and Trial : Charge (Sec. 227 to 253) Trial before a Court of Session (Sec. 225 to 237) Trial of warrant cases & summons cases by Magistrate Sec. 238 to 269 Summary Trial Sec. 260 to 265
UNIT-IX	Evidence in Inquiries and Trials and general provisions Sec 272 to 327
UNIT-X	Appeal, Review and Revision : Submission of death sentence for confirmation Sec. 366 to 371 Appeal - 372 to 394 Reference and Revision Sec. 395 to 405 Transfer of Criminal Cases Sec. 406 to 412 Execution, suspension, Remission and commutation of sentences (Sec 413 to 435)
PART-B- PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT AND JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT	
UNIT-XI	Probation of offenders Act. : Historical Background of the Indian Probation Act, Powers & Procedure of Court to release offenders under the Act, Probation officer and his functions
UNIT-XII	Juvenile Justice Act : Meaning of Juvenile Delinquency, Juvenile Court - its Powers and functions, Treatment of Juveniles under the Act.
SUGGESTED READINGS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R.V. Kelkar - Outline of Criminal Procedure (Eastern Book Company) • Ratanlal & Dhirajlal - Criminal Procedure Code.(Wadhawa, Nagpur) • Ved Kumari - Juvenile Justice Act. (I.L.I., New Delhi) • N.V. Paranjape - Law Relating to Probation of offenders in India.(Central Law Agency, Allaha-bad) • D.D.Basu - Criminal Procedure Code (Prentice - Hall, Calcutta) 	

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- It would further help students to get an insight of the Criminal Procedural Law and its significance in the delivery of Indian Criminal Justice System
- The students would learn about the importance of the various kinds of Procedures and the problems to be encountered while following the same
- Students should be able to draft legal documents required to produce potential procedural practice in criminal matters
- Students should be able to possess a thorough understanding of the detailed procedure involved in tune with the substantive criminal law and its inter-relationship
- Students should be able to understand the complex structure of the Criminal law system in the country and the precious value Procedural Law posses
- Students should be able to demonstrate a high level of understanding in learning the concepts like Charge, Trial, Appeal Review and Revision etc.

PAPER- 4- LAW OF EVIDENCE

UNIT-I	Introductory Background of the Indian Evidence Law : The Introduction of the British Principles of evidence. Problem of applicability of Evidence Act. Administrative Tribunals, Industrial Tribunals, Commission of Inquiry, Court Martial. Law Commission Report on the Evidence Act.
UNIT-II	General Principles. I (Preliminary) : The principle items of judicial evidence - Facts in issue, Evidence - Testimony witness, Admissible hearsay statements, Documents, Things, relevant facts. The principal classifications of judicial evidence - Direct and circumstantial evidence, Primary and Secondary evidence, oral and documentary evidence. Facts must generally be proved, evidence-proved-proving disproving.
UNIT-III	General Principles II (Relevancy of Facts) : The Doctrine of Res Gestae, (Sec - 6,7,8 & 10), Evidence of Common intention (Sec - 10), The Problems of Relevancy of otherwise Irrelevant facts (Sec - 11), Relevant facts for proof of custom (Sec - 13) Facts concerning bodies and mental state (Sec 14 & 15).
UNIT-IV	General Principles III (Admission & Confession) : General principles concerning admission (Sec. 17-23). Difference between "Admission" and "Confession". The problems of non-admissibility of confessions caused by any inducement, threat or promise (Sec - 24), Inadmissibility of confession made before a Police officer (Sec - 25). Admissibility of 'Custodial' Confessions (Sec. - 26), Admissibility of "Information" received from an accused person in custody with special reference to the problem of discovery based on " Joint statement" (Sec. - 27), Confession by co-accused (Sec - 30)
UNIT-V	Statement by persons who cannot be called as witnesses and relevance of other statements : Dying Declaration - The justification for relevance of dying declaration (Sec - 32). Judicial standards for appreciation of evidentiary value of dying declaration, General Principles - (Sec 32 (2) to 32 (8)). Statement made under special circumstances - entries in books of account, statement in maps, charts, plans, public record and Law books. Relevance of judgment of Court of Justice - General Principles (Sec 40-41) - Admissibility of Judgment in Civil and Criminal matters framed in collusion (Sec - 44). Relevancy of Opinions of Third Party - General principles (Sec - 45-50), who is an expert ? Types of Expert Evidence, Opinion on relationship especially proof of marriage (Sec - 50), The problems of judicial defence to expert testimony. Relevance of Character in Civil and Criminal Cases - when it is relevant? Character affecting damages.
UNIT-VI	Facts which need not be proved and presumptions as to documents : The scope and justification of the doctrine of Judicial notice (Sec - 114). Facts which need not be proved, facts of which court must take judicial notice, facts admitted need not be proved. Meaning and classification of presumptions - Presumptions of legality, accuracy, legitimacy, marriage, death, formal admission old documents, Presumption about existence of certain facts. (Sec - 114). Presumption as to certain offences (Sec - 111A).
UNIT-VII	Oral and Documentary Evidence : General principles concerning oral Evidence (Sec - 59-60), and documentary Evidence (Sec - 67,90). Public documents - Meaning, Kinds, Proof of documents. Presumptions as to Documents. General principles regarding exclusion of Oral evidence by documentary Evidence.
UNIT-VIII	Estoppel : Principle of estoppel under Sec. 115.
UNIT-IX	Witnesses : Competency to testify Evidence as to the affairs of State (Sec 123), Professional Privileges (Sec 126,127 & 128) & Approver's testimony (Sec. 133).
UNIT-X	Chief - Examination and Cross - Examination: General Principles of Examination in Chief, Cross and Re - Examination (Sec 135 -166). Leading Questions (Sec 141-143). Compulsion to answer question put to witness (Sec. 147, 153). Hostile witness (Sec 154). Impeaching credit of witness (Sec 155) Refreshing the memory of witnesses (Sec 158).

SUGGESTED READINGS

- Ratanlal & Dhirajlal - Law of Evidence.(Wadhawa, Nagpur)
- Venkat Subbarao - Law of Evidence. (Eastern Book Company)
- V. Sarthi - Law of Evidence. (Eastern Book Company)
- P.S. A. Pillai - Law of Evidence. (Eastern Book Company)
- Law Commission Report.
- Cross - Law of Evidence. (Sweet & Maxwell)

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- A thorough understanding of the concept pertaining to the law relating to Evidence, its historical account, the Evidence law in British period and subsequent amendments
- To make students understand the problems of applicability of Evidence Act in various adjudication systems like Tribunals and Arbitration matters
- To make students learn about the fundamentals of Evidence Law, concepts like admission, confession, expert opinion etc
- A study of the subject would help students develop a legal sense and filled him with a definite responsible duty of lawyer to appreciate evidence in a fine manner
- To inculcate a thorough understanding of the various layers of the laws pertaining to Evidence and the issues like circumstantial and hearsay evidence etc
- To make students understand the challenges faced and significant role to be played by the Evidence law in determining the guilt of the accused and prevailing of the Indian Criminal Justice System
- In order to raise massive awareness of the massive movement of crucial role to be played by the Evidence Law in dispensing the criminal justice system in the country

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- It would further help students to get an insight of the Evidence Law and its significance in the delivery of Indian Criminal Justice System
- The students would learn about the importance of the various kinds of evidence and its applicability
- Students should be able to draft legal documents required to produce potential evidence in both civil and criminal matters
- Students should be able to possess a thorough understanding of the Circumstantial evidence, confession law, admission law and the procedure pertaining to the same
- Students should be able to understand the complex structure of the Criminal law system in the country and the precious value Evidence Law posses
- Students should be able to demonstrate a high level of understanding in learning the concepts like Presumption of Guilt, how to produce evidence effectively during the trial etc.





PAPER– 5– CYBER LAW

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- Introduction with the fundamentals of the principles of Cyber Laws, Cyber Crimes and Legal Investigations
- A fair understanding of the various theories dominating policies governing Cyber Laws and its relevant practices
- The pros and cons of Evolution of law in Cyber Spaces, Classifications of Cyber Crimes, Online Financial Transaction frauds etc
- A fair understanding of the Digital philosophies and ideologies governing domain of Cyber laws and IT Laws
- To inculcate knowledge of the history of classical and modern theories surrounding Cyber Laws and Investigations
- Learning to understand the fundamental values and ethical issues contested in Cybernetics over time
- To understand the contemporary National Cyber Security Policies and its repercussions on the populace
- To inculcate the complete basic understanding of the various Cyber tactics more particular in India which is considered to be more prone to the Cyber abuse
- To showcase the real and actual implementation of the Cyber law and its administrative ideologies at the grassroots level.

