

REGULATIONS & SYLLABUS
For
LL.B.
[3 YEAR LAW PROGRAMME]



Offered by

NEHRU GRAM BHARATI

(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

KOTWA-JAMUNIPUR-DUBAWAL PRAYAGRAJ-221505
UTTAR PRADESH

Session:

2025-2026 ONWARDS

01-07-28
Dean, Faculty of Law
Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to be
University), Prayagraj-221505

01-07-25
Department of Law
Nehru Gram Bharati
(Deemed to be University)

R. N. Singh
01-07-25

01/07/25

कुलपति
नेहरू ग्राम भारती (मानित विश्वविद्यालय)
कोटवा-जमुनीपुर, दुबावल
प्रयागराज, उत्तर प्रदेश-221505



Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to be University)
Board of studies
Minutes

Ref. No. Law/40

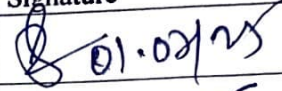
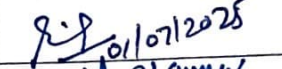
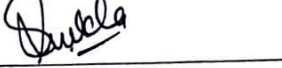
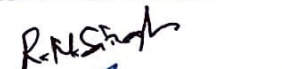
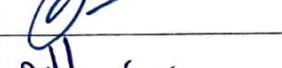
Name of the Department- Law

Place of Meeting: Hanumanganj Campus

Date: 01/07/2025

Time: 11:00 AM

Constituted Updated Aforesaid Committee Members

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Authority	Signature
1.	Dr. Swapnil Tripathi	Dean, Faculty of Law	Chairman	
2.	Dr. Sunil Kumar	Head of Department	Member	
3.	Dr. Dilip Kumar	Associate Professor	Member	
4.	Dr. Siya Ram Shukla	Associate Professor	Member	
5.	Dr. Rajeev Nain Singh	Assistant Professor	Member	
6.	Dr. Vinod Kumar Pandey	Dean, Department of Commerce	Member	
7.	Dr. M.P. Tiwari	Retd. Associate Professor, University of Allahabad	Member	
8.	Kailash Nath Ojha	Former Justice, Allahabad High Court.	Special Invite	

Quorum: Quorum has completed.

Agenda:

1. Discussion on upgradation of LL.B. and B.A. LL.B. syllabus as per the latest UGC/BCI guidelines.
2. Incorporation of recent legal developments, landmark judgments, and new legislations.
3. Suggestions for inclusion of emerging subjects such as Cyber Law, Forensic Law, BNS 2023, BNSS 2023, BSA 2023 etc.
4. Structuring syllabus in line with outcome-based education and Bloom's Taxonomy.
5. Any other relevant matter with the permission of the Chair: No any other agenda today.

Proceedings:

1. The meeting commenced under the chairmanship of Dr. Swapnil Tripathi (Associate Professor)
2. The Chairperson welcomed all members and highlighted the importance of revising the syllabus in accordance with contemporary legal education needs and BCI guidelines.
3. Members reviewed the existing syllabus of LL.B. and B.A. LL.B. and noted areas requiring modification and upgradation.
4. It was agreed that new papers should be introduced in the curriculum, such as:

ICT & Legal Research
Legal Writing & General English
History of Legal & Constitutional Development
Forensic Science & Law
Land Law

Clinical Legal Education (Practical training, Seminar)

5. The committee has resolved to revise the core law subjects by replacing the Indian Penal Code (IPC), Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), and Indian Evidence Act (IEA) with the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) 2023, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) 2023, and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) 2023, respectively. Furthermore, all recent amendments and judicial developments, including those related to the Constitution of India and other key legislations, are to be incorporated into the updated curriculum.

6. Teachers are expected to use Bloom's Taxonomy in their teaching pedagogy, as well as in the design of external examinations

7. It was decided to integrate skill-based components such as drafting, pleading, and professional ethics into the syllabus.

8. The members recommended introducing interdisciplinary subjects (Law and Economics, Law and Sociology, Law and Technology) for B.A.LL.B.

9. It was also suggested that evaluation methods be diversified to include project work, viva, and continuous assessment.

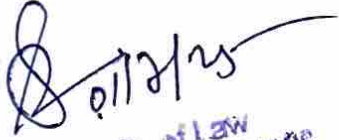
Resolutions:

1. The syllabus of LL.B. and B.A. LL.B. shall be upgraded in line with UGC and BCI norms.
2. A Drafting Committee is constituted to prepare the revised syllabus and submit it within [X weeks].
3. The draft syllabus will be circulated among faculty members for feedback before final approval.
4. The upgraded syllabus will be implemented from the academic session [2025-26].

No any other subject matter taken up for consideration in agenda today.

Conclusion:

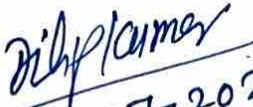
The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chairperson.


Dean, Faculty of Law
Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to be
University), Prayagraj-221505


T.7.25


Head
Department of Law
Nehru Gram Bharati
(Deemed to be University)
Prayagraj


01/07/2025


01-07-2025


01/7/25


3
01/07/25


कुलपति
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PREAMBLE

The **Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to be University)** is one of the prestigious universities in the country. In LL.B Syllabus of Faculty of Law, Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to Be University) is designed in a way so that every aspect of law can be included in the three-year course of study. Various subjects like Labour Law, Administrative Law, Constitutional Law of India, BNS, BNSS, BSA, Forensic Science, Land Law, Legal Writing, Computer Application to name a few forms a part of the course's curriculum and are mostly covered by all top Universities providing admission into LLB course.

The LL.B. Programme is aimed at:

- Familiarising students with basic laws and judicial interpretations at the national and international level.
- Apprising students of the legal system, rule of law, and administration of justice.
- Imparting professionally and socially relevant legal education.
- Sensitising students towards the issues of access to justice of the deprived, marginalised and weaker sections of society.
- Producing internationally competent litigating lawyers, corporate lawyers, judges, judicial officers, legal officers, researchers, law reformers, law teachers, etc.
- Imparting skills of legal reasoning, problem solving, research, legal writing, oral and written communication, persuasion, leadership and teamwork.
- Promoting ethical practices in the profession of law.
- Promoting inter-disciplinary approach to legal profession.

Programme Specific Outcomes

At the end of the LL.B. course, the students will be able to:

- Do legal research.
- Understand, interpret, and apply law.
- Evaluate and compare domestic and international laws; design and formulate case theory and strategy.
- Analyze and differentiate facts and law.
- Solve problems by employing legal reasoning and research.
- Discharge their social responsibility.

I. About the Department

The Faculty of Law was established in 2008 by Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to be University). Dr. K.P. Mishra was its first Vice-Chancellor of the University. The Faculty of Law was initially located in the Hanumanganj, G.T. Road, Prayagraj, U.P., India.

The LL.B. course is revised periodically and new subjects are included in the course to keep pace with the national and international social, legal and policy changes, innovations and technology. In the year 2014 and 2017 the LL.B. Course was revised, keeping in view the new developments in the field.

II. Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) Evaluation System

The courses can be evaluated following the grading system, which is considered to be better than the conventional marks system. The grading system provides uniformity in the evaluation and computation of the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) based on student's performance in examinations which enables the student to move across institutions of higher learning. The uniformity in evaluation system also enables the potential employers in assessing the performance of the candidates.

(i) 'Credit' means the value assigned to a course which indicates the level of instruction; one-hour lecture per week equals 1 Credit, two hours practical class per week equals 1 Credit. Credit for a practical could be proposed as part of a course or as a separate practical course.

(ii) 'SGPA' means Semester Grade Point Average calculated for individual semester.

(iii) 'CGPA' is Cumulative Grade Points Average calculated for all courses completed by the students at any point of time. CGPA is calculated each year for both the semesters clubbed together.

(iv) 'Grand CGPA' is calculated in the last year of the course by clubbing together of CGPA of three years, i.e., six semesters. Grand CGPA is given in Transcript form. To benefit the student a formula for conversion of Grand CGPA into percentage marks is given in the Transcript.

Programme Structure

The LL.B. programme is a three-year course divided into six semesters. A student is required to complete 147 credits for the completion of course and the award of degree.

Part-I	First Year	Semester Semester I	Semester Semester II
Part-II	Second Year	Semester III	Semester IV
Part-III	Third Year	Semester V	Semester VI

REGULATION RELATING TO THE SEMESTER **PATTERN OF LL.B. 3 YEAR LAW DEGREE PROGRAMME** **{SIX SEMESTER PROGRAMME}**

1. The Three Year LL.B. Degree Programme approved by BCI is a Six Semester Programme.
2. The duration of each semester shall be of six months.
3. There shall be an Examination at the end of each semester which shall be conducted by the University
4. **Eligibility for admission to Three Year Law Degree Course:** An applicant who has graduated in any discipline of knowledge from a University established by an Act of Parliament or by a State legislature or an equivalent national institution recognized as a Deemed to be University or foreign University recognized as equivalent to the status of an Indian University by an authority competent to declare equivalence, may apply for a three years' degree program

in law leading to conferment of LL.B. degree on successful completion of the regular program conducted by a University whose degree in law is recognized by the Bar Council of India for the purpose of enrolment.

Provided that applicants who have obtained + 2 Higher Secondary Pass Certificate or First Degree Certificate after prosecuting studies in distance or correspondence method shall also be considered as eligible for admission in the three year course.

Explanation: The applicants who have obtained 10 + 2 or graduation / post graduation through open Universities system directly without having any basic qualification for prosecuting such studies are not eligible for admission in the law course.

5. **Prohibition to register for two regular courses of study:** No student shall be allowed to simultaneously register for a law degree program with any other graduate or postgraduate or certificate course run by the same or any other University or an Institute for academic or professional learning excepting in the integrated degree program of the same institution. Provided that any short period part time certificate course on language, computer science or computer application of an Institute or any course run by a Centre for Distance Learning of a University however, shall be excepted.
6. **Minimum marks in qualifying examination for admission :** Bar Council of India may from time to time, stipulate the minimum percentage of marks not below 45% of the total marks in case of general category applicants and 40% of the total marks in case of SC and ST applicants, to be obtained for the qualifying examination. Degree course in any discipline for Three years' LL.B. course, for the purpose of applying for and getting admitted into a Law Degree Program of any recognized University in either of the streams. Provided that such a minimum qualifying marks shall not automatically entitle a person to get admission into an institution but only shall entitle the person concerned to fulfill other institutional criteria notified by the institution concerned or by the government concerned from time to time to apply for admission.
7. **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 HOD immediately and shall clarify the doubts in writing.
8. LL.B 3 year programme shall have 147 credits in Six Semesters as prescribed in the table below.
9. The medium of instruction and of the examination shall be English/Hindi.
10. The scope of the subjects shall be as indicated in the prescribed syllabus.
11. Each paper from Semester- I to Semester- VI shall be of 100(80+20) marks.
12. In each paper out of 100 marks – 20 marks will be for Internal Examination and 80 marks for University Examination. This rule shall not be applicable for Practical Papers.
13. The student will be awarded LL.B. degree after passing in all the papers from Ist semester to VIth semester in LL.B. 3 Year Programme.
14. A person has already obtained LL.B. or equivalent degree from any other statutory University will not be eligible for the admission to the LL.B. Programme of this University.
15. Each question carry to 16 marks and one question must be attempt from each unit.
16. **Moot court exercise and Internship:** This paper may have three components of 30 marks each and a viva for 10 marks.
 - i. **Moot Court (30 Marks).** Every student may be required to do at least three moot courts in a year with 10 marks for each. The moot court work will be on assigned problem and it will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submissions and 5 marks for

oral advocacy.

- ii. Observance of Trial in two cases, one Civil and one Criminal **(30 marks)**: Students may be required to attend two trials in the course of the last two or three years of LL.B. studies. They will maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court assignment. This scheme will carry 30marks.
 - iii. Interviewing techniques and Pre-trial preparations and Internship diary **(30 marks)**: Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the Lawyer's 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 court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit/petition. This will be recorded in the diary, which will carry 15 marks. (d) The fourth component of this paper will be Viva Voce examination on all the above three aspects. This will carry **10 marks**.
17. In the LL.B. course, seminars involve selecting relevant legal topics such as cybercrime, secularism, or women's rights. Students may also propose topics with faculty approval. They are grouped individually or in teams of two to four, with each group assigned a single topic. Research is based on legal texts, constitutional provisions, case laws, and online legal databases like SCC Online and Manupatra. Faculty members provide guidance on sources and structure. Presentations last 7 to 10 minutes and may include PowerPoint or posters if available. Content should include an introduction, legal provisions, case references, analysis, and conclusion. Seminars are scheduled on a fixed day or during a seminar week and presented before a faculty moderator. Each session includes a Q&A segment followed by feedback. Evaluation is based on topic understanding (20 marks), use of legal sources (20), presentation style (15), analytical ability (20), response to questions (15), and originality (10), totaling 100 marks.

Programme Structure

- i. LL.B. Year Degree shall be awarded to candidates on successful completion of a Six semester programme of study.
- ii. Curriculum, studies, examinations, and continuance from semester to semester, promotion and declaration of results are given in this infolet.
- iii. LL.B. Programme will have courses of 147 credits in Six semesters, as given below:

Sr. No.	Course Code	Subject Name	Marks		
			Internal	External	Credit
LL.B. I Semester					
1.	LB-CC-101	Law of Torts-I	20	80	4
2.	LB-CC-102	History of Legal & Constitutional Development	20	80	4
3.	LB-CC-103	Constitutional Law-I	20	80	4
4.	LB-CC-104	Environmental Law	20	80	4
5.	LB-CC-105	Family Law-I (Hindu Law)	20	80	4
6.	LB-CC-106	Legal Writing and General English	20	80	4
LL.B. II Semester					
1.	LB-CC-201	Law of Torts-II	20	80	4
2.	LB-CC-202	Constitutional Law-II	20	80	4
3.	LB-CC-203	Family Law –II (Muslim Law)	20	80	4
4.	LB-CC-204	Law of Contract-I	20	80	4
5.	LB-CC-205	The Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita(BNS),2023	20	80	4
6.	LB-CC-206	Jurisprudence	20	80	4
LL.B. III Semester					
1.	LB-CC-301	Law of Contract-II	20	80	4
2.	LB-CC-302	The Bharatiya Nagarik surkhsha Sanhita,2023	20	80	4
3.	LB-CC-303	Information and Communication Technology(ICT) and Legal	20	80	4
4.	LB-CC-304	Comparative Law	20	80	4
5.	LB-CC-305	The Transfer of Property Act,1882	20	80	4

6.	LB-CC-306	Law on Infrastructure Development	20	80	4
LL.B. IV Semester					
1.	LB-CC-401	The Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam,2023	20	80	4
2.	LB-CC-402	Administrative Law	20	80	4
3.	LB-CC-403	Code of Civil Procedure and Limitation Act	20	80	4
4.	LB-CC-404	Forensic Science & Law	20	80	4
5.	LB-CC-405	Right to Information	20	80	4
6.	LB-CC-406	Pleading, Drafting and Conveyancing	40 File	60 Viva	5
LL.B. V Semester					
1.	LB-CC-501	Company Law	20	80	4
2.	LB-CC-502	Intellectual property Law in India	20	80	4
3.	LB-CC-503	Public International Law	20	80	4
4.	LB-CC-504	Interpretation of statutes	20	80	4
5.	LB-CC-505	Arbitration, Conciliation and Alternative Dispute Resolution	20	80	4
6.	LB-CC-506	Moot-Court Practice and Advocacy Skill	Moot-Court-30 Trial-30 Internship-30 Viva-10		5
LL.B. VI Semester					
1.	LB-CC-601	Principles of Taxation Law	20	80	4
2.	LB-CC-602	Labour Laws in India	20	80	4
3.	LB-CC-603	Banking Law	20	80	4
4.	LB-CC-604	Land law (Uttar Pradesh revenue code, 2006) including tenure and	20	80	4
5.	LB-CC-605	Professional Ethics & Accounting System	20	80	4
6.	LB-CC-606	Seminar	40 Project	60 Presentation	5
Total Credit					147

COURSE DESIGN OF LL.B 3 YEAR PROGRAMME

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

Semester	Foundational / Compulsory Courses	Practical Papers	Total number of Seminar	Total number of Papers	Total Marks Allotted	Total Credits
I	6	-	-	6	600	24
II	6	-	-	6	600	24
III	6	-	-	6	600	24
IV	5	01	-	6	600	25
V	5	01	-	6	600	25
VI	5	-	01	6	600	25
	Total Number of Compulsor y / Foundation al Courses =33	Total Practical papers =02	Total number of Seminar =01	Total Number of papers =36	Total Marks =3600	Total number of Credits for LL.B 3 Year Programme =147

GUIDELINES FOR INTERNAL ASSESSMENT SYSTEM

(Rules & Regulations)

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 1. Class/Home Assignments Tutorials Based On Case Studies & Legislative Analysis | – | 15 Marks |
| 2. Attendance/ Activities Participation | – | 05 Marks |
-

Total	–	20 Marks
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GUIDELINES FOR INTERNAL ASSESSMENT SYSTEM

(Rules & Regulations)

1. CLASS/HOME ASSIGNMENTS & RESEARCH PAPER

- | | | |
|------------------|---|----------|
| Long Term Paper | – | 15 Marks |
| Marks Attendance | – | 05 Marks |
-

Total	–	20 Marks
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EXPLANATION:-

In the Class 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).

- 2. ATTENDANCE:-** 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.

Five marks shall be given for attendance in all the Core Courses (except three Clinical Education Core Courses) as per the following formula.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|---------|
| • 76%-80% attendance | - | 1 Marks |
| • 81%-85% attendance | - | 2 Marks |
| • 86%-90% attendance | - | 3 Marks |
| • 91%-95% attendance | - | 4 Marks |
| • 96%-100 attendance | - | 5 Marks |

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

- c. A Student who participated in any Model United Nations, Model Parliamentary Debate Competitions in India or abroad; or
- d. A Student Who actively volunteered in the College organized or any national NSS activity or any other extra-curricular activities; or
- e. A Student Who participated in assisting NLC's Free Legal Aid Clinic or other legal aid services, Legal Awareness camps etc. ; or
- f. A Student who participated in any cultural or sports activities held at national or international level; or
- g. 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.

Point Scale for Grading

EVALUATION AND COMPUTATION OF THE GRADE POINT AVERAGES:

1. Cumulative performance indicators such as GPA, SGPA or CGPA shall be calculated as described and illustrated below.
2. The performances at UE and IA will be combined to obtain the Grade Point Average (GPA) for the Course/ Paper.
3. The Weights for performance at UE and IA shall respectively be 80% and 20%.
4. 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.
5. 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 enrolment. The CGPA of a learner when he/she completes the programme is the Final Result of the learner.

STANDARDS OF PASSING

1. In order to pass a semester, a student must obtain a minimum aggregate grade point of 4.00 (i.e., 40% and above) in both the UE and IA.
2. A Student who passes in a Course/ Paper is said to have completed the Credits assigned to the Course/ Paper.
3. A Student who completed the minimum Credits required for a programme will be declared to have completed the programme.
4. Minimum passing grade shall be Grade 'B' for each course/ Paper.

RULES OF PROMOTION FOR LL.B 3YEAR 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.

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.

The Criteria for the award of Degree are given as follows:

Letter Grade and Grade Point:

The 10-point grading system of the UGC, as described below, will be adopted for assessment and examination of the performance of students in various courses of the undergraduate programmes.

Letter Grade is used to signify the level of qualitative/quantitative academic achievement of a student in a Course, while the Grade Point is used to indicate the numerical weight of the Letter Grade on a 10-point scale. Letter Grades 'O' to 'P' indicate successful completion of a Course, while Letter Grades 'F' and 'Ab' indicate 'fail' and 'Absent' respectively.

Table: Letter Grades and Grade Points

Letter Grade	Description	% of Marks	Grade Point
O (Outstanding)	Outstanding	90–100	9.00 - 10.00
A+ (Excellent)	First Class Exemplary	80–90	8.00 - 9.00
A (Very Good)	First Class Distinction	70–80	7.00 - 8.00
B+ (Good)	First Class	60 – 70	6.00 - 7.00
B (Above Average)	High Second Class	55 – 60	5.50 - 6.00
C (Average)	Second Class	50 - 55	5.00 - 5.50
P (Pass)	Pass Class	40 -50	4.00 - 5.00
F (Fail)	Fail	Below 40	Below 4.00
Ab (Absent)	Absent	---	-

Course Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme

Semester–First

Course Name- Law of Torts-I

Paper – I

Course Code- LB-CC-101

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives

- To introduce students to the fundamental concepts, origin, and development of the law of torts in India and England.
- To explore the core principles and constituents of tortious liability, along with the distinctions between torts and other forms of legal wrongs.
- To examine various general defences available in tort law and their application through leading case laws.
- To provide a comprehensive understanding of negligence, including medical and manufacturer's negligence, and related doctrines like *res ipsa loquitur*.
- To enable students to evaluate the concepts of causation and remoteness of damage with practical illustrations and judicial interpretations.
- To familiarize students with evolving areas such as nervous shock, strict and absolute liability, and statutory provisions under Indian law including no-fault liability.

Course Outcomes

- Define and explain the meaning, origin, and development of tort law and differentiate tort from crime and breach of contract.
- Identify the essential elements of a tort, such as legal damage and the principle of *ubi jus ibi remedium*.
- Apply knowledge of general defences in tort, such as consent (*volenti non fit injuria*), necessity, and statutory authority, to legal scenarios.
- Analyze and explain the concept of negligence, its essential elements, and doctrines like *res ipsa loquitur*, using real-life cases such as medical and industrial negligence.
- Evaluate the principles governing remoteness of damage, causation, and foreseeability, with reference to case law and statutory frameworks.
- Understand and distinguish between strict liability and absolute liability, and assess their applicability in Indian context through landmark cases such as *Rylands v. Fletcher* and *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*.
- Interpret statutory developments such as the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, and provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 concerning no-fault liability.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

Unit I: Introduction to Law of Tort

- Meaning, Origin, and Development of Law of Torts (England and India)
- Definition and Constituents of Tort
- Legal Damage and Remedy: Injuria sine damno, Damnum sine injuria
- Ubi jus ibi remedium
- Tort vs. Crime, Breach of Contract
- Relevance of Intention and Motive

Unit II: General Defences in Tort

- Essentials for Establishing Defences
- Statutory Authority, Act of God, Inevitable Accident
- Plaintiff as Wrongdoer, Necessity, Mistake
- Consent – Volenti non fit injuria
- Exceptions – Rescue Cases, Unfair Contract Terms Act, 1977 (UK)

Unit III: Negligence

- Theories and Definition of Negligence
- Essential Ingredients
- Res ipsa loquitur
- Manufacturer's Negligence
- Medical Negligence

Unit IV: Remoteness of Damage

- Causation – But for Test, Concurrent & Consecutive Causes
- Novus Actus Interveniens
- Natural and Proximate Consequence, Directness, Foreseeability
- Eggshell Skull Rule

Unit V: Nervous Shock & No-Fault Liability

- Nervous Shock – Meaning, Impact Theory, Immediate Aftermath Test
- Foreseeability: Primary, Secondary Victims, Rescuers
- Strict Liability (Rylands v. Fletcher) – Defences, Application in India
- Absolute Liability (M.C. Mehta v. Union of India), Bhopal Case
- Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
- No-fault Liability in Hit-and-run (Motor Vehicles Act, 1988).

Suggested Reading –

- 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, Allahabad Law Agency

Course Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme
Semester–First
Course Name- History of Legal and Constitutional Development
Paper – II
Course Code- LB-CC-102

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives

- Introduce students to the sources, principles, and institutions of ancient and medieval Indian legal systems.
- Examine the early British administration of justice and the gradual evolution of judicial institutions.
- Analyse the process of codification and development of legal institutions during the British period.
- Understand the constitutional developments under British rule leading to independence.
- Evaluate the framing, features, amendments, and contemporary challenges of the Indian Constitution in the post-independence era.

Course Outcomes

- **CO1:** Explain the sources of ancient Indian law and the functioning of legal institutions in ancient and medieval times.
- **CO2:** Describe the structure and reforms of colonial judicial systems, including Mayor's Courts, Supreme Court, Adalat System, and High Courts.
- **CO3:** Assess the role of Law Commissions and codification of major laws such as IPC, CPC, CrPC, and Evidence Act.
- **CO4:** Analyse the constitutional reforms under British rule and their influence on India's governance and legal framework.
- **CO5:** Critically evaluate the Indian Constitution, its amendments, judicial role, and contemporary constitutional challenges.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT I: Ancient and Medieval Legal Systems in India

1. Sources of Ancient Indian Law: Shruti, Smriti, Customs, Commentaries
2. Legal Institutions in Ancient India: Sabha, Samiti, King's Court, Village Panchayat
3. Dharma and Vyavahāra – Concept of Justice
4. Judicial System in Mauryan and Gupta Periods
5. Legal and Judicial Features of Muslim Rule: Principles of Islamic Law, Institutions (Qazi, Muftis, Diwan), and Sharia

UNIT II: Early British Administration of Justice in India

1. East India Company and Charter of 1600
2. Establishment of Mayor's Courts (1726)
3. The Regulating Act of 1773 and the Supreme Court at Calcutta
4. Act of Settlement, 1781
5. Judicial Plans of Warren Hastings (1772, 1774, 1780)
6. Development of Adalat System and Cornwallis Reforms (1793)
7. Establishment of High Courts (1861)
8. Indian Councils Acts of 1861 and 1892

UNIT III: Development of Legal Institutions and Codification

1. Evolution of Civil and Criminal Law during British Period
2. The Role of Law Commissions (1833, 1853, etc.)
3. Codification of Laws: Indian Penal Code, Civil Procedure Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Indian Evidence Act, etc.
4. Development of Legal Profession and Legal Education in India
5. Privy Council and Federal Court – Composition and Role

UNIT IV: Constitutional Developments under British Rule

1. Indian Councils Act, 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms)
2. Government of India Act, 1919 (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms)
3. Government of India Act, 1935 – Federal Structure, Provincial Autonomy, and Diarchy
4. Indian Independence Act, 1947
5. Role of Nationalist Movements and Political Negotiations in Constitutional Evolution
6. Constituent Assembly: Composition and Objectives

UNIT V: Post-Independence Constitutional Development

1. Framing of the Indian Constitution: Objectives, Ideals, and Sources
2. Salient Features of the Constitution of India
3. Significant Amendments and Constitutional Trends (e.g., 42nd, 44th, 73rd, 74th, 101st Amendments)
4. Judicial Role in Constitutional Development: Judicial Review, Basic Structure Doctrine
5. Contemporary Challenges and Reforms in Indian Constitutionalism.

Recommended Readings:

1. **M.P. Jain – Outlines of Indian Legal and Constitutional History**
2. **V.D. Kulshreshtha – Landmarks in Indian Legal and Constitutional History**
3. **Bipin Chandra – India's Struggle for Independence**
4. **D.D. Basu – Introduction to the Constitution of India**
5. **Granville Austin – The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation**
6. **Relevant Bare Acts and Law Commission Reports**

Course Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme

Semester-Third

Course Name – Constitutional Law – I

Paper – III

Course Code- LB-CC-303

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To inculcate the foundation philosophy of the Constitution and to examine the different aspects of Constitution and Constitutionalism in the context of Indian legal system.
- To bring out the normative presuppositions of the Indian Constitution as revealed in the Constitution and the ways in which it has been interpreted by judiciary from time to time.
- To normatively assess the developments in the key areas of law and governance.
- To familiarize the students with the concept and working of the Indian federalism and the legislative and executive relationship between the Centre and the States under the Constitution.
- To train students in the various concepts of rights and duties enshrined in India's Constitutional law.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** To create and set up basic philosophical tenets of Indian Constitutional Law.
- **CO2:** To instil not just a bare understanding of but a perspective on constitutional developments in Indian Constitutional Law.
- **CO3:** To understand the system of Government and the fundamental principles governing its organization.
- **CO4:** To understand the detailed analysis of fundamental freedoms guaranteed under the Indian Constitution and It encourages students to engage in "judicial activism."
- **CO5:** to enable the student to understand the supreme law of the land, the fundamental rights and the duties and the functions of the courts to redress the violation of such rights.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I: Citizenship, State and Equality

- Citizenship under the Constitution of India.
- Definition of “State” under Article 12.

- Equality and Social Justice (Articles 14 to 18).
- Doctrine of Equality – Old and New Doctrines under Articles 14, 15 & 16.
- Reservation Policy, Judicial Decisions, and Compensatory Justice.

UNIT II: Freedom and Safeguards of Individuals

- Freedom of Speech and Expression (Article 19(1) (a)) – Scope and Dimensions.
- Reasonable Restrictions under Article 19(2) – Grounds and Instances.
- Freedom of Press – Prior Restraints, Film Censorship, and Obscenity.
- Safeguards of Persons Accused of Crime (Articles 20 & 22).
- Preventive Detention (Article 22(4)–(7)) – Constitutional Safeguards.

UNIT III: Right to Life, Liberty and Religion

- Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21) – Meaning and Scope.
- Expanding Horizons of Article 21 – Privacy, Dignity, Legal Aid, Speedy Trial, etc.
- Right against Exploitation (Articles 23 & 24) – Trafficking, Forced Labour, Child Labour.
- Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25–28).
- Secularism – Constitutional Provisions and Judicial Approach.

UNIT IV: Rights of Minorities and Remedies

- Cultural and Educational Rights of Minorities (Articles 29–30).
- Protection of Minority Interests (Article 29).
- Right to Establish and Administer Educational Institutions (Article 30).
- Right to Constitutional Remedies (Articles 32 & 226) – Writs and Jurisdiction.
- Locus Standi and Public Interest Litigation (PIL).

UNIT V: Directive Principles and Duties

- Directive Principles of State Policy – Nature and Importance.
- Relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.
- Implementation of Directive Principles – Judicial Interpretation.
- Fundamental Duties of Citizens under Article 51A.
- Role of Fundamental Duties in Strengthening Constitutional Morality.

Suggested Reading –

- Granville Austin: Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of Nation.
- Dr. Uppendra Baxi: "The Little Done, the Vast Undone", JIL, (1969), 323.
- H.M. Seervai: Constitutional Law of India.
- M.P. Jain: Constitutional Law of India.
- M. Galanter: Competing Equalities: Law and the Backward Classes in India. (1984).
- B. Shiva Rao: Framing the India's Constitution (Text).
- A.L. Gandhi: Right to Property and its Changing Dimensions (1985).
- C.L. Anand: Equality, Justice and Reverse Discrimination in India (1987).
- V.N. Shukla: Constitutional Law of India, (Edited by M.P. Singh).

Course Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme

Semester–First

Course Name – Environmental Law

Paper – IV

Course Code- LB-CC-104

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To familiarize students with the foundations of environmental law, as well as its importance and usefulness.
- To give the students the opportunity to critically assess the current issues facing the preservation of a healthy environment and related practices.
- To encourage students to have informed debates and conversations about subjects like climate change, the impact of the environment assessment, sustainable development, and similar topics.
- To educate the young generation of attorneys about the essential role that environmental law must play in advancing human development and to instill values such as respect for future generations' rights.
- To impart ideals like respect for the rights of future generations and to teach the next generation of attorneys about the crucial role that environmental law.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** Acquire the ability to evaluate the role of law and policy in conservation and management of natural resources and prevention of pollution.
- **CO2:** It will develop a sense of responsibility and, as part of their fundamental duty, will learn important principles such as intergenerational equity, carrying capacity, sustainable development, and the precautionary principle, polluter pay principles, and the law in practice.
- **CO3:** Develop understanding of the variety of regulatory techniques that have been applied to deal with environmental problems and the attributes, advantages and disadvantages of each.
- **CO4:** The student will become familiar with the various laws that govern our eco system. Students will gain fundamental knowledge of the environment, pollution, and various principles.
- **CO5:** Students will be able to get basic knowledge of environment, pollution and various principles. Students will get the knowledge about the Environment (protection) Act, powers of central government and state government to make laws and Environment Tribunals.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT I: Introduction to Environment and Ecology

1. Concept of Nature, Environment and Eco-system.
2. Nature, Scope, Need and Application of Environmental Law.
3. Environmental Pollution – Causes and Effects.
4. Study of Ecological Cycle.
5. Interrelationship of Ecology and Human Development.

UNIT II: Constitutional and Legal Framework

1. Constitutional Provisions relating to Environment.
2. Right to Life and Wholesome Environment, Right to Development.
3. Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties.
4. Right to Clean and Decent Environment.
5. Environmental Protection through Public Interest Litigation (PIL).

UNIT III: Common Law and Judicial Remedies

1. Common Law aspects of Environmental Protection.
2. Law of Torts – Nuisance, Negligence and Strict Liability.
3. Remedies under the Specific Relief Act – Reliefs against Smoke and Noise Pollution.
4. Writ Jurisdiction under Articles 32 & 226.
5. Role of Judiciary in Environmental Protection through PIL.

UNIT IV: International Environmental Regime

1. Concept of Sustainable Development.
2. Principles of International Environmental Law – Polluter Pays & Precautionary Principle.
3. Stockholm Conference (1972) and Rio Conference (1992) – Salient Features & Impact.
4. Copenhagen Conference (1995), Rio Declaration, Convention on Biological Diversity, Climate Change Convention (1992).
5. The Indian Biological Diversity Act, 2002 – Scope and Significance.

UNIT V: Environmental Legislations and Contemporary Issues

1. Environment Protection Act, 1986 and Environment Protection Rules.
2. Coastal Zone Regulation, ECO-Mark, Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Audit.
3. Public Participation in Environmental Decision-Making – Public Hearing & Environmental Information.
4. Specific Legislations: Air Act (1981), Water Act (1974), Wildlife (Protection) Act (2006), Indian Forest Act (1927), Forest (Conservation) Act (1980).
5. Environmental Tribunals, Appellate Authorities and Landmark Judicial Decisions (Supreme Court & High Courts).