UNIT-I	Evolution of Law in Cyberspace : Internet related Legal Issues Concept and Definitions of Cyberspace, Fundamental Components of Computer, Overview of Computer and Web technology, Application of Network, Origins of Internet and WWW, Communication through Internet, Internet related Legal Issues.
UNIT-II	Evolution of Cyber Crimes and Real World Cases : Definition and Nature, Evolution of Cyber Crime, Classification of Cyber crimes, Reason for Computer Vulnerability, Computer Contaminant, Real World Cases - Online banking, Credit Card Frauds, Identity Theft, crimes relating to Social Networking websites and Social Media.
UNIT-III	Introduction to Indian Cyber Law : Objectives and Scope of the Information Technology Act 2000, Regulation of Certifying Authorities, The Cyber Appellate Tribunal, offences and Penalties, Information Technology(Amendment) Act 2008
UNIT-IV	National Cyber Security Policy, 2013 : History, Aim and Objectives, Nature and scope, Strategies, Securing e-governance service, Cyber Terrorism and Cyber security, Promotion of research and development in cyber security.
UNIT-V	Judicial Analysis of Cyber Jurisdiction : Definition of Jurisdiction in Cyberspace, Model for Jurisdictional Analysis, Personal Jurisdiction, Issue of Geography & Sovereignty, Freedom of Speech in Cyberspace.
UNIT-VI	International Cooperation in fighting Cyber Crime: United Nations The Council of Europe Convention on Cyber Crime Position in UK Position in US
UNIT-VII	Intellectual Property Issues and Cyberspace: Concept and nature of Intellectual property, Copyright and the Internet, Liability of Domain name registrant, Trademark issues in Cyberspace, Status of Computer Software's under Patent Law.
UNIT-VIII	Authentication of Electronic Records and Electronic Governance: Formation of Electronic Contract, Legal issues in Cyber Contract, and E Commerce, Digital Signature, Problems in Taxing E-Commerce, Electronic Governance: Legal Recognition of Electronic Record.
UNIT-IX	Admissibility of Digital Evidence: Concept of Digital Evidence, Conditions for the admissibility of Digital Evidence, Examination of a witness by video conference, Changes in the Evidence Act.
UNIT-X	Liabilities of an Internet Service Provider in Cyberspace: Due Diligence to be observed by intermediary, Information technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules, 2011, Cases in which ISP can be exempted from liability in India.

SUGGESTED READINGS

- Information Technology (Amendment) Act,2008, Bare Act Taxmann, Delhi.
- Dr. Jyoti Rattan, "Cyber Laws & Information Technology". 2nd Edition, Bharat Law House Pvt Ltd. New Delhi .
- Dr.R .K.Chaubey," An Introduction to Cyber Crime and Cyber Law", Kamal Law House.
- Dr.Farooq Ahmad., "Cyber Law In India (Law on Internet)", Pioneer Books, Delhi.
- Justice Yatindra Singh., "Cyber Laws". 2nd Edition, Universal Law Publishing Co.Pvt.ltd., Delhi .
- Kamath Nandon, "Law Relating To Computers, Internet & E-commerce", Universal Law Publishing Co.Pvt.ltd., Delhi.
- Matthan Rahul, "Law Relating To Computers and The Internet", Butterworths, Delhi.
- Ojha Avadhesh, "Commentary on Information Technology Act-2000", Tax Law Pub., Jodhpur.
- Rao S.Joga, "Computer Contracts & Information Technology Law", Wadhwa Co., Nagpur.
- Satya Prasad, "Law Relating to Information Technology (Cyber Laws)" T.V.R.,1st edition, Asia Law House.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Students should be able to deal firmly with basic principles of Cyber Laws and administration
- Students should be able to demonstrate a high level of understanding in the matters of Cyber Investigations, Cyber Crimes etc
 - Students should be able to understand the crucial role to be played by National Cyber Security policies and its implementations
 - Students should be able to make ethical inquiries which introduced them to the disciplines, concepts and scientific methods of Cyber Law and relationships with other stakeholders in the same
 - Students should be able to identify and appreciate the interplay between the intertwined concepts of Cyber Law governance, relations, and administration in the public domain
 - Students should be able to mark a noticeable improvement in Leadership skills and comprehension of legal and digital context in the domain of Information technology and human security



OPTIONAL-IV

A:- BUSINESS LAW GROUP

PAPER– 6– COMPETITION LAW AND PRACTICE

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- 1. The Competition Act mainly covers these aspects :
Prohibition of anti competitive agreements, Prohibition of abuse of dominance, Regulation of combination (acquisition, mergers, and amalgamation of certain size), Establishment of the competition commission of India, Power and functions of the competition commission of India.
- The Act identifies three ways which can have appreciable adverse effect on the competition
- Anti competitive agreement (vertical agreement, horizontal agreement)
- Abuse of dominant position; enjoying a dominant position will not be crime but its abuse will be a crime
- Elimination/reduction of competitors in the market achieved through acquisition, mergers, and amalgamation

UNIT-I	Introduction : Economic Reforms and Industrial Policy 1991 Competition Advantages & Disadvantages Need of Competition Regulations
UNIT-II	Competition Law : Historical Background Sherman Act, 1890 Federal Trade Commission Act, 1914 Competition Law of The European Union U.K. Competition Act, 1998
UNIT-III	Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act, 1969– Indian Laws : Salient Features Scheme of The Act Unfair Trade Practices Categories
UNIT-IV	Powers and Functions of The MRTP Commission : Compensation For Loss Damages Non Compliance offence
UNIT-V	Competition Act, 2002- Overview : Object of The Act, Scheme, Salient Features Establishment of Competition Commission of India Competition Advocacy Competition Fund
UNIT-VI	Competition Anti Competitive Agreement : Horizontal and Vertical Agreement Klor's Inc. Case General Motor Case
UNIT-VII	Intellectual Property Rights & Anti- Competitive Agreement : Copy Right, Patent and Competitive Agreement
UNIT-VIII	Competition : Acquisition, Merger and Amalgamation
UNIT-IX	Competition : Competition Commission of India and Appellate Tribunal
UNIT-X	Commission : Powers and Functions
UNIT-XI	Judicial Acquisition and Competition Act

SUGGESTED READINGS

- Taxmann's Competition Law & Practice, D.P. Mittal
- Competition Law in India, Abhir Roy, Jayant Kumar

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Students can learn following things after studying the Competition Act:
- How to protect the interests of the consumers by providing them good products and services at reasonable prices.
- How to promote healthy competition in the Indian market.
- To protect the interests of the smaller companies or prevent the abuse of dominant position in the market.
- To prevent those practices which have adverse impact on competition in the Indian markets
- To ensure freedom of trade in Indian markets.



OPTIONAL-IV

B:- CONSTITUTIONAL LAW GROUP

PAPER- 6- GENDER JUSTICE AND FEMINIST JURISPRUDENCE

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To introduce students to key writings, concepts, principles and discourses in feminist jurisprudence;
- To enable the students to critically examine statutes, judgments and discourses on law through the feminist lens.
- To facilitate informed discussions and deliberations among students on law and gender justice in India
- To sensitize the young brigade of lawyers about the status of women, their rights and feminist activism
- To spread awareness of the laws and legislations pertaining to women rights and other kind of benefits accorded in order to ensure equality

UNIT-I	Historical Evolution: Feminism and Feminist Movement in India, Europe and America.
UNIT-II	Global Standards of Gender Justice : I - United Nations and Equality of Women, UN Sub-Commission on the Status of Women, ILO and women - equal pay for equal work, maternity protection, prohibition of the night work of women. Universal Declaration of UN and Women's equality - Art 21, Provisions under the International Convention on Political & Civil Rights, Provisions under the International Convention on Social, Economical & Cultural Rights 1966.
UNIT-III	Partriarchical elements and inequalities based on sex and gender in traditional Hindu Society : Sati, Female infanticide, dowry, Prostitution, child marriage etc.
UNIT-IV	Feministic Critique of Constitution and Constitution Making : Constitution contents no special heading 'Women' six provisions relating to women. Fundamental Right against Exploitation (Art - 23) non inclusion of exploitation of women - domestic Labour no recognition or value given. Different personal Laws - unequal position of women, movement of uniform civil code
UNIT-V	Critique of Divorce and Marriage Law : Discriminatory Provisions under Hindu, Muslim Law and Christian Law.
UNIT-VI	Critique of Criminal Law : Adultery. Rape. Critique of law relating to Employment and Labour Conditions. Discriminatory provisions under Guardianship, Adoption and Maintenance Law.

SUGGESTED READINGS

- Bina Agrawal- Structures of patriarchy (Introduction).
- Kamla Bhasin and Nighat Said Khan - Some questions of Feminism and its Relevance in South Asia.
- Maria Mies - Patriarchy and Accumulation on a World Scale.
- S. K. Kuba - Status of Women in International Law.
- Alison M, Jaggar - Feminist Thought and Human Nature (Sussex, Harvester Press).
- Ratna Kapur & Brenda Cossman - Sub verte Sites - Feminist engagements with law in India (Sage Publication New Delhi 1992).

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Students should be able to exposed to the ground realities of underprivileged women's lives, intersectional vulnerabilities they face, the role of law in addressing the same as well as the women's access to justice.
- It would draw upon the research, analysis, reasoning, oratory and written skills of students on a popular issue such as the Uniform Civil Code, the need for stringent laws to address violence against women, women as victims of oppression versus agents of change, or women's reservation in the Parliament.
- Students should be able to understand the historical perspectives on the status of women and the movement for the evolution of their rights
- Students should be able to foster respect for the promotion of rights of women and expand the feminist jurisprudence
- Students should be able to understand the global protection accorded to women for the wider spread the awareness of their rights and duties
- Students should be able to hone and direct their skills so as to promote the movements for the better protection to be accorded to the women.





LL.B 3 YEAR PROGRAMME

SEMESTER-V

NAME OF THE COURSE/ SUBJECT	CREDITS
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW	4
PROPERTY LAW INCLUDING TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT AND EASEMENT ACT	4
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW	4
PRACTICAL PAPER-III (MOOT COURT PRE-TRIAL PREPARATIONS AND PRATICIPATION IN TRIAL PROCEEDINGS)	6
COURT MANAGEMENT	4
OPTIONAL - I	4
OPTIONAL-I A– BUSINESS LAW GROUP DIRECT TAX	4
OPTIONAL-I B– CONSTITUTIONAL LAW GROUP LAW ON EDUCATION	-
TOTAL CREDITS	26

PAPER– 1– INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW



COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To introduce students to the fundamentals of Law pertaining to intellectual Property Laws in India and at the international level
- To enable the students to understand the dynamics of Intellectual property rights
- To facilitate students a thorough understanding of the concept of innovation or invention and the role it plays in revolutionizing the lives of humans
- To sensitize the young brigade of lawyers about crucial role to be played by the Patents, Trademarks etc
- To make students understand directly from the horses' mouth the practical implications of the real challenges that lies before the IPR laws and the International community response in combating the same
- To make students understand the very formation of international legal order by introducing them to the organizations such as WIPO, WTO, TRIPS etc

UNIT-I	Meaning, Evolution & Scope of Intellectual Property : Introduction of Intellectual Property Rights, Property Rights & Intellectual Property Rights, Types of Intellectual Property WTO, TRIPS, WIPO, & Indian Intellectual Property Law.
UNIT-II	Patent Act 1970 : Concept and History of Patent in India, Essential Features of Patents, Specifications, Patent in Addition. Non Patentable Inventions, Types of Patent.
UNIT-III	Registration and Licensing of Patents : Procedure for application, Effects of registration of Patents. Rights and obligations of patentee. Mode of assignment, licencing and its effects, Concept of compulsory licensing, and circumstances when it can be issued. Novartis AG v Union of India, Bayer v Natco and other landmark cases.
UNIT-IV	Infringement of patents, remedies : Concept of infringement, Remedies available in cases of infringer, Defenses available in case of infringement of patents. Controller and his powers. Intellectual Property Appellate Board
UNIT-V	Patents Act and living organisms : Concept of Biotechnology, Status of biotechnology patent in India. Ever greening of patents, Sui Generis, Pharmaceutical patents
UNIT-VI	Trade Mark Act 1999: Concept of Trademark, Functions & Utility of a trade mark Associate Mark & Collective Mark Salient features of Designs Act 2000, Conflict between Trade mark & Design.
UNIT-VII	Registration, Infringement, Piracy & Passing off : Registration procedure of Trade mark & Industrial Design, Infringement & remedies for infringement, Piracy of registered design, Passing off remedy for unregistered trade mark & designs Service Mark, Function, GATT & GATS Assignment & Licensing
UNIT-VIII	Copyright Act 1957 : Meaning, application, Subject matter and nature, Copyrightable matter, Qualification for copyright subsistence. 2013 Amendment and recent trends relating Copyright
UNIT-IX	Registration, Infringement & Transfer of Copyrights : Registration procedure with the Registrar Infringement & Infringement remedies, Defences against Infringement Assignment & Licensing provisions
UNIT-X	Law relating to Geographical indications and trade secret : Concept of Trade secret, Position of trade secret in India and reasons for its non development Concept of Geographical indications. Infringement and remedies.
UNIT-XI	International perspective of Intellectual property and its impact on India: UCC, Berne Convention, PCT, Paris Convention

SUGGESTED READINGS

- Dr. G. B Reddy: Intellectual Property and the Law
- Vikas Vashisht: Law and Practise of Intellectual Property in India.
- Dr. B. L Wadhwa : Intellectual Property Law Handbook
- Dr. P Narayanan: Intellectual Property Law
- Dr.S.R Myneni : Law of Intellectual Property
- CCH India : Intellectual Property Rights Case Digest

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Students should be able to exposed to the world of Intellectual Property Law and practice and the scope the subject has to offer so that students could be encouraged to make a career in IP law and Management
- Apply the Intellectual law principles to real problems and analyse the social impact of Intellectual Property Law and policy.
- Analyse ethical and professional issues that arise in the intellectual property law context.
- As the syllabus also covers the International Institutions, Agreements, Treaties and Convention like WIPO, GATT, TRIPS, etc., students should also be able to understand the international perspective and the arrangement in regard to Intellectual Property rights between different countries.
- Students should be able to understand the very dynamics of the legal practice in the various IP Laws and its dimensions
- Students should be able to understand the pros and cons of IP law applicable to Individuals and MNCs and other possible stakeholders



PAPER– 2– PROPERTY LAW INCLUDING TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT AND EASEMENT ACT



COURSE OBJECTIVES

- A thorough understanding of the concept pertaining to the law relating to property
- To make students understand the general principles and constitutional journey of the right to property
- To make students learn about the fundamentals of property law more particularly by providing a sneak peak of the Transfer of Property Act
- A firm grasp on the object and scope of fundamental doctrines of Transfer of Property such as meaning of transfer, sale, agreement to sale, conveyance deed, sale deed etc.
- To make students understand the law on easement and its significance in the domain of property laws in India

PART- A: PROPERTY LAW AND TRANSFER OF PROPERTY	
UNIT-I	Concept of Property Under Indian Law : Concept, Meaning, Nature & Scope of Property The Law of Property Under Jurisprudence-Corporal and Incorporeal, Movable & Im-movable, Real and Personal, Public and Private. Modes of Acquisition of Property-Possession, Agreement, Prescription & Inheritance. Concept of Property Under Sales of Goods Act- Mode of Transfer-Differentiate It From topa Position of Property Under The Constitution-Article 300 A, Scope and Limitations.
UNIT-II	General Principles Relating to Transfer of Property : Meaning of Transfer- Concept of Possession and Ownership – Living Person- Definition of Property –Essentials of Valid Transfer-Transferable and Non-Transferable Property. Conditional Transfers-Transfer For The Benefit of Unborn Person-Rule Against Perpetuity- Vested Interest- Contingent Interest. Doctrine of Election and Apportionment- Transfer By Ostensible Owner- Benami Transaction Act 1988—Concept of Feeding The Estoppels By Grant.
UNIT-III	General Principles Relating to Transfer of Property Law : Doctrine of Notice- Types of Notice- Importance of Notice. Transfer of Property Pending Suit Relation Thereto I.E. Doctrine of Lis-Pendens –Basis-Effect and Essential Conditions of Lis-Pendens. Fundamental Transfer Doctrine of Part Performance
UNIT-IV	Specific Transfers: I - Mortgages of Immovable Property. Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagor and Mortgagee and Charge
UNIT-V	Specific Transfers II - Sale of Immovable Property, Lease of Immovable Property
UNIT-VI	Specific Transfers III - Gifts Assignment of Actionable Claims Exchange
PART- B EASEMENT ACT	
UNIT-VII	Easement Act - I : General Principles, Imposition, Acquisition and Transfer of Easement, Incidents of Easement
UNIT-VIII	Easement Act - II : Disturbance of Easement and The Extinction, Suspension and Revival of Easements and Licenses.
SUGGESTED READINGS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian Law Institute - Property and Property Relation In India. • S.M. Shah - Principles of The Law of Transfer.(N.M.Tripathi) • Khanna and Bakshi - Mulla On Transfer of Property Act. 1882. • P.S. Narayan - Indian Easement Act 1882. 	