Suggested Reading –

- Environmental Law, Jaiswal P.S. and Jaswal Nishtha, (Ed3), Allahabad 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.

Course Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme

Semester-First

Course Name – Family Law – I (Hindu Law)

Paper – V

Course Code- LB-CC-105

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To create awareness and educate the students about rights and duties of members of family towards each other, with special reference to spousal relationship.
- To give overview to the students and enhance their understanding on the current laws on marriage, divorce, maintenance, adoption and guardianship.
- To give practical exposure to students by field visits of Family Courts, Mediation and Conciliation Centres etc.
- To instil in students a clear understanding of the various core ideas, laws, and relevant legislation under both Hindu and Family Law.
- To prepare students' minds for various matrimonial disputes, should they choose to work in Family Law or Family Courts as Lawyers, Judges, or Marriage Counselors.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** Students will be able to know mutual rights and duties in law in the personal sphere of family under the Hindu and Muslim law and are able to develop social, moral and ethical values in family matters.
- **CO2:** This course enables the student to get acquainted with the laws pertaining to marriage, divorce, property and position of women under the different personal laws in India.
- **CO3:** To learn about family laws and to equip students with understanding of both codified and un-codified Hindu law. It is concerned with the origins, schools, institutions, maintenance, the dowry threat, and so on.
- **CO4:** Students will get exposure to legal institutions working for settlement of family disputes.
- **CO5:** Students will be enlightened, through case law, about the interpretation of statutory law by judiciary.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I: Sources and Schools of Hindu Law

1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Hindu Law. Ancient Sources: Shruti, Smriti, Commentaries and Digests

2. Modern Sources: Legislation, Precedents, Equity, Justice and Good Conscience, Customs
3. Codification and Modern Reforms
4. Schools of Hindu Law: Mitakshara and Dayabhaga – Main features and differences
5. Application of Hindu Law

UNIT – II: Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

1. Nature and Object of Hindu Marriage, Conditions for a valid Hindu marriage (Section 5), Ceremonies of marriage (Section 7), Registration of marriage (Section 8)
2. Matrimonial Reliefs: Restitution of Conjugal Rights (Section 9), Judicial Separation (Section 10)
3. Nullity of Marriage (Sections 11–12, Divorce and its grounds (Sections 13, 13A, 13B)
4. Maintenance and Alimony (Sections 24–25)
5. **Emerging Issues:** Live-in relationships, Same-sex marriage (Judicial Trends)

UNIT – III: Hindu Succession Act, 1956

1. General rules of succession of a Hindu male and female dying intestate., Class I and Class II heirs, Devolution of interest in coparcenary property, Concept of notional partition
2. Changes introduced by the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 – Equal rights of daughters, Disqualifications from inheritance, Doctrine of Escheat
3. **Stridhan** – Concept, types, and legal recognition

UNIT – IV: Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 & Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956

1. **Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act:** Definition of minor and guardian, Natural guardians and their powers, Testamentary and de facto guardians
2. Welfare of the minor as paramount consideration, Comparison with Muslim law of guardianship
3. **Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act:** Requisites of valid adoption (Sections 6–11)
4. Who can adopt and who can be adopted, Effects of adoption, Maintenance of wife, children, aged parents, and dependents, Provisions related to unmarried daughters and widowed daughters-in-law, Judicial interpretations

UNIT – V: Hindu Joint Family, Coparcenary and Partition

1. Concept and formation of Hindu Undivided Family (HUF)
2. Joint Family Property and Separate Property
3. **Coparcenary:** Meaning, features, and changes post-2005 Amendment
4. Mitakshara and Dayabhaga concept of coparcenary
5. **Debts:** Doctrine of pious obligation and liability of sons
6. **Partition:** Meaning, modes of partition, persons entitled to seek partition, effect of partition
7. Role and power of Karta in HUF

Suggested Reading –

- Paras Diwan, Family Law of Marriage and Divorce in India, Allahabad Law Agency
- Mulla, Principles of Hindu Law, Butterworth co.
- DiwanParas, Modern Hindu Law, Allahabad Law agency, Faridabad.
- SubbbaRao, G.C.V., Family Law in India, S. Gogia and Co.
- Kumud Desai, Marriage and Divorce in India, N M Tripathi, Mumbai

Course Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme
Semester-First

Course Name- Legal Writing and General English

Paper – VI

Course Code- LB-CC-106

Credits – 4

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To develop command over English language in legal and professional contexts.
- To train students in accurate drafting, writing, and comprehension skills required for judiciary and advocacy.
- To familiarize students with legal terminology, maxims, and expressions.
- To provide practical training in translation, citation, and legal documentation.
- To enhance analytical, persuasive, and creative legal writing skills.

Course Outcomes –

CO1: Use English grammar and vocabulary effectively in legal contexts.

CO2: Understand and apply Latin maxims and legal terms in drafting and argumentation.

CO3: Translate legal texts between Hindi and English with accuracy.

CO4: Draft legal documents, letters, citations, and bibliographies.

CO5: Write essays, précis, and reports on legal and socio-political topics.

• Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I: Fundamentals of Grammar

- The Article
- Parts of Speech: Comparison of Adjectives, Conjunctions
- Sentence Structure: Tense, Concord, and Synthesis
- Verb Conditionals: Probable, Improbable, Impossible
- Speech: Direct & Reported
- Voice: Active and Passive
- Basic Transformation: Voice & Sentences
- Sentences: Simple, Compound, and Complex

Unit II – Legal Terminology and Latin Maxims

- Key legal expressions: *Ab Initio, Ad Infinitum, Ad Valorem, Alibi, Amicus Curiae, Animus Possidendi, Audi Alteram Partem, Bonafide, Malafide, Caveat Emptor, De Facto, De Jure, De Novo, Ejusdem Generis, Ex Gratia, Ex Post Facto, Ex Parte, Locus Standi, Modus Operandi, Inter Alia, In Limine, Mutatis Mutandis, Nudum Pactum, Obiter Dicta, Ratio Decidendi, Stare Decisis, Quid Pro Quo, Sine Qua Non, Intra Vires, Ultra Vires, Prima Facie, Per Incuriam, Res Nullius.*

- Usage of legal terminology in drafting, pleadings, and judgments.
- Contextual exercises on legal maxims.

Unit III – Translation and Documentation Skills

- Translation of legal texts: English ↔ Hindi.
- Techniques of legal translation (statutes, case summaries).
- Citation writing: Bluebook, ILI, APA basics.
- Preparation of bibliography and references in legal research.

Unit IV – Practical Legal Writing

- Legal news writing and reporting.
- Drafting letters and applications in legal/official contexts.
- Précis writing and summarization of judgments/statutory provisions.
- Preparation of case briefs and headnotes.

Unit V – Advanced Legal Composition

- Essay writing on legal, political, and social issues.
- Argumentative writing and critical appreciation of judgments.
- Introduction to research paper writing and project report drafting.

Suggested Readings

1. Wren & Martin – *High School English Grammar and Composition*.
2. P.K. Mishra – *Legal Language, Legal Writing & General English*.
3. Dr. S.C. Tripathi – *Legal Language, Legal Writing & General English*.
4. Nomita Aggarwal – *Legal Writing*.
5. N.S. Bindra – *Legal Drafting and Interpretation*.
6. Relevant Supreme Court and High Court judgments (for comprehension and précis writing practice).

Course Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme
Semester–Second
Course Name- Law of Torts-II
Paper – I
Course Code- LB-CC-201

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To equip students with an in-depth understanding of vicarious liability, including the liability of the State and the constitutional foundation of tortious liability.
- To examine the law of defamation and its application in both personal and public contexts, including the available legal defences.
- To introduce students to the legal concept of nuisance, with a focus on environmental nuisance and corresponding remedies.
- To familiarize students with the **Consumer Protection Act, 2019**, focusing on consumer rights, legal redress mechanisms, and the role of e-commerce.
- To analyze key provisions of the **Motor Vehicles Act, 2019**, particularly relating to compensation, offences, and liability without fault in motor accident cases.

Course Outcomes-

- Understand and explain the meaning, scope, and application of vicarious liability, especially in the context of government functions and constitutional torts.
- Distinguish between libel and slander and identify the essential elements and defences available in defamation cases.
- Analyze different types of nuisance and evaluate legal remedies available under tort law, especially in cases of environmental nuisance.
- Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of consumer rights and the redressal mechanisms available under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, including the role of e-commerce and product liability.
- Apply legal knowledge to real-life motor vehicle accident cases, including compensation procedures and principles of no-fault liability under the Motor Vehicles Act, 2019.
- Critically assess the evolution and contemporary relevance of statutory tort law in India.

Teaching Methodology

- **Classroom Lectures** – Focused on conceptual clarity, case law discussion, and explanation of statutory provisions.
- **Case Law Analysis** – In-depth study and discussion of leading and recent judgments relevant to each unit.
- **Interactive Discussions** – Encouraging student participation to explore practical implications and critical thinking.
- **Problem-Based Learning** – Use of hypothetical legal scenarios to train students in issue identification and legal reasoning.

Course Content –

Unit I: Vicarious Liability & State Liability

- Meaning and Basis of Vicarious Liability
- Government Liability in Torts
- Sovereign and Non-Sovereign Functions
- Law Commission of India Report (1956)
- Constitutional Tort & Violation of Fundamental Rights

Unit II: Defamation

- Meaning of Defamation: Libel and Slander
- Essential Conditions
- Defences – Truth, Fair Comment, Privilege (Absolute & Qualified), Consent, Apology

Unit III: Nuisance

- Meaning and Essential Ingredients
- Types of Nuisance
- Environmental Nuisance
- Defences and Remedies

Unit IV: Consumer Protection Act, 2019

- Objectives and Salient Features
- Key Definitions: Consumer, Complaint, Defect, Deficiency, UTP, RTP, Product Liability
- E-commerce and Consumer Rights
- Central, State, District Councils and Forums
- Jurisdiction, Procedure, Appeals

Unit V: Motor Vehicles Act, 2019

- Objects and Key Definitions
- Offences, Penalties, Safety Measures
- Compensation in Motor Accidents
- Liability Without Fault (including rights of victim and insurance liability)

Suggested Reading –

- 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, Allahabad Law Agency

**Course Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme
Semester-Second**

Course Name – Constitutional Law – II

Paper – II

Course Code- LB-CC-202

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To inculcate the foundation philosophy of the Constitution and to examine the different aspects of Constitution and Constitutionalism in the context of Indian legal system;
- To normatively assess the developments in the key areas of law and governance.
- To familiarize the students with the concept and working of the Indian federalism and the legislative and executive relationship between the Centre and the States under the Constitution.
- To expose the students to the independent judicial organ and its relation with other organs of the State in regard to judges' appointment and transfer.
- To study the various type of emergency under the Constitution, its effects and the judicial review of the proclamation of President's rule in the States.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** This subject enables the students to understand the relationship between the Center and the states, the role of the Governor in the states, the functions of the election commission and the distribution of finance between the center and the states for effectively enkindling the laws and rules in force in the state.
- **CO2:** Nature of the Indian Constitution, theory of Basic Structure of the Constitution and the Indian federalism;
- **CO3:**Power to cede Indian territory to a foreign State, power to create and extinguish a State, alteration of name, area and boundary of existing States;
- **CO4:** Working of the three organs of the State and about the President/Governor and the Council of Minister, Legislative procedures and Privileges.
- **CO5:** The independence of judiciary and the appointment and transfer of Judges of Constitutional Courts; Distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the State, Judicial review of Ordinances.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

1. Federalism –Meaning of Federalism, Comparative study of other federalism
2. **Federal Relations** –Legislative relations between Centre and the States. Administrative

Relations. Financial Relations. Parliamentary Government.

UNIT – II:

1. President of India – Position, Election, Qualifications, Impeachment etc.
2. Council of Ministers, Prime Minister - Cabinet System – Collective responsibility - Individual responsibility, President & P.M. relationship, Legislative privileges.

UNIT – III:

1. Governor – Constitutional Relationships with State Government Powers of Governor.
2. Party systems – Anti Defection Law, Freedom of Member of Parliament and Legislatures.
3. Emergency – Need of the provision - Types of emergency Proclamation, conditions, Effect of emergency on Centre - State Relations. - Emergency and fundamental rights.

UNIT – IV:

1. Services under the Constitution – Doctrine of pleasure, protection against Arbitrary Dismissal, Removal, or Reduction in Rank - Exceptions to Art. 311.
2. Legislative processes – Provisions as to introduction and passing of Bills, Money Bill - Procedure in financial matters.
3. Method of Constitutional Amendments – Limitations upon Constitutional Amendments - Basic structure doctrine as a limitation, Pre- Keshvananda and Post-Keshavanda Bharti cases.

UNIT – V:

1. Tortious Liability of Government – Sovereign Immunity, Statutory Function, Damages and Writs.
2. Elections – Election Commission, Legislative Power regarding Election, Election Dispute.

Suggested Reading –

- 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 Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme
Semester-Second
Course Name – Family Law – II (Muslim Law)
Paper – III
Course Code- LB-CC-203

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives

1. To provide a comprehensive understanding of the nature, sources, and schools of Muslim personal law.
2. To familiarize students with the institution of marriage, including its legal nature, essential conditions, and ceremonial aspects under Muslim law.
3. To critically examine issues relating to dower, dowry, divorce, and other matrimonial disputes in the context of statutory and judicial developments.
4. To impart knowledge of Islamic principles regarding inheritance, wills, gifts (hiba), and maintenance.
5. To explain legal frameworks regarding guardianship, custody, and the role and functioning of family courts under Muslim personal law.

Course Outcomes

1. Explain the foundational sources and schools of Muslim law and how they influence contemporary legal interpretations.
2. Understand the legal validity, ceremonies, and consequences of Muslim marriages and the significance of registration.
3. Analyze the legal provisions and case laws relating to dower, dowry offences, and matrimonial reliefs such as nullity, judicial separation, and restitution of conjugal rights.
4. Distinguish between various modes and types of divorce under Muslim law, especially *talaq*, and understand the legal consequences post-divorce.
5. Apply principles of Muslim inheritance, will (wasiyat), and gifts (hiba), including distinctions between Sunni and Shia traditions.
6. Understand the legal mechanisms concerning guardianship, custody (hizanat), and maintenance.
7. Evaluate the functioning and jurisdiction of family courts and their role in adjudicating personal law matters.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

Unit I: Nature, Sources, Marriage

- Nature, Sources and Schools of Muslim Law
- Muslim Marriage: Nature, Essential Conditions, Ceremonies
- Registration of Muslim Marriage

Unit II: Dower, Dowry, and Matrimonial Disputes

- Dower (Mahr): Origin, Nature, Definition, Importance
- Dowry: Definition, Dowry Offences, Trial Procedures
- Nullity of Marriage – Void and Voidable Marriages
- Judicial Separation – Grounds and Effects
- Restitution of Conjugal Rights – Provisions and Constitutionality

Unit III: Divorce

- Theories of Divorce: Fault, Consent, Breakdown
- Talak: Unilateral Divorce – Types and Modes
- Grounds under Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939
- Legal Effects on Parties after Divorce

Unit IV: Inheritance, Will, Gift, Maintenance

- Muslim Law of Inheritance – Principles, Sunni & Shia Rules
- Disqualifications
- Will (Wasiyat): Requisites, Capacity, Formalities, Revocation, Marz-ul-Maut
- Hiba (Gift): Essentials, Capacity, Kinds, Revocation
- Maintenance – Wife and Children under Muslim Law

Unit V: Guardianship, Custody, Family Courts

- Guardianship – Types, Duties, Rights and Powers
- Hizanat – Custody of Children
- Parentage of Children
- Family Courts – Concept, Status, Jurisdiction, Procedure

Suggested Reading –

- ParasDiwan, Family Law in India (1984).Allahabad Law Agency.
- Mulla, Mohammedan Law, NM Tripathi, Mumbai
- TahirMahmood, Muslim Law, Universal Law Publishing co. New Delhi
- Aqeel Ahmad, Mohammedan Law, Central Law agency, Allahabad
- SubbbaRao, G.C.V., Family Law in India, S. Gogia and Co.

Course Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme
Semester-Second
Course Name – Law of Contract-I
Paper – IV
Course Code- LB-CC-204

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To explain the general principles and framework of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 (Sections 1–75).
- To enable students to understand essentials of valid contracts and their enforceability.
- To familiarize learners with performance, discharge, and remedies in contracts.
- To analyze judicial interpretations and applications of contract provisions.
- To equip students with practical skills in handling contractual obligations and disputes.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** Students will understand the essentials of a valid contract under Sections 1–75.
- **CO2:** Students will be able to identify and analyze issues relating to consent, legality, and capacity.
- **CO3:** Students will interpret provisions on performance, discharge, and contingent contracts.
- **CO4:** Students will apply legal rules relating to quasi-contracts and remedies in practical cases.
- **CO5:** Students will critically evaluate judicial decisions interpreting Sections 1–75 of the Act.

• **Teaching Methodology –**

- Classroom Teaching (Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I: Introduction & Essentials of a Valid Contract (Sections 1–30)

1. Scope, object, commencement, and extent of the Act (Sections 1–2).
2. Contract – definition, kinds, and essentials.
3. Proposal and acceptance – communication, revocation (Sections 3–9).
4. Consideration – meaning, essentials, exceptions (Sections 10–25).
5. Capacity to contract – minors, unsound mind, disqualified persons (Sections 11–12).

UNIT – II: Free Consent & Legality of Object (Sections 13–30)

1. Free consent – coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation, mistake (Sections 13–22).
2. Legality of object and consideration (Sections 23–24).

3. Agreements opposed to public policy, unlawful and void agreements.
4. Wagering agreements (Section 30).
5. Void and voidable contracts (Sections 19–20).

UNIT – III: Contingent & Performance of Contracts (Sections 31–50)

1. Contingent contracts – enforcement and rules (Sections 31–36).
2. Performance – by promisor, promisee, and third parties (Sections 37–40).
3. Joint promises – liability and contribution (Sections 42–45).
4. Time and place of performance (Sections 46–50).
5. Reciprocal promises and their performance.

UNIT – IV: Discharge of Contract (Sections 51–67)

1. Performance and tender of performance (Sections 51–55).
2. Time as essence of contract (Section 55).
3. Contracts which need not be performed (Sections 56–67).
4. Novation, rescission, alteration, and remission (Sections 62–63).
5. Breach of contract – actual and anticipatory.

UNIT – V: Quasi-Contracts & Remedies (Sections 68–75)

1. Quasi-contracts – obligation resembling contracts (Sections 68–72).
2. Liability of a person enjoying benefit of a non-gratuitous act (Section 70).
3. Finder of goods and responsibility (Section 71).
4. Compensation for breach of contract (Sections 73–74).
5. Right to rescind and claim damages (Section 75).

Suggested Reading –

- Bipin Chandra - The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism In India (1966) (Especially For Unit I)
- Kailash Rai – Law of Contract, Central Law Publishers.
- 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, Lucknows)

Course Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme
Semester-Second
Course Name – Law of Crimes-I (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023)
Paper – V
Course Code- LB-CC-205

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To familiarise the students with the key concepts regarding crime and criminal law.
- To expose the students to the range of mental states that constitute mens rea essential for committing crime and to teach specific offences under the Indian Penal Code.
- To familiarise the students with the concept of criminal liability and the vastness of its horizons.
- To keep students abreast of the latest legislative and judicial developments and changes in the field of criminal law.
- To demonstrate the real-world application of criminal law ideologies at the grassroots level.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** The students should be able to identify the concept of criminal liability as distinguished from the civil liability.
- **CO2:** Identify the elements of crime in given factual situations entailing culpability.
- **CO3:** This subject facilitates the student to understand the ingredients of an offence which is made punishable under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code and the general defenses that can also be taken in order to prevent such an offence.
- **CO4:** It also aids in understanding the many types of crimes and their components, methods of control, and the fundamental concepts of criminal culpability through a study of a variety of offences.
- **CO5:** Be familiar with the range of Specific Offences (Bodily offences and Property offences).

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I: Foundations of Criminal Law

1. Concept and Definition of Crime.
2. General Principles of Criminal Liability.
3. Punishments – Sections 4–13.
4. General Exceptions – Sections 14–44.
5. Vicarious and Group Liability.

UNIT – II: Abetment, Conspiracy & Offences Against Women and Children

1. Abetment and Criminal Conspiracy – Sections 45–62.
2. Rape and Sexual Offences (including Marital Rape, Gang Rape, Sexual Harassment) – Sections 63–64.
3. Insulting the Modesty of Women & Assault with Intent to Outrage Modesty – Section 74.
4. Offences Relating to Marriage, Miscarriage, and Fraudulent Conduct – Sections 82–90.
5. Selling and Buying Minors for Prostitution – Sections 98–99.

UNIT – III: Offences Against State, Public Tranquility & Public Servants

1. Waging and Attempting to Wage War – Sections 147–158.
2. Offences Against Public Tranquility (Unlawful Assembly, Rioting, Affray) – Sections 189–197.
3. Unlawful Assembly – Section 189.
4. Offences by and Relating to Public Servants – Sections 198–205.
5. Relevant Provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act.

UNIT – IV: Offences Against Human Body

1. Causing Death: Culpable Homicide and Murder – Sections 100–101.
2. Distinction Between Culpable Homicide and Murder; Specific Mental Element.
3. Hurt – Simple and Grievous – Sections 114–125.
4. Wrongful Restraint and Confinement; Assault and Criminal Force – Sections 126–136.
5. Kidnapping and Abduction – Sections 137–146.

UNIT – V: Offences Against Property, Documents & Reputation

1. Theft, Extortion, Robbery, and Dacoity – Sections 303–310.
2. Criminal Breach of Trust, Misrepresentation, and Receiving Stolen Property – Sections 314–323.
3. Cheating, Mischief, and Criminal Trespass – Sections 318, 324–334.
4. Forgery and Related Offences – Sections 335–350.
5. Defamation, Intimidation, Insult, and Annoyance – Sections 351–357.

Suggested Reading –

- K.D. Gaur – Textbook on Indian Penal Code (Universal Law Publishing Company)
- Ratanlal & Dhirajlal – 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 Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme
Semester-Second**

Course Name – Jurisprudence

Paper – VI

Course Code- LB-CC-206

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To give an overview to the students about law and legal systems prevalent in the world and India in particular, so that they can understand the jurisprudence of all subjects taught to them over a span of three years.
- To learn the jurisprudential basis of various concepts which are continuously being dealt within law in all manifestations.
- To sensitize the students to adopt a pragmatic approach in studying all the subjects in the six semesters by teaching them how to read cases and ways to club theory with practice. It is a subject which forms the foundation of the law degree.
- To make the students trace the evolution of law and legal systems in different countries.
- To familiarize the students with linkage of law with other social sciences such as psychology, history sociology, economics history etc.
- To familiarize the students with the growth of legal profession in India and the laws governing the profession.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** Students will be acquainted with the basic ideas and fundamental principles of Law in the given society.
- **CO2:** Critically examine and research complicated legal and legal theory challenges, and make reasoned and acceptable decisions among options.
- **CO3:** Demonstrate an advanced and comprehensive understanding of the political, social, historical, philosophical, and economic contexts of law.
- **CO4:** Students will be able to identify such pressing demand or problems which require solution within the parameters of the law, justice and other social norms.
- **CO5:** It enables the student to understand the various theories and concepts which deals with the sources of law such as Judicial precedents, legislation etc. and the concepts like possession, ownership etc.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching (Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I: Introduction to Jurisprudence

1. Meaning, Nature, and Scope of Jurisprudence.

2. Concept of Rules, Laws, Principles, and Precepts.
3. Significance of the Study of Legal Theory.
4. Relationship between Law and Morality.
5. Relevance of Jurisprudence in Contemporary Society.

UNIT – II: Theories of Law

1. Natural Law Theories – Ancient, Classical, and Modern (20th Century).
2. Neo-Natural Law – Lon L. Fuller and H.L.A. Hart (Critique and Engagement).
3. Legal Positivism – Jeremy Bentham, John Austin's Command Theory, and H.L.A. Hart's Concept of Law.
4. Other Jurisprudential Schools – Sociological (Roscoe Pound), Realist School.
5. Historical School (Savigny and Maine), Marxist and Leninist Theory of Law.

UNIT – III: Sources of Law

1. Meaning and Classification of Sources – Formal and Material.
2. Custom as a Source of Law.
3. Precedent – Authority, Binding Nature, and Role in Legal System.
4. Legislation – Types, Process, and Importance in Legal System.
5. Comparative Study of Sources of Law in Common Law and Civil Law Systems.

UNIT – IV: Fundamental Legal Concepts

1. Justice, Equity, and Good Conscience – Historical and Modern Perspectives.
2. Legal Rights – Theories, Classification, and Correlation with Duties.
3. Legal Duties – Nature, Scope, and Kinds.
4. Distinction and Relationship between Rights and Duties.
5. Application of Rights and Duties in Contemporary Legal Systems.

UNIT – V: Legal Relations and Justice

1. Possession and Ownership – Meaning, Concept, and Theories.
2. Legal Obligation – Nature, Theories, and Relevance.
3. Legal Personality – Nature and Theories of Person.
4. Legal Liability – Conditions and Kinds.
5. Justice – Theories, Kinds, Distributive Justice, and Relevance under the Indian Constitution.

Suggested Reading –

- Salmond - Jurisprudence.(N.M. Tripathi - Mumbai)
- Dr. Prasad Anirudh- “Theory of Jurisprudence”
- Dr. Paranjape V.N.- “Legal Theory and Jurisprudence”
- Dias - Jurisprudence. (Aditya Books, New Delhi)
- G.S. Sharma (Ed.) - Essay In Indian Jurisprudence. (Jaipur)
- VenkatSubbaRao - Legal Theory & Jurisprudence.(Eastern Book Co.)
- P. Raja Ram - Jurisprudence (Ashwin Publication, Chennai, 1998)

Course Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme
Semester–Third
Course Name – Law of Contract-II
Paper – I
Course Code- LB-CC-301

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To make them understand the various concept of Bailment, Pledge, Indemnity, Guarantee and Sales of Goods Act in relation of making the contract for specific purposes.
- To instill the concept of partnerships with unlimited liability, joint ownership and flexibility in registration permissible under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932.
- To understand the need to have two kinds of partnerships along with registered companies deserves to be studied by keeping in mind the rationale in retaining these three forms of business associations.
- The present course is aimed at a study of the Law relating to Agency particularly the provisions of sections 182-238 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.
- To make understand the importance of various kinds of negotiable instrument and its occurrence in day to day transactions and the effects if its dishonor.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** To introduce students to the fundamental principles governing specialized contracts and lay a solid foundation for their subsequent study of other transactional and related laws.
- **CO2:** Learn about the law and procedure pertaining to the contract of Bailment, Pledge, Indemnity, and Guarantee, as well as the rights, duties, and liabilities of the Bailor, Bailee, Pawnor, and Pawnee.
- **CO3:** Demonstrate an advanced understanding of the underlying legal principles, rules and institutions which regulate agency, partnership, contracts and agreement.
- **CO4:** Increase the intellectual understanding of students regarding seller and buyer rights and also duties and partnership rights and duties.
- **CO5:** Know the rationale behind the formation of partnership agreements, limited liability partnerships and appreciate their contribution to laws in organizations.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I: Indemnity, Guarantee, Bailment and Pledge

1. Contract of Indemnity – Definition, Rights of Indemnity Holder, Liability of Indemnifier.
2. Contract of Guarantee – Definition, Nature and Extent of Surety's Liability, Discharge of Surety's Liability, Distinction between Indemnity and Guarantee.
3. Contract of Bailment – Definition, Kinds, Consideration, Rights and Duties of Bailor and Bailee, Termination of Bailment, Finder of Goods.
4. Contract of Pledge – Definition, Rights and Duties of Pawnor and Pawnee, Pledge by Non-Owners.
5. Distinction between Bailment and Pledge.

UNIT – II: Contract of Agency

1. Definition of Agency, Principal and Agent – General Rules and Test of Agency, Kinds of Agents, Difference between Agent, Servant and Independent Contractor.
2. Creation of Agency – Methods and Validity.
3. Termination of Agency – Modes and Effects.
4. Rights and Duties of Agent and Principal.
5. Delegation of Authority – Sub-Agent and Substituted Agent.

UNIT – III: Contract of Sale of Goods

1. Definition of Sale and Goods – Essentials of Valid Sale, Kinds of Goods, Conditions and Warranties.
2. Transfer of Property in Goods.
3. Performance of Contract of Sale.
4. Rights of Unpaid Seller – Definition, Rights Against the Goods.
5. Rights of Unpaid Seller – Rights Against the Buyer.

UNIT – IV: Law of Partnership

1. Nature of Partnership – Definition, Test, Essential Elements, Kinds of Partners, Distinction between Partnership, Joint Hindu Family Business, Company, and Co-ownership.
2. Formation and Registration of Partnership Firm – Effects of Non-Registration.
3. Dissolution of Partnership Firm – Modes and Consequences.
4. Rights of Partners.
5. Duties and Liabilities of Partners – Liability of Partner, Incoming Partner, and Outgoing Partner.

UNIT – V: Negotiable Instruments

1. Definition and Characteristics of Negotiable Instruments.
2. Kinds of Negotiable Instruments – Promissory Note, Bill of exchange, Cheque.
3. Parties to Negotiable Instruments and Presentment.
4. Negotiation – Modes of Negotiation, Kinds of Endorsement, Negotiation and Assignment; Holder and Holder in Due Course.

5. Dishonour of Negotiable Instruments – Dishonour by Non-Acceptance and Non-Payment, Effect of Dishonour, Dishonour of Cheque and Amendments.

Suggested Reading –

- 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 BookCompany(2012).
- Contract – II, Dr. KailashRai, Central Law Publications.

Course Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme
Semester–Third
Course Name –Law of Crimes-II (Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita,2023)
Paper – II
Course Code- LB-CC-302

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To familiarize the students with the Criminal Justice administration and the various functionaries involve therein.
- To familiarize the students with the major stages in a criminal case.
- To inculcate a thorough understanding of the various layers involved in the procedural law of the country, hurdles and challenges.
- To familiarize the students with the crucial aspects relating to investigation and trial of offences (like initiation of criminal cases, powers and duties of police during investigation of offences, stages of criminal trial, functions, duties, and powers of criminal courts).
- To sensitize the students about critical issues in administration of criminal justice (like protection of human rights of accused, victims, principles of fair trial).

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** To appreciate the importance of criminal procedure and its indispensable attributes in a civilized society.
- **CO2:** To be familiar with the powers, functions, and duties of police as one of the primary functionary of the criminal justice.
- **CO3:** The criminal prosecution system in India: who prosecutes the process to compel the appearance of a person, the process to compel the production of things, the right to a speedy trial, and so on.
- **CO4:** The student will be familiar with the organization of functionaries, their powers and functions at various stages, and the procedure for exercising these powers and functions under procedural law.
- **CO5:** The Criminal Procedure Act's legal rules governing arrest and bail, the rights of arrested people and how to apply such rules in a real-world scenario.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

Unit: 1 Rationale of criminal procedure and functionaries under BNSS.

1. The Rationale of criminal procedure: importance of faire trail, constitutional perspective: article 14,20, and 21,
2. Classification of offences under the BNSS. Constitution of criminal courts and offices(1-34 of BNSS),
3. Arrest of persons and process to compel, appearance and production of things(section 35-110 of BNSS),
4. Security for keeping the peace and for good behavior and provisions regarding bail(section 125-143 of BNSS), Bail and Bond (section 478-496 of BNSS)

Unit: 2

1. Maintenance under BNSS-Proceedings for maintenance of wives, children and parents. (Section 144-147 of BNSS).
2. Information to police and power of investigating (section 173-196 of BNSS).
3. Jurisdiction and conditions of the criminal court in inquiries and trail (section 197-222 of BNSS).

Unit: 3

1. Complaint to magistrate-Commencement of proceedings before him, (section 223-233 of BNSS).
2. Charge and trail-charge (section 251-276 of BNSS).
3. Trial before a Court of Session (section 248-260 of BNSS). Trial of Warrant cases and summons cases by magistrate. Summary trials (section 283-288 of BNSS).

Unit: 4

1. Evidence in inquiries and trials and general provisions (308-366 of BNSS).
2. Appeals- 413-435, reference and revision-(436-445).
3. Submission of death sentence for confirmation (section 407-412 of BNSS), Transfer of criminals cases (section 446-452).
4. Execution, suspension, remission and Commutation of sentences (section 453-477 of BNSS)

Unit: 5 Probation act and Juvenile Justice Act.

1. Probation of offenders act- Historical background of the Indian probation act, powers and procedure of court of release offenders under the act,
2. Probation officer and his functions.
3. Juvenile justice Act-Meaning of Juvenile Delinquency, juvenile court- its powers and functions, Treatment of juveniles under the act.