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Towards the end of this course, the students will be in a position to:
- Analyze and define the concept and nature of transfer of immovable property, and illustrate the different types of transfers and rules relating to it.
- Analyze the rule relating to transfer of property within two living persons and the consequences of it.
- Evaluate the provisions relating to general transfer of immovable property.
- Determine and analyze the provisions of Sale of Immovable Property and rights and liabilities of seller and buyer.
- Analyze and evaluate the provisions governing Mortgage, Lease, Exchange, Gift and Actionable Claims and also rights and liabilities of transferor and transferee
- Student should be able to demonstrate a high level of understanding in the domain of drafting of legal document relating to property matters such as sale deed, will, 7/12 extract, society formation deed, etc.





PAPER– 3– ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To introduce students to the fundamentals of Administrative Law and its significance and practical utility
- To enable the students to critically examine the entire administrative process and procedure at different levels
- To facilitate informed discussions and deliberations among students on Delegated legislations, administrative adjudications and various other challenges involved
- To sensitize the young brigade of lawyers about crucial role to be played by this unique branch of law and also to understand dynamics of administration
- To spread awareness of the laws and legislations pertaining administration, judicial control over the administrative functions and concepts like administrative discretion and liability etc

UNIT-I	Introductory : Nature and Scope of Administrative Law. Evolution and Development of Administrative Law-India, UK, USA & France. Rule of Law, Doctrine of Separation of Powers.
UNIT-II	Delegated Legislation : Reason for growth of delegated legislation in India, Constitutional limits, Control Mechanism of delegated legislation- Judicial, Legislative, Procedural, Sub-delegation.
UNIT-III	Administrative Adjudication : Reason for growth & it's need; structure and procedure of adjudicatory bodies; tribunals in some special areas, e.g. tax assessment, labour laws, railway rates tribunal.
UNIT-IV	Principles of Natural Justice : Concept, Evolution & Importance Application of Natural Justice Rule against Bias and Rule of Fair Hearing-reasoned decision; institutional decision.
UNIT-V	Judicial control of administrative action through writs : General conditions for the issuance of writ. Writ of Certiorari & Mandamus. The scope of review of administrative actions through writs High Court: Power of Superintendence (Article 227).
UNIT-VI	Administrative Discretion : Meaning & Definition. Control of Administrative Discretion. Special leave to appeal.
UNIT-VII	Public Undertaking : Reason for autonomous bodies; types, controls - Parliamentary, judicial and governmental. Power of investigation and inquiry : under Statutes, under Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 and kinds of power to obtain information.
UNIT-VIII	Statutory judicial remedies, Ordinary civil remedies, special remedies under certain statutes, injunctions, declaratory actions. Exclusion of judicial review.
UNIT-IX	Liability of the Administration : Contractual Liability of the Administration-Constitutional & Other Provisions Tortious Liability of the Administration-Constitutional & Other Provisions Government privileges in legal proceeding & Promissory Estoppel
UNIT-X	Ombudsman in India : Vigilance Commissions
UNIT-XI	Emerging Trends in Administrative Law : Administration & Good Governance-Corruption-Prevention of Corruption Act Right to Know-Right to Information Act, 2005

SUGGESTED READINGS

M.P. Jain & S. N. Jain - Principles of Administrative Law (N.M.Tripathi)
 Prof. Kailash Rai – Principles of Administrative Law
 M.C. Jain, Kagzi & Balbir Singh – A Case Book of Administrative Law.
 M.C. Jain, Kagzi – The Administrative Law.
 Dr. I.P. Massey - Principles of Administrative Law.
 S.P.Sathe - Administrative Law.
 H.W.R. Wade - Administrative Law.
 O Hood Philips & Jackson – Administrative Law

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Students should be able to exposed to the ground realities of how administration in India actually functions at different levels and at different cadres
- It would draw the attention of the very functioning of various systems legislative and executive and also the principles of checks and balances and its efficacy in the development of a robust democracy
- Students should be able to understand the historical perspectives and comparative account of the evolution of Administrative law in countries like US, UK, France etc
- Students should be able to foster a high level of understanding in the matters pertaining to administrative disciplines and matters connected therewith
- Students should be able to understand the emerging trends in the domain of administrative law, good governance, prevention of corruption etc
- Students should be able to hone and direct their skills so as to promote the movements for the prevention of corruptions and promotion of best practices in administrative law



PAPER- 4- PRACTICAL PAPER-III

(MOOT COURTS, PRE-TRIAL PREPARATIONS AND PARTICIPATION IN TRIAL PROCEEDINGS)

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To introduce students to the fundamentals of Moot Courts, Pre-trial Preparations and indirect participation in the court room proceedings
- To enable the students to understand the fundamentals of art of lawyering and trial advocacy
- To facilitate informed and meticulously organized moot court competitions wherein students can harness their intra- and inter-personal skills
- To sensitize the young brigade of lawyers about crucial role to be played by moot courts and its role in the shaping and making of Good Lawyers
- To make students understand directly from the horses' mouth the practical implications of the real courtroom and to make them prepare for their destined journey into the profession of legal practice.

UNIT-I	Moot Court (30 marks) : Every student will do at least three moot courts in a year with 10 marks for each. The moot court work will be on assigned problems and it will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submissions and 5 marks for oral advocacy.
UNIT-II	Observance of Trial in two cases, one Civil and one Criminal (30 Marks) : Students will attend two trials in the course of the last 2 years of LL.B. studies. They will maintain a record and enter the various observations made during their attendance on different days in the court assignment. This scheme will carry 30 marks.
UNIT-III	Interviewing techniques and Pre trial preparations (30 marks): Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the Lawyers office/Legal Aid office and record the proceedings in a diary which will carry 15 Marks each. Student will further observe the preparation of documents and brief by the Advocate and the procedure for the filling of the petition. This will be recorded in the diary.
UNIT-IV	The fourth component of this paper will be Viva Voce examination on all the above three aspects. This will carry (10 marks.)

SUGGESTED READINGS

- Edward Manson Scenes in Court from the Year Books, Law Quarterly Review, vol. 10, page 63-67, (Jan. 1894); The Green Bag, vol. 6, page 452-455 (1894).
- L. Owen Pike The Trial of Peers, Law Quarterly Review, vol. 23, page 442-447 (Oct. 1907).
- John Maxcy Zane The Bench and Bar in the Silver Age of the Common Law, Illinois Law Review, vol. 2, page 162-177 (Oct. 1907).
- M. C. Klingelsmith The Continuity of Case Law, University of Pennsylvania Law Review, vol. 58 old series, page 399-410 (April 1910).