Suggested Reading –

- R.V. Kelkar - Outline of Criminal Procedure (Eastern Book Company)
- Ratanlal&Dhirajlal - Criminal Procedure Code.(Wadhawa, Nagpur)
- VedKumari - Juvenile Justice Act. (I.L.I., New Delhi)
- N.V. Paranjape - Law Relating to Probation of offenders in India.(Central Law Agency, Allahabad)
- D.D.Basu - Criminal Procedure Code (Prentice - Hall, Calcutta)

Course Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme
Semester-Third
Course Name – Information and Communication Technology & Legal
Research (Skill Enhancement Course)
Paper – III
Course Code- BL-CC-303

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To understand the concept of information technology, cyberspace and interface of information technology and law.
- To train students in the various applications of computer software such as MS Word, Excel, Power Point, and other related tools.
- To study the provisions of Information Technology Act, 2000.
- To provide insight into the applicability of other laws to cyberspace.
- To provide a thorough understanding of information technology and its importance in conducting legal research.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** Will understand the usage of Internet/Web services as a resource for learning and discovery.
- **CO2:** The provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000 in relation to e-commerce, e-governance and cybercrimes.
- **CO3:** Synthesis of case laws, identification of issues, applicability of relevant provisions and critical analysis of the judicial decisions with reference to the Information Technology Act.
- **CO4:** The gaps in the existing legal framework and countering these challenges thrown up by ever changing technological developments.
- **CO5:** The application of other laws viz. jurisdiction, contract and Trade mark to cyberspace.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations
- Practical/Tutorials

Course Content –

Unit I:

1. Introduction to Information and Communication Technology (ICT)
2. Definition, nature, and scope of ICT
3. Evolution and importance of ICT in the modern world

4. Components of ICT: Hardware, Software, Networks
5. Role of ICT in different sectors (focus on legal sector)
6. Digital literacy and digital divide

Unit II:

1. Fundamentals of Computer
2. Basics of computers: Types, Components, and Functions
3. Operating systems: Windows, Linux, and basics of mobile OS
4. Software: System Software and Application Software
5. Input and Output devices
6. Basics of Internet: Browsers, Email, Search Engines, Cloud storage
7. Cybersecurity basics: threats and protection

Unit III:

1. Information Technology and Legal Education
2. Integration of ICT in legal education
3. Use of smart classrooms and e-learning tools
4. Online legal education platforms and MOOCs (e.g., SWAYAM, Coursera)
5. Digital libraries and databases for legal studies (e.g., SCC Online, Manupatra, JSTOR)
6. Benefits and challenges of ICT in legal education

Unit IV:

1. Information Technology and Legal Research
2. Role of ICT in legal research
3. E-resources and legal databases: usage and search techniques
4. Online journals, articles, and law reviews
5. Citation tools and referencing software (e.g., Zotero, Mendeley)
6. Research methodology using digital tools

Unit V:

1. Plagiarism and Academic Integrity
2. Meaning and types of plagiarism
3. Legal and ethical aspects of plagiarism
4. Tools for plagiarism detection (e.g., Turnitin, Urkund)
5. Consequences of academic dishonesty in legal writing
6. Best practices to avoid plagiarism in legal research

Suggested Reading –

- 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.
- Norton, Peter, "Introduction to Computers, Mc-Graw-Hill.
- B. Ram, "Computer Fundamentals", New Age International Pvt. Ltd
- S. Jaiswal, "Fundamental of Computer & It", Wiley Dreamtech India.

Course Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme
Semester-Third

Course Name – Comparative Law

Course Code- LB-CC-304

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce students to the nature, scope, and importance of Comparative Law in India.
2. To analyze major global legal systems and their relevance to Indian law.
3. To develop critical understanding of methods, objectives, and utility of comparative legal studies.
4. To familiarize students with legal transplants, harmonization, and globalization of law.
5. To enhance analytical and research skills for applying comparative perspectives to Indian legal reforms.

Course Outcomes:

1. Students will gain foundational knowledge of Comparative Law and its significance.
2. Students will understand and critically evaluate different legal systems and traditions.
3. Students will be able to compare civil, common, socialist, religious, and customary legal systems.
4. Students will apply comparative approaches to legal reforms, policy-making, and harmonization in India.
5. Students will develop skills to undertake academic research and practical analysis in Comparative Law.

UNIT – I: Introduction to Comparative Law

1. Meaning, Nature, and Scope of Comparative Law.
2. Historical Development of Comparative Legal Studies.
3. Objectives, Functions, and Utility of Comparative Law.
4. Methods of Comparative Legal Analysis.
5. Challenges and Limitations of Comparative Law in India.

UNIT – II: Major Legal Systems of the World

1. Civil Law System (European/Continental) – Characteristics and Principles.
2. Common Law System (Anglo-American) – Characteristics and Principles.
3. Socialist Legal System – Features and Relevance.
4. Religious Legal Systems (Islamic, Hindu, Jewish, Canon).
5. Customary and Indigenous Legal Systems – Role in Contemporary Law.

UNIT – III: Comparative Analysis of Legal Concepts

1. Concept of Law, Justice, Rights, and Duties in Various Legal Systems.
2. Comparative Study of Sources of Law – Legislation, Precedent, and Custom.

3. Judicial Process and Role of Courts – Comparative Perspectives.
4. Codification vs Judicial Law-Making – Advantages and Limitations.
5. Concepts of Liability, Obligation, and Enforcement across Legal Systems.

UNIT – IV: Comparative Constitutional and Criminal Law

1. Comparative Constitutionalism – Rule of Law, Separation of Powers, Fundamental Rights.
2. Constitutional Review and Judiciary – India, US, UK, France.
3. Comparative Criminal Law – Definition of Crime, Criminal Liability, and Punishment.
4. Principles of Criminal Justice across Legal Systems.
5. Comparative Human Rights Protections – International and National Perspectives.

UNIT – V: Comparative Law in Practice and Globalization

1. Legal Transplants and Borrowing of Laws – Indian Examples.
2. Harmonization and Unification of Laws – International Perspective (UNCITRAL, EU).
3. Globalization and its Impact on Indian Legal System.
4. Comparative Law and Legal Reforms in India.
5. Future Directions of Comparative Law in India and Global Context.

Course Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme
Semester–Fifth
Course Name – Property Law
(Including Transfer of Property Act & Easement Act)
Paper – V
Course Code- LB-CC-505

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- Create an understanding about the rules affecting the ownership, possession, transfer and use of property.
- Explain the fundamental legal terminology of property law and principles governing the nature of property ownership.
- Analyze the socio-economic and political underpinnings of property law in India.
- Educate the students on the recent developments in property law in India.
- To make students understand the law on easement and its significance in the domain of property laws in India.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** Exhibit conceptual understanding of the doctrines stipulated under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
- **CO2:** Students will understand the most fundamental concepts in property law, such as easement and registration.
- **CO3:** Have adequate knowledge regarding the modes of transfer of property including sale, mortgage, lease, gift etc.
- **CO4:** Be equipped with tools to critically analyse property law and ascertain its social impact.
- **CO5:** To help a student understand the various modes of property transfer, such as sale, mortgage, and lease, as well as the laws that govern such transfers.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

Unit I: General Principles of Transfer of Property

1. Definition and scope of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
2. Application of the Act (Sec. 1 to 4)
3. What may be transferred (Sec. 6)
4. Persons competent to transfer

5. Modes of transfer and essential elements
6. Conditional transfers (Secs. 10 to 12)
7. Transfer for the benefit of unborn person (Sec. 13)
8. Rule against perpetuity (Sec. 14)

Unit II: Doctrine of Election and Types of Transfers

1. Doctrine of election (Sec. 35)
2. Transfer by ostensible owner (Sec. 41)
3. Doctrine of feeding the grant by estoppel (Sec. 43)
4. Doctrine of fraudulent transfer (Sec. 53)
5. Doctrine of part performance (Sec. 53A)
6. Lis pendens (Sec. 52)
7. Transfer by co-owner (Sec. 44)
8. Property transfer subject to prior interest (Sec. 48)

Unit III: Specific Transfers – Sale, Mortgage, Lease

1. Sale (Secs. 54–57): Definition, essentials, rights and liabilities of buyer and seller
2. Mortgage (Secs. 58–77): Types, rights and liabilities of mortgagor and mortgagee, priority
3. Lease (Secs. 105–117): Definition, essential elements, types of lease, rights and liabilities
4. Distinction between lease and license

Unit IV: Gifts and Exchange

1. Gift (Secs. 122–129): Definition, essentials, types of gifts, revocation
2. Exchange (Sec. 118): Definition, essentials, rights and liabilities of parties
3. Transfer of actionable claims (Sec. 130)
4. Notice of transfer (Sec. 130A)
5. Fraudulent and part transfers – legal consequences

Unit V: The Easements Act, 1882

1. Definition and essential elements of easement,
2. Types of easements – continuous/discontinuous, apparent/non-apparent, positive/negative, Imposition, acquisition and extinction of easements,
3. Easement by prescription, Licenses – distinction from easement, Suspension and revival of easements, Remedies for disturbance of easements

Suggested Reading –

- 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 Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme
Semester–Third
Course Name – Law on Infrastructure Development
Paper – VI
Course Code- LB-CC-306

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To familiarize students with the principles of real estate law, as well as its importance and usefulness.
- To give the students the opportunity to critically evaluate the full body of law pertaining to Indian infrastructure development.
- To encourage student debates and discussions about housing laws, laws governing cooperative societies, laws governing flats and other types of immovable property.
- To encourage the new generation of attorneys to pursue a career in real estate law by making them aware of the important role that emerging real estate laws will play in society.
- To raise knowledge of the laws, rules, and regulations governing private property, government land policies, and legislations pertaining to land, real estate, and housing.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** The students will be able to critically reflect on the challenges in the development of sustainable infrastructure.
- **CO2:** Will be able to interpret infrastructure financing and the expansion of PPP (Public Private Partnership) in various sectors of infrastructure development.
- **CO3:** Students will achieve a level of well-informed professional so that he contributes to the delivery of infrastructure development and management.
- **CO4:** The student will be able to Identify the inadequacies in different infrastructure sectors and the policy changes required to facilitate rapid infrastructure development.
- **CO5:** Assess infrastructure law, regulatory requirements, and sectoral policies in relation to other contexts such as land, human rights, the environment, finance, and so on.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

1. Introduction of Indian Legal System and Basic Principles –
2. Housing One of The Basic Needs, Security and Comfort; Investment, Housing Policy, Concepts
3. of Ownership and Possession, Basic Principles of Contract, Definition and Concept of
4. Immovable Property, Devolution of Immovable Property During Life Time – Intervivos,
5. Devolution of Immovable Property On Death of A Person By Inheritance/ Succession

UNIT – II:

1. Legal Requirements and Implications –
2. Power of Attorney, Kinds and Procedure, Certain Specific Transfers, Cooperative Societies,
3. Mhada, Apartments Leasehold Land Etc. Revenue Records and Procedure, Valuation of
4. Property, Public Notice; Questionnaire; Search Report and Title Investigation; Registration
5. Record, Verification of Documents Etc. Purchase of Flats -From Booking of Flats/Apartments
6. Until Formation of Society/Condominium, Registered, Unregistered and Notarized
7. Documents.

UNIT – III:

1. Formation and Management of Societies & Apartments –
2. Development Agreement and Redevelopment of Buildings In A Co-Operative Housing Society -
3. Recent Law Provisions and Procedure In Respect of Deemed Conveyance. Farm Houses,
4. Agricultural Land, Non-Agriculture Land Its Parameters, Stamp Duty and Registration Act –
5. Relevant Provisions, Procedure, Documentation and Registration of Co-Operative Housing
6. Society.

UNIT – IV:

1. Law Relating to Tenants and Licensees –
2. Tenants and Licensees Housing: An Avenue For Investment, Mortgage On Immovable
3. Property, Housing Finance, Service Tax and Vat On Purchase of Immovable Property, Relevant
4. Provisions of Specific Relief Act Pertaining to, Transactions of Immovable Property.

UNIT – V:

1. Land Use Policies and Other Related Laws –
2. Dispute Settling Mechanism to Resolve Problems Relating to Housing and Land Deals,
3. Applicability of The Consumer Protection Act to Housing.- Case Studies, Challenges Before
4. Construction Industry, Liability of Builders/Promoters/ Developers, New Bills Relating to
5. Immovable Property and Real Estate Pending Before The Parliament Relating Land Titling Bill

Suggested Reading –

- 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 Transfer of Property Act, G.L. Bhanuka, Lexis Nexis Butterworths, 2005.

Course Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme
Semester–Fourth
Course Name – The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023
(Formerly Known as Indian Evidence Act)
Paper – I
Course Code- LB-CC-401

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- The objective is to help the students as future lawyers to understand, to prevent laxity and negligence in the presentation and admissibility of evidence.
- It introduces the students to a feel of the courts, and also while practicing, how the rules of procedure need to be followed.
- It is both a part of the substantive and procedural law in civil and criminal cases. Evidence law provides a dynamic set of principles, which annexed with other essential factors in a case.
- To make them understand that a trial includes understanding the judges perception and how opinions may be formed, how the advocates skills, a witness and a party's demeanor in court is influential in the trials.
- To help students comprehend the difficulties faced and important role that the law of evidence must play in deciding an accused person's guilt and the success of the Indian Criminal Justice System.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** To acquire the knowledge of the basics of Law of evidence and develop an understanding of the law of evidence and its operation.
- **CO2:** To discuss the overview about the courts and various principles and provisions that governs the Law of Evidence.
- **CO3:** To contradict and contrast between the English law and the Indian law and the Adversarial and the Inquisitorial system of law.
- **CO4:** To demonstrate a detailed knowledge of specific areas of current importance and to analyze the evolving nature of law of evidence.
- **CO5:** To ascertain and discuss the facts of complex legal problems including implementation of the involving question of Law of Evidence.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I: Introduction and General Principles – I

1. Historical background: British introduction of Evidence Law in India.
2. Applicability of the Evidence Act to administrative tribunals, industrial tribunals, courts-martial, and commissions of inquiry.
3. Reference to Law Commission Reports on Evidence.
4. General concepts: Facts in issue, Evidence, Testimony, Documents, Relevant facts, Admissibility, and Hearsay.
5. Classification of evidence: Direct & Circumstantial, Primary & Secondary, Oral & Documentary; proving and disproving facts.

UNIT – II: General Principles – II & III (Relevancy, Admissions & Confessions)

1. Relevancy of facts: Doctrine of Res Gestae (Secs. 4–6), Common intention (Sec. 8), Relevancy of custom (Sec. 11), Mental state (Secs. 12–13).
2. Admissions: General principles (Secs. 15–25), distinction between Admission and Confession.
3. Confessions: Confessions under inducement, threats, and police custody (Secs. 22–24).
4. Discovery and confessions by co-accused (Sec. 23 Proviso).
5. Relevance of facts in civil and criminal cases.

UNIT – III: Special Statements, Opinions & Presumptions

1. Statements by persons not called as witnesses: Dying Declarations (Sec. 26), Statements under special circumstances.
2. Relevance of Judgments and Expert Opinions (Secs. 34–35, 39–44).
3. Character evidence in civil and criminal matters.
4. Judicial notice (Sec. 119) and facts not requiring proof.
5. Legal and factual presumptions (Secs. 115, 119).

UNIT – IV: Oral, Documentary Evidence & Estoppel

1. Oral and Documentary Evidence – General principles (Secs. 54–55, 65, 92).
2. Public documents and their proof.
3. Presumptions related to documents.
4. Exclusion of oral evidence by documentary evidence.
5. Principle of Estoppel (Sec. 121).

UNIT – V: Witnesses and Examination

1. Competency of witnesses – Evidence on affairs of state (Sec. 129), Professional privileges (Secs. 132–133), Approver's testimony (Sec. 138).
2. Examination of witnesses – Chief, Cross, and Re-examination (Secs. 140–168).
3. Leading questions (Sec. 146) and Hostile witnesses (Sec. 157).
4. Impeaching witness credit (Sec. 158) and Refreshing memory (Sec. 161).
5. Compulsion to answer (Secs. 150, 156).

Suggested Reading –

- Ratanlal&Dhirajlal - Law of Evidence.(Wadhawa, Nagpur)
- VenkatSubbarao - 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 Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme
Semester–Fourth
Course Name – Administrative Law
Paper – II
Course Code- LB-CC-402

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To familiarize students with the foundations of environmental law, as well as its importance and usefulness.
- To give the students the opportunity to critically evaluate the current difficulties associated with the protection of a healthy environment and related practices.
- To encourage students to have informed debates and conversations about subjects like climate change, the impact of the environment assessment, sustainable development, and similar topics.
- To instill ideas of concern for future generations and their rights as well as to raise awareness of the vital role that environmental law must play in the progressive development of people.
- Justice activism on environmental laws and policies is being done to raise awareness of the national and international rules and legislation pertaining to environmental protection and conservation.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** A student will understand the relationship between the three wings of the government.
- **CO2:** Apply their knowledge to solve factual situations relating to administrative law and support them with logical arguments.
- **CO3:** The emphasis is on their role in protecting individuals' rights against abuse of administration, adjudicatory powers of administration, and administrative liability.
- **CO4:** Students will learn about the nature and development of administrative law, as well as effective administrative control methods.
- **CO5:** Explain the foundational concepts and basic principles of administrative law and practice in this area in the law courts/tribunals.

Teaching Methodology –

Classroom Teaching (Lecturing\Discussions)
Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

1. Introductory –
2. Nature and Scope of Administrative Law.
3. Evolution and Development of Administrative Law-India, UK, USA & France. Rule of Law, Doctrine of Separation of Powers.

4. Delegated Legislation –
5. Reason for growth of delegated legislation in India, Constitutional limits, Control Mechanism of delegated legislation- Judicial, Legislative, Procedural, Sub- delegation.

UNIT – II:

1. Administrative Adjudication –
2. Reason for growth & its need; structure and procedure of adjudicatory bodies; tribunals in some special areas, e.g. tax assessment, labour laws, railway rates tribunal.
3. Principles of Natural Justice –
4. Concept, Evolution & Importance, Application of Natural Justice, Rule against Bias and Rule of Fair Hearing-reasoned decision; institutional decision.

UNIT – III:

1. Judicial control of administrative action through writs –
2. General conditions for the issuance of writ.
3. Writ of Certiorari & Mandamus. The scope of review of administrative actions through writs, High Court - Power of Superintendence (Article 227).

UNIT – IV:

1. Administrative Discretion –
2. Meaning & Definition. Control of Administrative Discretion. Special leave to appeal.
3. Emerging Trends in Administrative Law –
4. Administration & Good Governance-Corruption-Prevention of Corruption Act, Right to Know-Right to Information Act, 2005.

UNIT – V:

1. Liability of the Administration –
2. Contractual Liability of the Administration-Constitutional & Other Provisions, Tortious Liability of the Administration-Constitutional & Other Provisions, Government privileges in legal proceeding & Promissory Estoppel.
3. Ombudsman in India –
4. Vigilance Commissions, Commissioners and their powers.

Suggested Reading –

- 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.
- Dr. I.P. Massey - Principles of Administrative Law.
- S.P. Sathe - Administrative Law.
- H.W.R. Wade - Administrative Law.

Course Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme
Semester–Fourth
Course Name – Code of Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act
Paper – III
Course Code- LB-CC-403

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To impart basic knowledge to the students of the difference between the civil laws and criminal laws by making them understand the key differences between the methodology of both the streams of law.
- Having understood the same the students would be apprised of the key words used in civil laws for better understanding of the subject.
- This course aims at making the students learn the procedure before the civil court and the mannerisms that needs to be followed in the court.
- The course also aims at inculcating ethical values in the students by making them learn about those areas which they need to bear in mind to maintain legal propriety and ethics.
- 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.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** The students will become well versed with the basic keywords used frequently in the civil courts such as plaint, written statement, summons, plaintiff, defendant, judgment, decree, and so on.
- **CO2:** The students would be able to locate the jurisdiction of the various civil courts after reading this subject by knowing the various jurisdictions that are there at every level as per the hierarchy of civil courts.
- **CO3:** Show that you understand how to draught a document for submission to a court. Recall and apply the law applicable to selecting a court as well as initiating and responding to a suit.
- **CO4:** This C.P.C course is intended to study the significance of procedural law. To familiarize students with the various stages that a civil case goes through, as well as the related issues. The course also covers the law of limitation.
- **CO5:** To reach an expeditious resolution for a variety of civil disputes, devise an appropriate course of action and apply appropriate court rules and procedures in the legal system.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)

- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

Introductory –

1. Concept of civil procedure in India before the advent of the British rule, Evolution of civil procedure from 1712 to 1911,
2. Principle features of the civil procedure code, Importance of State Amendments.

Jurisdiction and Res Judicata–

1. Jurisdiction - Meaning, Types, Objectives, Cause of action and Jurisdictional bar.
2. Res Judicata - Conditions and applications, Difference between estoppel and res judicata, Constructive Res Judicata. Foreign, Judgment - When not conclusive? Presumptions.

UNIT – II:

1. 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),
2. Summons (Sec - 27,28,31, Order IV, VI, IX), Service of foreign summons (Sec - 29), Power for order (Sec - 30 Order XI).
3. 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,
4. 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 – III:

1. Appearance and Examination – Appearance, Ex-Parte Procedure, Default of Parties, Summoning and attendance of witnesses, Examination, Admissions, Production, Return of Documents, Hearing and Affidavit.
2. Adjournments, Judgment and Degree – Order XVIII, Adjournment - Judicial discretion and problems of arrears,
3. Concept of judgment - Decree, interim orders and stay, Injunctions, Costs.

UNIT – IV:

1. Execution and Commissions – Concept of Execution, General principles of Execution, Power for execution of Decrees. (Sec -38-46),
2. Procedure for execution, Enforcement: Arrest and Detention (Sec - 55-59), Attachment (Sec 60-64), Sale (Sec 65-67), The rationale of Commissions,
3. 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).
4. Appellate Power of High Court in Civil Matters.

UNIT – V:

1. Limitation Act - Historical background, Nature and scope of Limitation Act,
2. Limitation of Suits, appeal and applications.
3. Computation of period of limitation, Acquisition of ownership by possession.

Suggested Reading –

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

Course Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme
Semester–Fourth
Course Name – Forensic Science & Law
Paper – IV
Course Code- LB-CC-404

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

1. Provide a comprehensive understanding of the principles, scope, and historical development of forensic science and its integration with the legal system.
2. Equip students with the skills to effectively manage crime scenes and handle physical evidence while adhering to legal standards.
3. Familiarize students with advanced forensic tools and techniques used in analyzing physical, digital, and medical evidence.
4. Develop knowledge of forensic medicine and toxicology, focusing on their application in criminal investigations and legal proceedings.
5. Enable students to critically analyze the admissibility of forensic evidence in courts, including ethical and human rights considerations.

Course Outcomes-

- Define forensic science, its scope, and historical evolution, and explain its role in strengthening the criminal justice system.
- Apply procedures for securing, documenting, and preserving crime scenes, and handle various types of physical evidence while maintaining the chain of custody for legal admissibility.
- Utilize forensic tools and techniques, including fingerprint, footprint, tool mark, ballistic, questioned document, and digital forensic analyses, within legal frameworks.
- Conduct post-mortem examinations, analyze injuries, perform medical examinations in sexual offence cases, and identify poisons using toxicological methods, ensuring alignment with legal protocols.
- Interpret provisions of the Indian Evidence Act (Sections 45–51), assess the admissibility of scientific evidence (e.g., DNA, polygraph, brain mapping), analyze relevant judicial pronouncements, and address ethical and human rights concerns in forensic investigations.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT I: Introduction to Forensic Science and Legal Framework

1. Meaning, Nature, and Scope of Forensic Science
2. Historical Evolution of Forensic Science in India and Globally
3. Relationship between Law and Forensic Science
4. Role of Forensic Science in Criminal Justice System

UNIT II: Crime Scene Investigation and Evidence Handling

1. Crime Scene Management: Securing, Documenting, and Preserving the Scene
2. Types of Physical Evidence: Collection and Preservation Techniques
3. Chain of Custody and Legal Admissibility
4. Legal Provisions Related to Search, Seizure, and Evidence Handling

UNIT III: Forensic Tools and Techniques

1. Fingerprint, Footprint, and Tool Mark Examination
2. Ballistics: Firearms, Ammunition, and Gunshot Residue Analysis
3. Questioned Documents: Handwriting, Ink, and Paper Analysis
4. Digital and Cyber Forensics: Tools and Legal Framework

UNIT IV: Forensic Medicine and Toxicology

1. Post-mortem Examination and Estimation of Time and Cause of Death
2. Injuries: Types, Analysis, and Legal Relevance
3. Examination in Sexual Offences: Medical and Legal Aspects
4. Toxicology: Poisons, Symptoms, and Detection Techniques

UNIT V: Law of Evidence and Judicial Interpretation of Forensic Science

1. Expert Evidence under Indian Evidence Act (Sections 45–51)
2. Admissibility of Scientific Evidence in Courts: DNA, Polygraph, Brain Mapping
3. Important Judicial Pronouncements on Forensic Evidence
4. Ethical and Human Rights Concerns in Forensic Investigations

Recommended Readings:

1. B.S. Nabar – Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation and Trials
2. K. Kumud – Essentials of Forensic Medicine
3. P.C. Jain – Manual of Forensic Science
4. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal – The Indian Evidence Act
5. Murphy, D. – Modern Forensic Science and Law
6. Relevant Bare Acts, Case Laws, and Law Commission Reports

Course Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme
Semester–Fourth
Course Name – Right to Information
Paper – V
Course Code- LB-CC-405

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

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.
- 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.
- In order to raise massive awareness of the RTI and to accord and raise concerns over the protections given to the whistle-blowers.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** It is intended to persuade students that the right to information promotes transparency and accountability in governance, thereby preventing abuse of power.
- **CO2:** Students will gain practical knowledge of how to request information from the government.
- **CO3:** Students will learn how to approach the appropriate forum in order to obtain information from public authorities.
- **CO4:** Students will learn about assisting citizens in securing information and ensuring transparency in governance.
- **CO5:** Students will learn about developing competency in the application of the law in the workplace.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

1. Introduction of Right to Information Act 2005 –History, Background, Objectives.
2. Preamble of Right to Information Act 2005.
3. Obligation of Public Authorities (Section 3 to 11).

4. 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 – II:

1. The Central Information Commission – Constitutions, Eligibility criteria and Process of Appointment, Term of office and Condition of Service, Removal of Informational Commissioner.
2. The State Information Commission – Constitutions, Eligibility criteria and Process of Appointment, Term of office and Condition of Service, Removal of Informational Commissioner.

UNIT – III:

1. Power and Function – Information Commission, Appeal and Penalties under Right to Information Act 2005.
2. Breach of Confidentiality and Privacy – The Indian perspective an offence under the Indian Information Technologies Act 2000.

UNIT – IV:

1. Public Authority vis-à-vis Right to Information Act 2005 – Origin, History, Public Authority, right to Information,
2. Breach of Duty to disclose by Public Authority.
3. Right to Information and E-Governance – Electronic Information Dissemination, need for regulation.
4. Jurisdiction in Cyberspace – Problem and perspective.

UNIT – V:

1. Right to Information and Other Acts, Reports, Bill – The official Secrets Act, 1923, Public records Act 1993, Public records rules 1997,
2. The Freedom of Information Act, 2002,
3. Reports of National Commission to Review the working of the Constitution, 2002(relevant provisions).
4. 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 Reading –

- 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 Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme
Semester–Fourth**

**Course Name –Pleading, Drafting and Conveyancing
(Practical Paper – I)**

Paper – VI

Course Code- LB-CC-406

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- A complete understanding of the rules governing the essential elements of drafting, pleading, and conveyancing.
- To help pupils comprehend the difficulties associated with creating various forms of civil or criminal complaints.
- To require students to grasp the essentials of conveyancing and occasionally required written arguments in court.
- To instil a solid grasp of the importance of drafting, drafting techniques, and other legal documents like affidavits, caveats, etc.
- To help students comprehend the difficulties encountered and the crucial role that arguing and the practise of advocacy must play.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** Apply fundamental/golden rules of Pleadings and Conveyancing while drafting deeds and agreements.
- **CO2:** Recall and apply the provisions of specific statute while drafting any petition/application under the said statute.
- **CO3:** Draft civil pleadings, criminal pleadings, matrimonial pleadings and constitutional pleadings.
- **CO4:** Comprehend the pleadings and prepare written replies for the same.
- **CO5:** Draft notices for their clients under various statutes and replies to the notices.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations
- Practical & Tutorials

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

1. Drafting –General principles and substantive rules of drafting. Fundamental Rules of Pleadings,
2. Forms of Pleadings, Particulars, Alternative and Inconsistent Pleadings,
3. Amendment, Frame of Suit, Parties to Suit, Plaint, Defence, Appeals, Applications, Affidavits.

UNIT – II:

Civil Pleadings –

(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.

UNIT – III:

Criminal Pleadings –

(i) Complaints (ii) Criminal Miscellaneous Petition, (iii) Bail Application and (iv) Memorandum of Appeal and Revision.

UNIT – IV:

Conveyancing –

1. Sale Deed
2. Mortgage Deeds
3. Lease Deed
4. Gift Deed
5. Promissory Note
6. Power of Attorney
7. Will

UNIT – V:

Viva-Voce –

Viva- Voce on Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing.(60 Marks)

Suggested Reading –

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

Course Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme
Semester–Fifth
Course Name – Company Law
Paper – I
Course Code- LB-CC-501

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- This course is structured to understand company law and governance issues and to provide much needed clarifications on company laws, rules and regulations.
- To introduce students to the economic function of the company as a legal structure for business, to its advantages and disadvantages compared to other structures available such as the partnership and the limited liability partnership, and in particular to the company's limited liability thus provide a solid background for further studies of this subject.
- To encourage the development of student's skills in legal reasoning and analysis through study of statutes, case law and regulatory practice relating to Company Law.
- The present course is designed to enable the students to take up professional practice in the field of company law in India and beyond.
- To provide students with knowledge and appreciation of the major core topics in Company Law including the legal nature of company, concept of the company as a business structure, the legal implications of separate corporate personality, the role of the board of directors and their legal duties as directors and the legal protection of shareholders and corporate social responsibility in India.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** To critically evaluate the existing legal framework relating to company and regulatory framework of companies in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013 including the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017 & All New Amendments.
- **CO2:** To demonstrate a detailed knowledge of specific areas of current importance and to appreciate the evolving nature of company law.
- **CO3:** Enable the development of critical and analytical abilities in the area of Company Law, culminating into a presentation during the class sessions of the course.
- **CO4:** Familiar with the current policy trends and developments in Company Law in India, UK and USA and of the likely impact of these trends and developments on the major topics in Company Law.
- **CO5:** Describe the theoretical assumptions that underlie the way companies are regulated in India and the way changes to those assumptions might result in law reform.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

1. Introduction – Meaning, definition of company, characteristics of a company, Lifting of corporate veil.
2. 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.
3. 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 – II:

1. Corporate Charter – Memorandum of Association (MOA) - Meaning, Definition, Purpose and Significance, Contents of memorandum, Procedure for alteration, Doctrine of Ultra Vires
2. 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.
3. Prospectus – Definition, Meaning, Object and Contents, Abridged Prospectus, Shelf Prospectus, Red herring Prospectus, Misstatements in prospectus and their consequences.

UNIT – III:

1. Promoter – Definition and Meaning, Position, duties and Liabilities.
2. 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.
3. Share Capital – Meaning of share Capital, Definition of share, Kinds of share,
4. 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 – IV:

1. Debentures – Meaning, Definition and Kinds of debentures, Debenture holder & his remedies, Debenture trust deed.
2. Borrowing Powers – Ultra Vires borrowing, Charges & Mortgages, Fixed & Floating Charge, Registration of charges, Effects of non-registration, Deposits.

UNIT – V:

1. Meetings – Requisites of valid meeting, Kinds of meeting, Voting and Poll, Resolutions.
2. Directors – Position and status of Directors, Appointment, Qualification, Remuneration & Removal of director, Powers, Duties & Liabilities.
3. Winding up – Meaning, Modes of winding up, Compulsory winding up by tribunal, Appointment of official Liquidator, Powers and duties Liquidator, Consequences of winding up order, Voluntary winding up, Resolutions for winding up, Declaration of solvency, Preferential payments, Dissolution of company.

Suggested Reading –

- 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, Lexis-Nexis.

Course Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme
Semester–Fifth
Course Name – Intellectual Property Rights law In India
Paper – II
Course Code- LB-CC-502

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To understand specific intellectual property law Trade Marks, Domain Names, Geographical Indications, Designs and their convergence.
- To study the provisions of Trade Marks Act, 1999, Geographical Indications Act, 1999 and Designs Act 2000.
- To untangle enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights issues.
- To recognize relevancy of International Conventions in relation to Intellectual Property.
- To make students understand the very formation of international legal order by introducing them to the organizations such as WIPO, WTO, TRIPS etc.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** the legal basis of the IPL and its impact in economic, social and technological context
- **CO2:** Synthesis of case laws, identification of issues, applicability of relevant provisions and critical analysis of the judicial decisions with reference to the Trade Marks Act, 1999, Geographical Indications Act, 1999 and Designs Act 2000
- **CO3:** Tracing the existing legal framework through latest Judgments and applicability of provisions in the evolving as well as technological driven society.
- **CO4:** Intellectual Property Rights is intended to raise IPR awareness and familiarize students with the documentation and administrative procedures associated with IPR in India.
- **CO5:** Aids in the identification of various types of intellectual properties (IPs), the right of ownership, the scope of protection, and the methods for creating and extracting value from IP.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

Meaning, Evolution & Scope of Intellectual Property –

1. Copyright Act 1957 –Meaning, application, Subject matter and nature,
2. Copyrightable matter, Qualification for copyright subsistence, 2013
3. Amendment and recent trends relating Copyright.

Registration, Infringement & Transfer of Copyrights –

1. Registration procedure with the Registrar,

2. Infringement & Infringement remedies, Defenses against Infringement, Assignment & Licensing provisions.

UNIT – II:

1. Patent Act 1970 : Concept and History of Patent in India,
2. Essential Features of Patents, Specifications, Patent in Addition., Non Patentable Inventions. Types of Patent.
3. Registration and Licensing of Patents ,
4. Infringement of patents, remedies , Patents Act and living organisms – Concept of Biotechnology, Status of biotechnology patent in India., Ever greening of patents, Sui Generis, Pharmaceutical patents.