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Students should be able to exposed to the ground realities of how moot courts help shape the future lawyers by inculcating the art of talking, convincing, negotiation, mediation, arbitration etc
- It would draw the attention of the very functioning of real courtroom practice and to prepare the students for the future challenges in the gladiator model of teaching and learning process with social justice acumen
- Students should be able to understand the pros and cons of arguments, legal drafting and legal research
- Students should be able to foster a high level of understanding in the matters pertaining to Mock Trials, Trial Advocacy, Mooting Debates, etc
- Students should be able to understand the emerging trends in the domain of Moot Courts and legal research and how the courtroom actually functions
- Students should be able to hone and direct their skills so as to promote the best practices in the legal profession



PAPER– 5– COURT MANAGEMENT

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To introduce students to the fundamentals problems pertaining to the over-burdening of cases in India
- To enable the students to understand the undue delay being caused in the justice delivery system in India
- To facilitate students a thorough understanding of the concept of Effective Court Management
- To sensitize the young brigade of lawyers about crucial role to be played by the Court Management Tactics and its inter-relationship between management and law
- To make students understand directly from the horses' mouth the practical implications of the real challenges that lies before the Indian Judiciary in its administration and functioning
- To make students understand the very formation of legal order by introducing them to the Case Management tactics

UNIT-I	Introduction to Law & Management : Meaning and Classification of Law, Function of Law, Sources of Law Basics of Administrative Management Concepts and Evolving Areas: Interface between Law and Management, Economic Analysis of Law. Accounting For Law
UNIT-II	Public Administration : Theories and Methodologies Concept of Governance Introduction to E-Governance & Its Concepts Best Practices of Governance-Case Studies
UNIT-III	Introduction to Judicial System : Understanding Indian Legal System Judicial Process and The Court Structure The Constitutional Role of Judiciary Administration of Justice (Civil and Criminal With Special Reference to C.P.C, Cr.P.C, Indian Evidence Act & Limitation Act) Alternate Dispute Resolution System Judicial Review, Independence of Judiciary, Writ Jurisdiction and Public Interest Litigation. Judicial Reforms Judicial Conduct and Disciplines
UNIT-IV	Court Management and Practices : Justice Theories, Justice Delivery System and Justice Management Cash Flow Management and Docket Control and Calendaring, Judicial Responsiveness Management E-Court Management: Role of ICT In Courts. Application of Ict to Court Administration Management of Court Personnel and Leadership: Staff Control and Supervision. Management of Court and Administrative Records: Maintenance of Registers Supervision and Accuracy of Returns, Court Accounts and Financial Matters Including Financial Rules, Correspondence With Superior Courts, Government and High Court Circulars Civil and Criminal Manuals Alternative Dispute Resolution System and Process, Lok Adalat, Legal Aid.
UNIT-V	Legal Research, Analysis and Reporting : Law and Logic Judicial Reasoning and Case Briefing Reading Law: Statutory Interpretation Legal Research, Legal Analysis, and Legal Writing Introduction to Law Libraries, Legal Authority Retrieval, and Citations Research Skills, Ethics and Standards
UNIT-VI	Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude : Legal Profession Professional Codes and Ethics Access to Justice Judicial Code of Conduct and Integrity Court Manners and Etiquettes
UNIT-VII	Legal Skills and System : Communication Techniques Organizational Behavior and Soft Skills Drafting Skills-Relevance In Legal Profession.

SUGGESTED READINGS

- Benjimin N Cardozo, The Nature of The Judicial Process, Universal Law Publishing Company Ltd. 2010
- Dr. Kailash Rai, Moot Court, 2nd Edition, Central Law Publication.
- Avtar Singh, Introduction to Jurisprudence, Eastern Book Company.
- Paranjape, Criminology and Penology.
- ICT Training

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Students should be able to exposed to the world of Indian Judiciary and its functioning
- Apply the Intellectual law principles to real problems and analyse the causes that lies behind delay in justice delivery system and the proposed solutions for the same
- Analyse ethical and professional issues that arise in the Indian Legal System.
- Students should be able to understand the very dynamics of the Court Management techniques in the administration of Justice in India
- Students should be able to understand the pros and cons of Indian Legal System & law applicable to Lawyers, administrators and Judges etc.
- Student should be able to become lawyers those who remain alive to the role they need to play in the Justice Delivery System in order to expedite the judicial process





OPTIONAL-V

A:- BUSINESS LAW GROUP

PAPER- 6- DIRECT TAX

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- Taxes are the main and the major source of income/revenue of the Government.
- Increase/Decrease in Taxes or changes in the provisions of the Acts governing the Taxes whether direct or indirect affect not only the income, investments etc of members of the society whether an individual or company or firm but also Government finances.
- Prudently it is said that Tax is the cost of civilization. Every citizen who enjoys national security and resources has to pay tax honestly. Non-payment of tax is a crime.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

Students should be able to achieve the following outcomes-

- Basic concepts, definitions and term related to direct taxation
- Computation of residential status which will help to understand the scope of total taxable income for different assesses.
- Various heads of incomes i.e, salary, house property, profits and gains from business and profession, capital gains, other sources and the related deductions and exemptions.
- Process of filing returns, assessment procedures and appeal procedures
- understand the need and importance of the Acts
- Gain an understanding of the Acts

A- INCOME TAX ACT, 1961	
UNIT-I	Definitions (Sec 2) : Agricultural Income, Assessee, Previous Year, Assessment Year, Income, Person
UNIT-II	Basis of Charge, Scope of Total Income & Residential Status of different Assesses, Exempted Income
UNIT-III	Computation of taxable income under different heads of Income : Salaries Income from House Property Profit and Gains from Business or Profession Capital Gain Income from other sources
UNIT-IV	Clubbing of Income, Aggregation of Income and setoff and carry forward of losses, deductions from total income, rebate & relief
UNIT-V	Advance Tax, Deduction and collection of tax at source, Assessment
UNIT-VI	Income Tax Authorities, Refunds, Appeals & Revision, offences & Penalties Wealth Tax Act 1957
UNIT-VII	Definitions: Valuation Date, Net Wealth, Assessee, Person, Assets Scope of Liability to Wealth Tax or Incidence of Tax (Sec 6)
UNIT-VIII	Deemed Assets, Exempted Assets, Valuation of Assets, Penalty, Appeal & Revision Profession Tax Act 1975
UNIT-IX	Certificate of Registration, Enrolment, Exemption from Profession Tax, Rate of Profession Tax, E- Filing of Returns under Profession Tax

SUGGESTED READINGS

- Taxman's Direct Taxes, Law & Practice By Vinod Singhania
- Direct Tax Law By Manoharan T.N
- Direct taxes By Melhotra and Goel
- The Maharashtra State Tax on Professions By PL Subramanian



OPTIONAL-V

A:- CONSTITUTIONAL LAW GROUP PAPER- 6- LAW ON EDUCATION

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To introduce students to the fundamentals of Law pertaining to education in India, Education policies and rules and regulations
- To enable the students to understand the fundamentals of education laws, and its actual implementation at the grassroots level
- To facilitate informed and meticulously organized sessions on educational technology and empowerment
- To sensitize the young brigade of lawyers about crucial role to be played by the law on education at different levels such as primary, secondary, and higher education
- To make students understand directly from the horses' mouth the practical implications of the real challenges that lie behind the right to education and its promotion to change the societal mindset

UNIT-I	International law and Right to Education : Convention against Discrimination in Education, 1960. International Bill of Rights and Right to Education. Regional Legal Instruments. Role of UNO's Specialized Agencies.
UNIT-II	Development of Right to Education in India : Elementary Education Secondary Education Technical Education Adult Education Teachers Education and training National Policy on Education, 1986 Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002
UNIT-III	Recent Development in Women's Education in India : UGC policy and Programmes on Women's Education Legislations on Women Education Role of Judiciary in Protection and Promotion of Women's Education Education Among Rural Girls in India MHRD and Women's Education.
UNIT-IV	Judiciary and Right to Education: An Overview
UNIT-V	Problems of Higher Education
UNIT-VI	Privatisation of Education : Privatization : Causes and Consequences Privatization of Professional Education Cases Against Privatization Accessibility and Accountability in Education Impact of Privatisation on Globalization Privatization and Law
UNIT-VII	Professional Bodies for Quality Improvement : Role of University Grant Commission Other Professional Bodies Problem of Co-ordination
UNIT-VIII	Role Performed by Different Commissions and Committees : Law Commission of India Kothari Commission Yashpal committee Hurtog committee National Knowledge Commission