UNIT – III:

1. Trade Mark Act 1999 – Concept of Trademark, Functions & Utility of a trade mark,
2. Associate Mark & Collective Mark, Salient features of Designs Act 2000,
3. Conflict between Trade mark & Design.
4. Registration, Infringement, Piracy & Passing off – Registration procedure of Trade mark & Industrial Design, Infringement & remedies for infringement,
5. Piracy of registered design, passing off remedy for unregistered trade mark & designs, Service Mark, Function, GATT & GATS, Assignment & Licensing.

UNIT – IV:

1. Law relating to Geographical indications and trade secret –Concept of Trade secret, Position of trade secret in India and reasons for its non development,
2. Concept of Geographical indications, Infringement and remedies.

UNIT – V:

1. International perspective of Intellectual property-
2. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (1883),
3. Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (1886),
4. Madrid Agreement and Protocol, Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT),
5. TRIPS Agreement (1994) under WTO framework,
6. Overview of WIPO-administered treaties, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO),
7. World Trade Organization (WTO), United Nations Educational,
8. Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Suggested Reading –

- 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. JayantLahiri : Lectures on Intellectual Property Law
- Dr. P Narayanan: Intellectual Property Law
- Dr. S.R. Myneni : Law of Intellectual Property

Course Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme
Semester–Fifth
Course Name – Public International Law
Paper – III
Course Code- LB-CC-503

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- Introduction to the relevance and scope of the course in the globalized world with special reference to India.
- Examine the jurisprudential doctrines, practices and legal instruments that have been instrumental in its formulation, development and functioning.
- Create awareness about the structures and characteristics of Public International Law with emphasis on specific areas of the discipline.
- Examine the position of India vis-à-vis Public International Law and its implementation in India.
- Engage the students with the cases decided by ICJ and other relevant dispute settlement bodies.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** Understand the meaning of Public International Law, its legal basis and its position vis-à-vis the Indian legal system;
- **CO2:** Distinguish between various sources of Public International Law and their respective use in any given dispute involving questions of law;
- **CO3:** Understand the relationship between Public International Law and the national legal system with special emphasis on India
- **CO4:** Understand and reflect upon the jurisprudential doctrines and law related to the principle of State Responsibility, Law of the Sea, State Jurisdiction, Diplomatic and Consular Immunities; and
- **CO5:** Appreciate the International Human Rights instruments and institutions laying down human rights standards and India's position on protection of human rights.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

1. Nature of Public International Law ,Its Origin, Definition and Basis of Public International Law,
2. Schools of International Law – Positivist, Naturalist, Communist (Recent Approach).
3. Sources of International Law –Treaties, Custom, General Principles of Law, Judicial Decisions-Tribunals, Other Sources of International Public Law-Reports of International Law Commission, United Nations Organization.

UNIT – II:

1. Relation between International Law and Municipal Law –Conflict between International Law and Municipal Law, Monistic Theory and Dualistic Theory.
2. State In General –Definition of State, Classification of States and Equality of States, Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities.

UNIT – III:

1. Recognition of States –Definition of Recognition and Forms of Recognition, Recognition of Governments.
2. State Succession –Meaning of Succession of States and Types of State Succession, Consequences of State Succession.

UNIT – IV:

1. State Territory, the Law of the Sea and Air Law –State Territory, National and Territorial Waters, Maritime Belt,
2. 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,
3. Continental Shelf Outer Space: Outer Space Treaty 1966, Prevention of Arms Race in Outer Space The Moon and other Celestial Bodies.

UNIT – V:

1. Method of Pacific Settlement of International Disputes – Methods of Pacific Settlement Detailed explanation of each method: Negotiation, Good Offices, Mediation, Conciliation, Inquiry, Arbitration, Judicial Settlement.
2. United Nations: Security Council and General Assembly powers under Chapter VI.
3. Regional Organizations: EU, OAS, AU, SAARC initiatives for dispute resolution.

Suggested Reading –

- Dr. H.O. Agarwal – International Law
- M.P. Tandon: Public International Law
- Shaw – International Law
- Dr. S.K. Kapoor.

Course Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme
Semester–Fifth
Course Name – Interpretation of Statutes
Paper – IV
Course Code- LB-CC-504

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To acquaint the students with essential function of legislature and judiciary.
- To acquaint students with the basics of legislative lexicology and with various rules of interpretation.
- To familiarize the students with internal and external aids of interpretation of statute.
- To develop the critical thinking to analyze the judgments in the light of principles of interpretation.
- To induce curiosity in the students as to how and why certain words or phrases in the statute are attributed certain meanings.
- To familiarize students with the concept of legislative intent and its intended and unintended consequences.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** It aids in the interpretation of legislation and legal aspects, allowing students to understand the legislature's intent in enacting a statute, how it can be interpreted, and the rules used by the legislature, such as the golden rule and the mischief rule.
- **CO2:** Provide a new interpretation of law by using various rules of interpretation in various facts and circumstances.
- **CO3:** They should be in a position to apply various rules of interpretation to substantiate their argument and convince the judge in the court of law.
- **CO4:** Apply the rules of interpretation in course of their profession as a lawyer or as a judge.
- **CO5:** Uncover the rule of interpretation on which the judgment of Judge on particular issue is based Criticize the judgments on the basis of rule of interpretation.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

Introductory – Meaning & Objects of Interpretation, General Clauses Act.
General Principles of Interpretation –

1. Literal Rule,
2. Golden Rule,
3. Mischief Rule,
4. Statute must be read as a whole,
5. 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 – II:

1. Internal Aid to Construction – Preamble, Definition, Sections, Heading, Marginal notes, Punctuations, Illustrations, Proviso, Explanation & Schedule.
2. 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 – III:

Subsidiary Rules –

1. 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 –

1. Noscitur A Socis, Rule of ejusdem generis, Word of rank, Reddendo Singula Singulis etc.
2. Interpretation of Statute affecting Jurisdiction of Courts – General principles, the extent of exclusion of jurisdiction of superior Courts.

UNIT – IV:

1. Interpretation of Penal and Taxing Statutes – Rule of Strict Interpretation, General principle, Limits of the Rule of strict construction, Mensrea in statutory offences and Indian penal Code, Vicarious responsibility in statutory offences.
2. Interpretation of Remedial Statutes – Distinction between Remedial and Penal statute, Liberal construction of Remedial statutes.

UNIT – V:

1. 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.
2. Interpretation of Constitutional documents – Rules of interpretation of constitutional documents as developed by the Courts in India.

Suggested Reading –

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

Course Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme
Semester – Fifth

Course Name –Arbitration, Conciliation and Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems
Paper – V
Course Code- LB-CC-505

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- The process of resolving conflicts outside of court, such as arbitration, mediation, or negotiation, is known as alternative dispute resolution (ADR). ADR processes are typically quicker and less expensive.
- Core principles and goals of arbitration in law, as well as its historical history. The idea that courts shouldn't get involved in commercial disputes.
- the entirety of the arbitration process, the creation of the awards, their enforcement, and their finality.
- Conciliation as a concept, as well as its processes, enforcement, and components of function, power, and duty.

Course Outcomes –

CO1: Students will be exposed to the complexities of shaping prospective lawyers by instilling the art of talking, convincing, negotiating, mediation, arbitration, and so on.

CO2: To teach children about international arbitration, the New York Convention, and awards made under the Geneva Convention.

CO3: To help people comprehend all available dispute resolution options, the pros and cons of arbitration versus litigation, and the nature and range of each.

CO4: To convey them the two most popular types of ADR are mediation and arbitration, the latter of which is considered to be the best method for resolving disputes.

CO5: The syllabus also covers about the dispute resolution through Lok-Adalat and through other grassroots' levels.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations
- Practical & Tutorials

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

1. Historical Background and Development –Arbitration law in India Arbitration and Conciliation Act - Basic concepts and objectives.
2. Arbitration without intervention of a court; and with intervention of a court where there is no suit pending.

UNIT – II:

1. Arbitration agreement, Composition of Arbitral Tribunal Jurisdiction of Arbitral Tribunals.
2. Condition of Arbitral proceeding, making of arbitral award and termination of proceedings.
3. Recourse against arbitral award, and Finality and enforcement of Arbitral awards.

UNIT – III:

1. Conciliation - Conciliation proceedings and Conciliators Appointment, Role power and Duties and Procedure.
2. International Arbitration: International Commercial Awards passed within the country; award passed outside the country,
3. Enforcement of foreign Awards - New York convention and Geneva Convention Awards.

UNIT – IV:

1. Models of Dispute settlement, Litigation versus Arbitration,
2. Models of alternative dispute resolutions - Negotiation, Conciliation, Mediation, Mini-trial, Fast tract
3. Arbitration, Nature, scope, limitations and necessity of alternative models of disputes Resolution. Administrative
4. Tribunal - Art. 323 A and B - Sampath Kumar Case (1987). Family Court under the Family Court Act, 1984.

UNIT – V:

1. Consumer Council and Forums under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
2. Settlement of Disputes through Lok-Adalat and Lok Nyayalayas - Grassroot justice and Panchayat System for Resolution of dispute.
3. Problems and Hurdles in the Alternative Settlement of Disputes – Legal aid movement, Legal literacy.

Suggested Reading –

- 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 Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme:
Semester–Fifth
Course Name –Moot Court Practice and Advocacy Skill
(Practical Paper-II)
Paper – VI
Course Code- LB-CC-506**

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To familiarize students with the foundations of moot courts, pre-trial preparations, and indirect courtroom involvement.
- To help the students comprehend the principles of trial advocacy and the practice of law.
- To enable carefully planned and well-informed moot court competitions so that students can use their interpersonal and intrapersonal talents.
- To inform the new legal generation of the vital role that moot courts will play in the development of good lawyers.
- To prepare students for their inevitable path into the field of legal practice and to let them comprehend firsthand the practical ramifications of a real courtroom.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** practice at all the stages of any case/matter and at all the fora with critical thinking.
- **CO2:** do appellate advocacy by independent research, preparation of arguments and presenting arguments in a persuasive manner in appellate courts.
- **CO3:** to do trial advocacy, i.e., case analysis, client interviewing and advise, how to conduct examination-in-chief and cross-examination of witnesses, preparation and presentation of arguments on facts and law in the trial courts.
- **CO4:** Interview clients and advise them on procedural aspects of litigation, costs and possible legal and social consequences, etc.
- **CO5:** To work in teams and develop the cooperative nature essential for the legal practice.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations
- Practical & Tutorials

Course Content –

Unit I – Moot Court (30 Marks)

- Understanding the concept and purpose of Moot Courts.
- Preparation of memorials/written submissions on assigned problems.
- Skills of oral presentation and advocacy.
- Evaluation:
 - Written Submissions – 5 Marks

- Oral Advocacy – 5 Marks
- (Three moot courts × 10 Marks each)

Unit II – Trial Observation (30 Marks)

- Observation of two trials (one Civil and one Criminal).
- Recording the step-by-step proceedings in a diary.
- Analysis of pleadings, evidence, witness examination, and final arguments.
- Evaluation:
 - Civil Trial Observation – 15 Marks
 - Criminal Trial Observation – 15 Marks

Unit III – Interviewing Techniques & Pre-trial Preparations (30 Marks)

- Observation of at least two client interviewing sessions (Lawyer's Office/Legal Aid Office).
- Recording proceedings in an Internship Diary.
- Understanding the drafting of documents and court papers.
- Familiarisation with filing procedures of suits/petitions.
- Evaluation:
 - Interviewing Techniques – 15 Marks
 - Pre-trial Preparation & Court Papers – 15 Marks

Unit IV – Viva Voce (10 Marks)

- Oral examination covering Moot Court, Trial Observation, and Internship Diary.
- Testing analytical ability, communication, and practical understanding of law.
- Evaluation: Viva Voce – 10 Marks

Minimum Period of Internship –

Each registered student shall have completed minimum of twelve weeks internship for three year course stream and twenty weeks in case of five years course stream during the entire period of legal studies under NGO, Trial and Appellate Advocates , Judiciary , Legal Regulatory authorities, Legislatures and Parliament, Other Legal Functionaries, Market Institutions, Law Firms, Companies, Local self-government and other such bodies as the University shall stipulate, where law is practiced either in action or in dispute resolution or in management.

A. Rules for Memorial submissions –

1. Each student / team must submit one typed and spiral bound copy of the memorial one it her side no later than the date fixed and announced in the class. Memorials will not be accepted after the prescribed date and time and the student will lose the marks assigned for that assignment.
2. Memorial specifications:
 - a) Memorials must be printed on A4 size white paper with black ink on both sides of the paper.
 - b) The body of the memorial must be in Fonts Times New Roman, Size 12 and foot notes in Fonts Times New Roman in Size 10.
 - c) Each page must have a margin of at least one-inch on all sides. Do not add any designs or borders on the pages.
 - d) Memorials should be submitted with differently coloured Title Page for each side:

- Title page in red colour for Petitioner / Appellant
- Title page in blue colour for respondent

e) The Memorial should not exceed 20 typed pages (line space 1.5) and shall consist of the following Parts:

- Table of Contents
- Statement of Facts
- Statement of Jurisdiction
- List of References and Cases
- Statement of Issues
- Summary of Arguments
- Detailed Pleadings
- Prayer
- Affidavit, if necessary

f) Relevant Annexures may be kept by the student and may be used during oral arguments, if necessary.

B. Rules re Oral Arguments –

1. Court Language shall be English unless prior permission is sought from the teacher to speak in Hindi.
2. Each student would be given 10 minutes to present their oral arguments
3. Judges may, at their discretion extend oral argument time, up to a maximum of 5 minutes.
4. Re-buttal would be allowed only to the petitioner and they would have to specify in the beginning the time they want to set apart for rebuttal.
5. Evaluation: The oral performance will be evaluated on the basis of communication skills, application of facts, persuasion / use of authorities, and response to questions.

Suggested Reading –

- **Mooting and Advocacy Skills– A. Lakshminath & R. Ramesh**
- **Moot Court: Law and Practice – M.P. Jain & S.N. Jain**
- **A Practical Guide to Mooting – Surya Prakash**
- **The Art of Advocacy and Mooting – R. P. Anand**
- **Legal Research, Writing and Mooting – Dr. S. S. Sharma**
- **Dr. Kailash Rai - Moot Court Pre-Trial Preparation and Participation in Trial Proceedings.**

Course Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme:

Semester–Sixth

Course Name – Principles of Taxation Law

Paper – I

Course Code- LB-CC-601

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- The course aims to equip students with foundational and in-depth knowledge of the Indian taxation system, particularly the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- It seeks to develop an understanding of the legal principles governing taxation, classification of income, taxability, exemptions, computation of income under various heads, assessment procedures, and the interplay between domestic tax laws and international tax principles such as DTAA and POEM.
- Through statutory interpretation and case law analysis, students will acquire the ability to apply tax principles in practical and legal contexts.

Course Outcomes:

- Explain the historical evolution and key concepts of Indian taxation, distinguishing between various forms of tax (tax, surcharge, cess, and toll).
- Interpret and apply key definitions under the Income Tax Act including assessee, income, previous year, and assessment year.
- Analyze residential status and its implications on tax liability with reference to POEM and international tax principles.
- Compute income under various heads — salary, house property, business/profession, capital gains, and other sources — along with permissible deductions.
- Distinguish between capital and revenue receipts and comprehend their tax implications using relevant case law.
- Understand the principles of clubbing of income, exemptions for agricultural income, and assess taxability in special cases.
- Apply procedural aspects of income tax return filing, types of assessments, and provisions relating to income escaping assessment.
- Develop legal reasoning and problem-solving skills using statutory interpretation and judicial precedents in taxation matters.

Teaching Methodology:

- **Lecture Method:** Structured lectures focusing on statutory provisions, explanations, and case law interpretations.

- **Case Law Discussion:** Analysis of landmark judgments to understand judicial interpretation and practical implications.
- **Problem-Solving Exercises:** Regular assignments and hypothetical case studies to develop computation and application skills.
- **Interactive Sessions:** Doubt-clearing discussions, quizzes, and debates to encourage participation and conceptual clarity.

Course Content –

UNIT – I: Introduction to Income Tax Law

1. Historical background and evolution of Income Tax legislation in India.
2. Basic tax concepts: Tax vs. Cess, Toll, Surcharge; Direct and Indirect Taxes.
3. Key definitions under the Income Tax Act, 1961 – Income [Sec. 2(24)], Person [Sec. 2(31)], Assessee [Sec. 2(7)].
4. Previous Year [Sec. 3] and Assessment Year [Sec. 2(9)].
5. Concepts of Application vs. Diversion of Income and Capital vs. Revenue Receipts (with relevant case laws).