SUGGESTED READINGS

- History and Development of Elementary Education in India, D.D. Agarwal.
- Fifty Years of Higher Education in Education the Role of University Grant Commission, Amrik Singh.
- Higher Education in India Development and Problems, B. Deka,
- Problems of Education in India, Ram Nath Sharma, Rajendra K. Sharma.
- History of Modern Indian Education, J. C. Agarwal,
- Development of Education in India, S.P. Agarwal.
- Women's Education in India, S. P. Agarwal.
- Education in India, M. Dash.
- Decentralization and Privetisation in Education, Josef Zajda.
- Privatization of Education, N Ramnath Kishan.
- The Protection of The Right To Education By International Law, Klaus Dieter Beiter.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Students should be able to exposed to the ground realities of right to education forma a fundamental rights as guaranteed under the Constitution of India
- It would draw the attention of the very functioning of education system in India
- Students should be able to understand the pros and cons of the Right to Education Act, 2007 and its status
- Students should be able to foster a high level of understanding in the matters pertaining to Women participation and emancipation in the educational goal of the Nation
- Students should be able to understand the emerging trends in the domain of Educational activities at various levels, education law and implementation mechanisms
- Students should be able to hone and direct their skills so as to promote the best practices to promote education at all levels in the society





LL.B 3 YEAR PROGRAMME

SEMESTER-VI

NAME OF THE COURSE/ SUBJECT	CREDITS
LABOUR LAW	4
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW	4
LAW OF TRUSTS, EQUITY AND FIDUCIARY RELATIONSHIP	4
PRACTICAL PAPER- IV (ARBITRATION, CONCILATION AND ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEMS)	6
LAW OF INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	4
OPTIONAL-I A- BUSINESS LAW GROUP INDIRECT TAX	4
OPTIONAL-I B- CONSTITUTIONAL LAW GROUP HUMAN RIGHTS LAW & PRACTICE	-
TOTAL CREDITS	26

PAPER– 1– LABOUR LAWS



COURSE OBJECTIVES

- A thorough understanding of the concept pertaining to the law relating to global rights of labourers and workmen as well as employers rights and duties
- To make students understand the historical perspectives of the Labour Movement and the ever-growing awareness and laws and legislations
- To make students learn about the fundamentals of Right to work, fair compensation, trade union rights, equal work-equal wages etc
- A study of the subject would help students develop a legal sense and filled him with a definite civic duty and shall make an informed citizenry about the Labour Laws and Employment Laws of the country
- To inculcate a thorough understanding of the various layers of the laws pertaining to Labourers and more particularly the Industrial Act, Trade Union Acts, Factories Act etc
- To make students understand the challenges faced and significant role to be played by the Payment of Wages Act, Employees Compensation Act, Maternity benefit Act etc
- In order to raise massive awareness of the massive movement of Labour Laws and fair laws pertaining to the employment and related matters

UNIT-I	Historical Perspective on Labour and Labor Legislation : Labour Laws- Concept, Origin, Objectives and Classification International Labour Organisation- Genesis, development and dimensions, aims and objectives, Organs of the International Labour Organisation
UNIT-II	Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 : Definition, Authorities for the settlement of disputes, methods of settlement, collective bargaining, conciliation, arbitration and adjudication. Scope of Industry, Workmen, Employers, Industrial Disputes, Authorities under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947; Procedure, Power and Duties of Authorities, Reference of Disputes to Boards, Courts or Tribunals. Strike, Lock Out, Lay off, Retrenchment and Closure Unfair Labour Practices, Penalties, offences by Companies etc.
UNIT-III	The Trade Union Act. 1926 : Collective Bargaining- Concept and Process, Legal control, Factor affecting collective bargaining, Merit and Demerit of collective bargaining History and Development of Trade Union Movement with reference to India, Registration of Trade Union, cancellation of registration, Rights and Liabilities of Registered Trade Union, Penalties and procedure, Powers and duties of Labour officers, Penalties and procedure
UNIT-IV	The Factories Act, 1948 : Definition of factory, Manufacturing process, Worker, Occupies, Health, welfare and safety provisions under the Act Employer's liability- liability for hazardous and inherently dangerous industries
UNIT-V	The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 : Responsibility for payment of wages. Authorised deductions of wages and delay in payment. Obligations of employer and employee Offences, their trial procedure and penalties. Enforcement machinery under the Act- their powers and functions.
UNIT-VI	The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 : Theories and Concept of Wages , Aims & Objects of Act, Definition, Fixation & Revision of rates of Wages, Working Hours and Determination of Wages and Claim etc. Authority appointment & Powers of the Authority. offences and penalties and Exemptions Concepts of Dearness Allowance and Principles for determination of Dearness allowances
UNIT-VII	Employee's Compensation Act, 2010: Definitions, Aims & Object, Liability of Employer, Notional Extension & Defenses, Determination of Amount of Compensation, Compensation when due-Penalty for default, Contracting Out , Commissioner for Employees' Compensation- his duties, powers and procedure
UNIT-VIII	The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961: Applicability, Nature of benefits and privileges available under the Act Procedure for claiming payment Inspectors – their powers and functions. Penalties.
UNIT-IX	Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Union and Prevention of Unfair Labour Practice Act, 1971 : Authorities under Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Union and Prevention of Unfair Labour Practice Act, powers and duties Unfair Labour Practices Penalties and Procedure

SUGGESTED READINGS

- Dr. V. G. Goswami, Labour & Industrial Laws
- S. N. Misra, Labour and Industrial Laws
- S. P. Jain, Industrial and Labour Laws
- Avtar Singh & Harpreet Kaur, Introduction to Labour and Industrial Laws
- P. L. Malik, Handbook of Industrial and Labour Law
- S. R. Myneni, Labour Laws
- S. R. Samant, Employer's guide to Labour Laws
- Taxman's Labour Laws
- Adv. S. R. Bhosale, Law of Industrial Disputes
- R. C. Saxena, Labour Problems and social Welfare(1974)
- S. C. Srivastava, Social Security and Labour Laws (1985)
- K. M. Pillai, Labour and Industrial Laws

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- It would further help students to get an insight of the Labour laws, labour movements and its enormous significance
- The students would learn about the importance of the consolidation and firmness of the Labour Laws and Legislations
- Students should be able to draft legal documents required under labour or employment laws, rules and regulations
- Students should be able to possess a thorough understanding of the Industrial Disputes Act, Factories Act, Trade Union Act etc.
- Students should be able to understand the complex structure of the Labour rights protection agencies such as ILO, and other national trade Unions functions and protects the rights of many workers
- Students should be able to demonstrate a high level of understanding in learning the concepts like Maternity rights, fair compensation, unfair labour practices etc.



PAPER– 2– ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To introduce students to the fundamentals of Environmental Law and its significance and practical utility
- To enable the students to critically examine the present challenges involved in the protection of a healthy environment and practices related to the same
- To facilitate informed discussions and deliberations among students on Climate change, Environment Assessment Impact, Sustainable development and like issues
- To sensitize the young brigade of lawyers about crucial role to be played by the Environmental Law for the progressive development of human beings and also to instil ideas to care for future generations and their rights
- To spread awareness of the international and national laws and legislations pertaining to environmental protection and conservation, judicial activism over the environmental laws and policies

UNIT-I	Concept of Nature, Environment & Eco-system : Nature, scope, need and application of Environmental law Environmental pollution - causes and effects Study of Ecological Cycle
UNIT-II	Constitutional Provisions and Environmental legislations : Right to life, Right to Wholesome environment, Right to development, Right to clean & decent environment, Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental Duties, Environment Protection and Public Interest Litigation
UNIT-III	Common Law aspects of Environmental Protection : Traditional remedies under Law of Torts for Nuisance, Negligence and Strict Liability Remedies under Specific Relief Act - Reliefs against Smoke and Noise Pollution. Writ Jurisdiction under Art 32 and 226 and Public Interest Litigation.
UNIT-IV	International Environmental Regime : Sustainable Development, Polluter-Pays-Principle, Precautionary Principle Salient features and critical study of Stockholm Conference on Human Environment, 1972 Copenhagen Conference on Environment and Development, 1995 Rio-Conference on Environment and Development, 1992 (Earth Summit) Rio Declaration Convention on Biological Diversity, The Indian Biological Diversity Act 2002 Convention on Climate Change 1992
UNIT-V	Environment Protection Act. (1986) : Environment Protection Rules, Coastal Zone Regulation, ECO-Mark Environment Impact Assessment, Environmental Audit Public Participation in Environmental decision making, Environment information, public hearing Regulation on Bio-Medical Waste.
UNIT-VI	Problems of Environmental Pollution, Control Measures and Acts : Environment Pollution - Causes and effects Environment Pollution Control Mechanism Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act Protection of Wild Life and Forests The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006 The Indian Forest Act, 1927 The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 National Environmental Tribunal and National Environmental Appellate Authority.
UNIT-VII	Important Decisions of High Courts and The Supreme Court

SUGGESTED READINGS

- Environmental Law, Jaswal P.S. and Jaswal Nishtha, (Ed 3), Allahbad Law Agency, 2012
- Environmental Law, Prof. Satish C. Shastri, (Ed. 4), Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2012
- Commentaries on Water and Air Pollution and Environment Laws, Lal C. S. (Ed. 3), Law Publishers (India) Pvt. Ltd. Null, 1997
- Cases and materials on Environment and Pollution Laws, Lal C. S. (Ed.4), Law Publishers (India) Pvt. Ltd. Allahabad, 2003
- Cases and Material on Environmental Law and Policy in India. Rosencranz and Diwan - (N.M. Tripathi)
- The Bhopal Case, Upendra Baxi, (2 Vol.) Indian Law Institute, 1990
- Environment Protection Act: An Agenda for Implementation Upendra Baxi (Ed), Indian Law Institute

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Students should be able to exposed to the ground realities of how Environment is affected both at the global and the local level
- It would draw the attention of the very functioning of protection mechanisms deployed for the protection and conservation of safe environment
- Students should be able to understand the historical perspectives and comparative account of the evolution of Environmental law in various countries and the best practices adopted for the greater awareness
- Students should be able to foster a high level of understanding in the matters pertaining to Environmental law, common law aspects, constitutional provisions etc
- Students should be able to understand the emerging trends in the domain of protection of environmental laws and policies
- Students should be able to lead the society and to be themselves the Environment Activists advancing the cause and severe need to protect the natural environment

PAPER– 3– LAW OF TRUSTS, EQUITY AND FIDUCIARY RELATIONSHIP



COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To promote awareness among students about the law of trusts.
- To enhance the knowledge of the doctrine of equity and related principles.
- To inculcate the thorough understanding of the principles of natural justice.
- A study of the subject would help students develop a legal sense and filled him with a definite civic duty and shall make an informed citizenry about the Fiduciary Relations Laws of the country
- To make students understand the challenges faced and significant role to be played by the Constructive Trusts and obligations in trusts.

A	TRUST LAWS
UNIT-I	Indian Trust Act - (I) - : Definition, Creation and Classification of Trusts.
UNIT-II	Indian Trust Act - (II) - : Trustees - their Duties, Liabilities, Rights, Power and Disabilities; Rights and Liabilities of the Beneficiary, Appointment and Discharge of Trustee.
UNIT-III	Bombay Public Trust Act 1950 I - Operation and application of the Act, Establishment, Charitable purposes and validity of certain public trusts, Registration of Public trusts.
UNIT-IV	Bombay Public Trust Act II - : Power and duties of Trustees, Restrictions on Trust, Control over trust, Functions and power of Charity Commissioner, procedure and Jurisdiction of Charity Commissioner, Public Trust Administration Fund.
B	EQUITY & FIDUCIARY RELATIONSHIP
UNIT-V	Equity : Nature, History and Jurisdiction, Nature and Classification of Equitable rights and Maxims of Equity.
UNIT-VI	Fiduciary Relationship - : Meaning Express and Constructive Trusts, Obligations in the nature of trusts, Application of the Principle of fiduciary Relations and Exceptions.
SUGGESTED READINGS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gupte and Dighe - The Bombay Public Trust Act (Hind Law House Pune) • A.K. Aggarwal - Commentary on the Indian Trusts Act 1982. • Snell - Principles of Equity. 	

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- It would further help students to get an insight of the Trust and equity laws.
- The students would learn about the principles of Fiduciary Relations with exceptions.
- Students should be able to possess a thorough understanding of the principles of natural justice and maxims of equity.
- Students should be able to demonstrate a high level of understanding in learning the concepts like Trust and trustee with respect to their rights and duties.





PAPER- 4- PRACTICAL PAPER- IV

(ARBITRATION, CONCILIATION AND ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEMS)

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) is the procedure for settling disputes without litigation, such as arbitration, mediation, or negotiation. ADR procedures are usually less costly and more expeditious.
- The historical background and development of Arbitration in law, basic concepts and objectives.
- The concept of no court intervention in the commercial matters.
- All the arbitral proceedings, making of arbitral awards, enforcement and finality of the enforcement.
- Concept of Conciliation, its proceedings and its enforcement, role power and duties and procedure.

PART-A – ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION	
UNIT-I	Historical Background and Development: Arbitration law in India Arbitration and Conciliation Act - Basic concepts and objectives.
UNIT-II	Arbitration without intervention of a court; and with intervention of a court where there is no suit pending.
UNIT-III	Arbitration agreement, Composition of Arbitral tribunal Jurisdiction of Arbitral Tribunals.
UNIT-IV	Condition of Arbitral proceeding, making of arbitral award and termination of proceedings, Re-course against arbitral award, and Finality and enforcement of Arbitral awards.
UNIT-V	Conciliation - Conciliation proceedings and Conciliators Appointment, Role power and Duties and Procedure.
UNIT-VI	International Arbitration: International Commercial Awards passed within the country; award passed outside the country, Enforcement of foreign Awards - New York convention and Geneva Convention Awards.
PART- B- ALTERNATIVE MODELS OF DISPUTE SETTLEMENT RESOLUTION	
UNIT-VII	Models of Dispute settlement, Litigation versus Arbitration, Models of alternative dispute resolutions - Negotiation, Conciliation, Mediation, Mini-trial, Fast tract Arbitration, Nature, scope, limitations and necessity of alternative models of disputes Resolution
UNIT-VIII	Administrative Tribunal - Art. 323 A and B - Sampath Kumar Case (1987).
UNIT-IX	Family Court under the Family Court Act, 1984
UNIT-X	Consumer Council and Forums under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
UNIT-XI	Settlement of Disputes through Lok Adalat and Lok Nyayalayas - Grassroot justice and Panchayat System for Resolution of dispute.
UNIT-XII	Problems and Hurdles in the Alternative Settlement of Disputes - Legal aid movement, Legal literacy

SUGGESTED READINGS

- Upendra Baxi - Crisis of the Indian Legal System (1982).
- B.S. Patil - The Law of Arbitration and Conciliation.
- S.D. Singh - Law of Arbitration (Eastern Book Company).
- P.C. Rao & William Sheffield - Alternative Dispute Resolution.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- International Arbitration, Concept of New York Convention and Geneva convention awards.
- All the models of dispute settlement, litigation versus Arbitration, its nature and scope.
- The concept of the two most common forms of ADR are arbitration and mediation, which is the preeminent mode of dispute resolution.
- The syllabus also covers about the dispute resolution through Lok Adalat and through other grassroots' levels.

PAPER– 5– LAW ON INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT



COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To introduce students to the fundamentals of Real Estate Laws and its significance and practical utility
- To enable the students to critically examine the entire domain of law on infrastructure development in India
- To facilitate informed discussions and deliberations among students on Housing Laws, Cooperative Society Laws, Laws applicable to apartments and flat and other kind of immovable property
- To sensitize the young brigade of lawyers about crucial role to be played by emerging real estate laws and to encourage them to pursue a career in the same
- To spread awareness of the laws and legislations pertaining land laws, real estate laws, housing laws, land policies of the Government and private property policies, rules and regulations

UNIT-I	Introduction of Indian Legal System and Basic Principles : Housing One of The Basic Needs, Security and Comfort; Investment, Housing Policy Concepts of Ownership and Possession Basic Principles of Contract Definition and Concept of Immovable Property Devolution of Immovable Property During Life Time - Intervisos Devolution of Immovable Property On Death of A Person By Inheritance/ Succession
UNIT-II	Legal Requirements and Implications : Power of Attorney, Kinds and Procedure Certain Specific Transfers, Cooperative Societies, Mhada, Apartments Leasehold Land Etc. Revenue Records and Procedure Valuation of Property Public Notice; Questionnaire; Search Report and Title Investigation; Registration Record, Verification of Documents Etc. Purchase of Flats -From Booking of Flats/Apartments Until Formation of Society/Condominium Registered, Unregistered and Notarized Documents
UNIT-III	Formation and Management of Societies & Apartments : Development Agreement and Redevelopment of Buildings In A Co-Operative Housing Society - Recent Law Provisions and Procedure In Respect of Deemed Conveyance. Farm Houses, Agricultural Land, Non-Agriculture Land Its Parameters Stamp Duty and Registration Act – Relevant Provisions The Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act 1970 The Maharashtra Ownership of Flats Act 1963 Procedure, Documentation and Registration of Co-Operative Housing Society Land Acquisition Act, 1894 – An Overview
UNIT-IV	Law Relating to Tenants and Licensees : Tenants and Licensees Housing: An Avenue For Investment Mortgage On Immovable Property Housing Finance Service Tax and Vat On Purchase of Immovable Property Relevant Provisions of Specific Relief Act Pertaining to Transactions of Immovable Property
UNIT-V	Land Use Policies and Other Related Laws : Dispute Settling Mechanism to Resolve Problems Relating to Housing and Land Deals Applicability of The Consumer Protection Act to Housing.- Case Studies Challenges Before Construction Industry Liability of Builders/Promoters/ Developers New Bills Relating to Immovable Property and Real Estate Pending Before The Parliament Relating Land Titling Bill ;The Maharashtra Housing (Regulation and Development) Act, 2012; The Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Bill, 2011 Labour Laws With Regard to Construction Industry

SUGGESTED READINGS

- Dr. Poonam Pradhan Saxena, Property Law, 2nd Edition, 2011, Lexis-Nexis Publication.
- Sunil Dighe, Ownership of Flats and Apartments In Maharashtra, Snow White Publication, 2010.
- Land Laws In Maharashtra Sunil Dighe, Snow White Publication.
- Bombay Stamp Act 1958, A. K. Gupte, Hind Law House, 2010.
- Mulla On Tranfer of Property Act , G.L. Bhanuka, Lexis Nexis Butterworths, 2005.
- P.J. Fitzgerald "Slamond On Jurisprudence 12th Edi 2004, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.
- Gupte and Dighe, Maharshtra Co-Operative Society Act 1949.
- G.M. Divekar, Law of Ownership of Flats, Chaudhari Law Publisher, 2nd Edition, 2004.
- The Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act 1970
- The Maharashtra Ownership of Flats Act 1963

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Students should be able to exposed to the ground realities of how real estate laws in India prevail and how a students can make a great career in the same
- It would draw the attention of the very functioning of various authorities while dealing with the law of property, and issues such as sale, lease, rent etc
- Students should be able to understand the historical perspectives of the Land Laws in India and law of real estates
- Students should be able to foster a high level of understanding in the matters pertaining to property, housing, flats etc
- Students should be able to understand the emerging trends in the domain of real estate law, construction laws, notices, deadlocks etc
- Students should be able to hone and direct their skills to become real estate lawyers, property conveyancers, property lawyers, etc





COURSE OBJECTIVES

- The genesis of the introduction of GST in the country was laid down in the historic Budget Speech of 28th February 2006, wherein the then Finance Minister laid down 1st April, 2010 as the date for the introduction of GST in the country. Thereafter, there has been a constant endeavor for the introduction of the GST in the country whose culmination has been the introduction of the Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill in December, 2014.
- With the implementation of GST, we have already witnessed a number of positive changes in the fiscal domain of India. The various taxes that were mandatory earlier are now obsolete. Not just that, GST is making sure the slogan "One Nation, One Tax, One Market" becomes the reality of our country and not just a dream.

OPTIONAL-VI

A:- BUSINESS LAW GROUP PAPER- 6- INDIRECT TAXES

COURSE OUTCOMES:

Students should be able to achieve the following outcomes-

- Describe the functions, powers and structure of GST Council and GSTN
- Define basic concepts and terms under CGST Act and IGST Act
- Explain the provisions of levy and collection of GST
- Describe the provisions of Reverse Charge Mechanism and composition scheme of levy
- Explain the concept of time, place and value of supply
- Explain importance and benefits of Input Tax Credit
- Describe the provisions ,types and procedures of Registration
- Explain various types of Assessment under CGST Act

Part A : Central Goods and Service Tax Act 2017	
UNIT-I	GST - Nature & Scope Nature & Constitutional Aspects Principles Definitions
UNIT-II	Registration Person's liable for registration Person's not liable for registration Compulsory registration Procedure for registration Cancellation of registration
UNIT-III	Administration and Collection of Tax Officers under the act Appointment & powers Scope of supply Levy and collection Power to grant exemption from tax Reverse Charge Mechanism (RCM)
UNIT-IV	Time, Value and Place of Supply & Input tax credit Time and Place of supply of goods & services Change in rate of tax Value of taxable supply Eligibility and conditions for taking input Appointment, Availability in special circumstances Manner of distribution
UNIT-V	Assessment Accounts and records Returns Assessment, Audit Payment of tax Refund Inspection, search, seizure and Arrest Appeals and revision
UNIT-VI	Advance Ruling, Offences & Penalties Authority for advance ruling Application for advance ruling Procedure Appellate Authority Rectification Offences and Penalties
PART B : THE INTEGRATED GOODS AND SERVICE TAX ACT 2017	
	Administration and collection of tax Determination of nature of supply, place of supply Refund Zero Rated supply Appointment of tax and settlement Exports & Imports
PART C : THE UNION TERRITORIES GOODS & SERVICE TAX ACT 2017	
	Administration Levy, Collection of tax, payment of tax Inspection, search, seizure and Arrest Demands and Recovery Advance Ruling and Transitional Provisions
SUGGESTED READINGS	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taxman, Basis of GST, GST Made Easy Handbook of GST in India: Rakesh Garg, Sandeep Garg - Bloomsbury India Professional R.K. Jain's: GST Law Manual, Centax Publications Pvt Ltd



OPTIONAL-VI

A:- CONSTITUTIONAL LAW GROUP

PAPER- 6- HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND PRACTICE

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To make learners understand the holistic approach towards the human rights and its vital significance
- To make learners understand of the great movement of human rights at the international echelon
- To infuse a thorough understanding of the vast history, evolution and conceptual development of human rights
- To foster respect and to promote awareness of the international human rights
- To make efforts to make sure that human rights are respected and promoted at the national level
- To make learners aware of the great significance attached to the notion of human rights and its international movement and struggles
- To provide an in depth understanding of the various distinguished and celebrated international human rights treaties, declarations, Charters, Covenants and like agreements

UNIT-I	Concept of Human Rights : Meaning, Kinds of Human Rights, and Evolution of Human Rights Human Rights under U.N charter Classification of Human Rights
UNIT-II	Universal Declaration of Human Rights : Preparation of the universal declaration of Human Rights. Legal effect of declaration. India and Universal declaration
UNIT-III	International Covenants of Human Rights : Preparation of the draft of two conventions. Covenant on civil and political Rights. Covenant on Economic, Social & Cultural Rights
UNIT-IV	International Convention on Inhuman Acts : Genocide, Apartheid. Torture and other cruel inhuman Degrading treatment Slavery and slave trade Elimination of Rapid dissemination Death penalty
UNIT-V	Vulnerable groups and human Rights : Women Child Migrant Workers Disabled Person Indigenous People Older People
UNIT-VI	Regional Convention on Human Rights : European convention on human rights. American convention on human rights. African charter on human and people's rights Arab commission on human rights
UNIT-VII	International Humanitarian Law : Application of humanitarian law Historical development of humanitarian law Character of humanitarian law
UNIT-VIII	India & International Covenants : Covenants on civil & political rights & the Indian constitution & restrictions on rights Covenant on economic, social & cultural rights & the Indian constitution & restrictions on Rights.
UNIT-IX	Human Rights Commission in India : Protection of Human Rights Act. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) State Human Rights Commission
UNIT-X	International Conferences on Human Rights : International Conferences on Human Rights (Tehran Conference) World Conferences on Human Rights (Vienna Conference 1993) Follow up to the world conference on Human Rights.

SUGGESTED READINGS

- Dr. H. O. Agarwal, International Law
- Dr. Kapoor, International Law Human Rights
- Dr. V.K. Anand, Human Rights.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Students will be able to demonstrate a high level of understanding in the domain of human rights and its principles and practice
- Students should be able to understand as to human rights helps to protect the fundamental rights of the vulnerable and the weaker sections of the society
- Students should be able to demonstrate a high level of understanding in the area of enforcement of human rights at the national and the state level effective
- Students should be able to foster respect for the international human rights and helps the society and the state to spread more awareness of the same
- Students should be able to identify the important international conferences that gave birth to the enactment and the codification of various international human rights treaties and covenants and other like related international instruments
- Students should be able to know the great plight of the weaker sections of the society such as elderly people, backward people, women and children etc





Reach us-



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