UNIT – II: Agricultural Income, Residential Status & Scope of Total Income

1. Definition and exemption of Agricultural Income [Secs. 2(1A), 10(1)].
2. Residential status and its determination [Sec. 6].
3. Scope of Total Income and deemed accrual in India [Secs. 4, 5, 9].
4. Place of Effective Management (POEM) and its relevance.
5. Overview of DTAA (Double Tax Avoidance Agreement) and international tax jurisdiction.

UNIT – III: Heads of Income – I

1. Overview of Heads of Income [Sec. 14].
2. Income from Salary – Meaning, Perquisites, Profits in lieu of Salary [Secs. 15–17]; Standard Deductions [Sec. 16].
3. Income from House Property – Basis of charge [Sec. 22], Annual Value [Sec. 23].
4. Deductions under House Property [Secs. 24, 25].
5. Co-ownership and deemed ownership [Secs. 26, 27].

UNIT – IV: Heads of Income – II

1. Profits and Gains of Business or Profession – Chargeability [Sec. 28], Computation [Secs. 29, 30–43D], Presumptive taxation and relevant deductions.
2. Capital Gains – Capital asset [Sec. 2(14)], Transfer [Sec. 2(47)].
3. Computation and exemptions of Capital Gains [Secs. 45–48, 55].
4. Income from Other Sources – Chargeability [Sec. 56], Deductions [Secs. 57, 58].
5. Special provisions relating to Other Sources [Secs. 41(1), 59].

UNIT – V: Clubbing, Return Filing, and Assessment

1. Clubbing of Income – Transfer without asset, revocable transfers, income of spouse/minor [Secs. 60–64].
2. Return of Income – Procedure for filing individual returns [Sec. 139].
3. Types of Assessment – Self-assessment, Scrutiny, Best Judgment [Secs. 139–145].
4. Reassessment and Income Escaping Assessment; Issuance of Notice [Secs. 147–153, 148–151].
5. Assessment timelines and rate of tax on escaped income.

Suggested Reading:

- **“Income Tax Law” – T.N. Manoharan** (LexisNexis) – Comprehensive commentary on Income Tax Act, 1961.
- **“Systematic Approach to Income Tax” – Dr. Vinod K. Singhania & Kapil Singhania** – Widely used for both theory and practical problems.
- **“Income Tax Act, 1961 with Rules & Circulars” – Taxmann Publications** – Latest consolidated text with amendments.
- **“Direct Taxes Law & Practice” – Dr. Girish Ahuja & Dr. Ravi Gupta** – Case law and examples for academic and practical understanding.
- **“Students’ Guide to Income Tax” – Dr. V.K. Singhania** – Simplified version suitable for beginners and undergraduates.

Course Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme:

Semester–Sixth

Course Name – Labour Laws in India

Paper – II

Course Code- LB-CC-602

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To make a complete grasp of the legal concept relating to the rights and obligations of employers, as well as the rights and obligations of workers across the world.
- To help students comprehend the historical facets of the labour movement as well as the constantly expanding understanding of rules and regulations.
- To force pupils to study the principles of the right to work, fair remuneration, rights of trade unions, equal work for equal pay, etc.
- To instil a full awareness of the several tiers of labour regulations, with a focus on the Industrial Act, trade union legislation, factories act, etc.
- To help students comprehend the difficulties encountered and important role that the Payment of Wages Act, Employees Compensation Act, Maternity Benefit Act, etc. will play.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** Students should be able to explain the role of trade unions in the industrial setting. Students should be able to explain the major causes and consequences of labour disputes. Students should be able to create Industrial Dispute Resolution Procedures.
- **CO2:** Demonstrate an advanced understanding of the underlying legal principles, rules and institutions which regulate employer employee relationship in Indian industrial law.
- **CO3:** Develop the understanding of rationale behind the formation of Trade Unions and their working and appreciate their contribution to labour laws in organizations.
- **CO4:** It enables the learner to understand the different industrial laws and the mechanism for peaceful resolution of disputes without resorting to civil courts.
- **CO5:** Increase the intellectual understanding of students of labour law and individual employment rights, both in terms of black letter law and public policy as a labour lawyer.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

1. Historical Perspective on Labour and Labour Legislation –

2. Labour Laws- Concept, Origin, Objectives and Classification
3. International Labour Organisation- Genesis, development and dimensions, aims and objectives, Organs of the International Labour Organisation
4. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 –
5. Definition, Authorities for the settlement of disputes, methods of settlement, collective bargaining, conciliation, arbitration and adjudication.
6. 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.
7. Strike, Lock Out, Lay off, Retrenchment and Closure Unfair Labour Practices, Penalties, offences by Companies etc.

UNIT – II:

1. The Trade Union Act. 1926 –
2. Collective Bargaining- Concept and Process, Legal control, Factor affecting collective bargaining, Merit and Demerit of collective bargaining
3. 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.
4. The Factories Act, 1948 –
5. Definition of factory, Manufacturing process, Worker, Occupies,
6. Health, welfare and safety provisions under the Act
7. Employer's liability- liability for hazardous and inherently dangerous industries

UNIT – III:

1. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 –
2. Responsibility for payment of wages.
3. Authorised deductions of wages and delay in payment.
4. Obligations of employer and employee
5. Offences, their trial procedure and penalties.
6. Enforcement machinery under the Act- their powers and functions.

UNIT – IV:

1. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 –
2. 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.
3. Authority appointment & Powers of the Authority.
4. offences and penalties and Exemptions
5. Concepts of Dearness Allowance and Principles for determination of Dearness allowances

UNIT – V:

1. Employee's Compensation Act, 2010 –
2. Definitions, Aims & Object, Liability of Employer, Notional Extension & Defenses, Determination of Amount of Compensation, Compensation when due-Penalty for default, Contracting Out,
3. Commissioner for Employees Compensation-his duties, powers and procedure.

4. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 –
5. Applicability, Nature of benefits and privileges available under the Act
6. Procedure for claiming payment
7. Inspectors – their powers and functions. Penalties.

Suggested Reading –

- 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 Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme:

Semester–Sixth

Course Name – Banking Law

Paper – III

Course Code- LB-CC-603

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- To educate students on the importance of financial and banking institutions in the development of a nation.
- To make the students understand the various services offered and various risks faced by banks.
- To help students understand the unique and trustworthy relationships that exists between banks and their customers.
- To teach students about the critical role that private sector banks play.
- To teach students about the various complexities involved in focusing on various consumer grievances and their effective resolution.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** To make the students understand the various services offered and various risks faced by banks.
- **CO2:** To make them aware of various banking innovations after nationalization.
- **CO3:** The Banking Law course is intended to primarily familiarize students with the operational parameters of banking law, as well as to teach the general principles of banking law and to develop students' appreciative faculties in statutory, will, and case – law in this area.
- **CO4:** Many reputable firms and independent legal consultants are drawn to the rapidly expanding field of financial and investment services.
- **CO5:** E-commerce and e-banking are two new emerging dimensions in banking systems.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Course Content –

UNIT – I:

1. Historical background of banking in India – History of Banking, banking system in India, Functions of commercial Bank, Structure of Banking system.
2. Nationalization of Banks in India – Compelling reasons of Bank Nationalization, Argument against nationalization of banks,

3. Development of Banking after Nationalization of Banks.

UNIT – II:

1. Banking Regulation Act 1949 – Definition of Bank, Types of Bank, Salient features of Banking Regulation Act 1949,
2. Structure, Role of Reserve Bank of India under Banking Regulation Act 1949, Memorandum, reconstruction and Amalgamation,
3. The Deposit Insurance Corporation Act 1961.
4. Reserve Bank of India – Constitution and Management, Functions of Reserve Bank of India, Central Banking Functions, Regulatory and Supervisory Functions.

UNIT – III:

1. 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.
2. Employments of Funds – Loans and Advances, Guarantees- Advances secured by collateral securities,
3. Agency Services- Financing of exports, Advance to priority sectors, Credit Guarantee Scheme, Securitization Act 2002.

UNIT – IV:

1. Law relating to Negotiable Instruments 1881 with Amendments – Negotiable Instruments, Kinds, Holder and Holder in due course, Parties,
2. Negotiation-presentments- Endorsement, liability of Parties, Noting and protest, Dishonor of Negotiable Instrument.

UNIT – V:

1. Customers grievances and Redressal – Ancillary Services and E-Banking,
2. Banking Ombudsman Scheme,
3. Consumer Protection Act 1986, and Banking Services,
4. Debt Recovery Tribunal- Establishment, Functions, Power and procedure.

Suggested Reading –

- M.L. Tannan- Law of Banking
- P.N. varshney- banking Law and Practice.
- Dr. S. R. Myneni –law of Banking
- Avtar Singh- Banking Law and Practice

Course Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme:
Semester–Sixth
Course Name –Uttar Pradesh Land Law
Paper – IV
Course Code- LB-CC-604

Course Objectives:

1. To provide foundational knowledge of the evolution and codification of land revenue laws in Uttar Pradesh.
2. To develop an understanding of the legal framework governing land tenure, rights, and obligations of various tenure holders.
3. To examine the structure and functions of revenue administration and dispute resolution mechanisms in U.P.
4. To familiarize students with the U.P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953 and its legal and administrative impact.
5. To analyze judicial interpretations and case laws that has shaped the revenue jurisprudence in the state.
6. To critically evaluate contemporary challenges and reforms in land revenue administration.

Course Outcomes:

1. Explain the historical evolution and constitutional basis of revenue law in Uttar Pradesh.
2. Identify and distinguish between different classes of tenure holders and their rights and obligations under the U.P. Revenue Code, 2006.
3. Interpret the procedures for land record maintenance, mutation, revenue collection, and legal remedies.
4. Understand the purpose, process, and legal implications of land consolidation under the Chakbandi Adhiniyam.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations

Unit I: Introduction and Basic Framework of Revenue Law

1. Historical background of land revenue administration in U.P.
2. Objectives and need for codification: From Zamindari Abolition to U.P. Revenue Code, 2006
3. Definitions: Land, Agriculture, Landholder, Bhumidhar, Asami, Sir, Khudkasht, etc.
4. Constitutional provisions relating to land and revenue (Entry 18, State List; Article 246, 300A)
5. Structure of revenue administration in U.P.: Board of Revenue, Commissioner, Collector, etc.

Unit II: Land Tenure and Rights under the U.P. Revenue Code, 2006

1. Classes of tenure holders: Bhumidhar with transferable rights, with non-transferable

- rights and Asami
- 2. Acquisition and extinguishment of rights
- 3. Rights and liabilities of tenure holders
- 4. Succession and inheritance of holdings
- 5. Provisions regarding leases, mortgages, and transfers
- 6. Partition of holdings and related provisions

Unit III: Land Management, Revenue Procedures, and Dispute Resolution

- 1. Land records and their maintenance: Khasra, Khatauni,
- 2. Mutation and correction of records
- 3. Collection of land revenue and other dues
- 4. Procedure for revenue suits and proceedings
- 5. Jurisdiction of revenue courts and officers
- 6. Appeals, revisions, review and reference under the U.P. Revenue Code

Unit IV: U.P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953 (Chakbandi Adhiniyam)

- 1. Objectives and rationale for consolidation (Chakbandi)
- 2. Key definitions and scope of the Act
- 3. Declaration of consolidation areas
- 4. Powers and functions of consolidation officers and staff
- 5. Procedure for preparation and publication of consolidation scheme
- 6. Effect of consolidation proceedings on land rights

Unit V: Legal Control, Judicial Interpretations, and Case Law Analysis

- 1. Powers of State Government and authorities under the U.P. Revenue Code and Chakbandi Act.
- 2. Role of Gram Panchayats and local bodies.
- 3. Protection of tenure holders' rights during consolidation.
- 4. Important judicial pronouncements: Ram Rati v. Board of Revenue, U.P. Mool Chand v. Deputy Director of Consolidation, State of U.P. v. Amar Singh.
- 5. Critical evaluation of implementation and reforms.
- 6. Contemporary challenges in land administration in U.P.

Recommended Readings:

- **Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code, 2006 – Bare Act**
- **U.P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953 – Bare Act**
- **G.P. Tripathi – U.P. Land Laws**
- **R.R. Maurya – Revenue Law in Uttar Pradesh**
- **Relevant judgments of the High Court and Supreme Court**

Course Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme:

Semester–Sixth

Course Name – Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bar Bench Relations

Paper – V

Course Code- LB-CC-605

Credits – 5

Total Classes: 60+15

Course Objectives –

- The foundations of professional ethics, professional conduct, and professional manners for lawyers are introduced.
- Familiarize the students with the legal provisions, guidelines, and judicial decisions on the subject of professional conduct for lawyers and contempt of court.
- A thorough understanding of the fiduciary relationship with clients, as well as client management tips.
- To comprehend the current practises involved in the relationship between the Bar and the Bench and to acquaint them with the opinions of the Bar Council of India on professional misconduct.
- To instil a thorough understanding of the various professional responsibilities of responsible lawyers, judges, and other legal personnel, etc.

Course Outcomes –

- **CO1:** Evaluate the key themes in professional ethics to provide them with an understanding of moral decision making in the legal profession.
- **CO2:** Take appropriate decisions when faced with any professional dilemma.
- **CO3:** Recall and apply the principles of professional ethics in their professional life.
- **CO4:** Interview and counsel clients in a professional manner.
- **CO5:** Professional ethics has been designed as a practical component in the field of law to imbue students with high ethical values that form the foundation of the profession.

Teaching Methodology –

- Classroom Teaching(Lecturing\Discussions)
- Class Presentations
- Practical & Tutorials

Course Content –

UNIT – I: Introduction to Legal Profession & Ethics

1. Historical perspective of the legal profession and role of a lawyer in Independent India.
2. Concept and necessity of Professional Ethics; Code of Conduct; All India Bar.
3. Norms of Professional Ethics regarding the client and general public – Lawyer's Ten Commandments.

4. Duties of a lawyer – Duty to client, opponent, public, self; Duty to render legal aid; Restrictions on other employment.
5. **Case Studies:** Supreme Court Bar Association v. Union of India, AIR 1998 SC 1895; Hikmat Ali Khan v. Ishwar Prasad Arya, AIR 1997 SC 864.

UNIT – II: Professional Ethics and Court Etiquettes

1. Professional Ethics and Etiquettes – Fee structures, refusal of briefs, power of compromise, retainers, negligence.
2. General rules of professional etiquette in court – Avoiding touting, stealing briefs, undercutting, maintaining integrity.
3. Courtroom decorum and behavior toward judges and opposing counsel.
4. Handling client relationships and confidentiality obligations.
5. **Case Studies:** V.C. Rangadurai v. D. Gopalan, AIR 1979 SC 281; T.V. Choudhary v. State (Delhi), 1974 CrLJ 612.

UNIT – III: Fundamentals of Accounts for Lawyers – I

1. Object of account keeping and essentials of a proper record.
2. Personal Accounts; Books of Accounts – Ledger, Cash Book, Bill Book, Purchase Book, Journal.
3. Bank Reconciliation Statement, Trial Balance, and Balance Sheet.
4. Capital and Revenue, Income and Expenditure; Receipts and Payments Accounts.
5. **Case/Practical Application:** Management of Solicitor's Account for client funds, maintaining accuracy in professional accounts.

UNIT – IV: Fundamentals of Accounts for Lawyers – II & Duties to Court

1. Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Cheques, and Partnership Accounts.
2. Single Entry System, Depreciation, and Reserves in lawyer's accounting.
3. Duties of Advocates to Judge and Court – Rules of Bar Council of India under Sec. 49 (C).
4. Control of professional misconduct by Bar Council of India and State – Functions, inquiry, and disciplinary actions.
5. **Case Studies:** Bar Council of Maharashtra v. M.V. Dabholkar, AIR 1976 SC 242; P.D. Khandekar v. Bar Council of Maharashtra, AIR 1984 SC 110.

UNIT – V: Disciplinary Proceedings and Appeals

1. Appeals to the Bar Council of India and Supreme Court – Contempt proceedings.
2. Disciplinary proceedings against lawyers for violation of ethics – Rules and review process.
3. Complaint and inquiry under Sections 35, 36, and 36B of the Advocates Act.
4. Role of Disciplinary Committee – Powers, limitation of time, costs, withdrawal, and review of orders.
5. **Case Studies:** Noor Mohammed v. Jethanand, AIR 1959 MP 103; Select opinions of Disciplinary Committee of Bar Council of India.

VIVA-VOCE: 40 Marks

Suggested Reading –

- **“Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers & Bar Bench Relations” – P.C. Markanda** (Universal Law Publishing).
- **“Professional Ethics and Advocates Act” – G.K. Kapoor & Sanjay Dhamija.**
- **“Legal Ethics and Professional Conduct” – Dr. N.R. Madhava Menon.**
- **“Accountancy for Lawyers” – R. L. Gupta & M. Radha.**
- **“Bar Council of India Rules & Regulations Handbook” – Taxmann / Universal Law Publishing.**

Course Wise Content Details for LL.B. 3 Year Law Programme:

Semester–Sixth

Course Name –Seminar (Practical Paper-III)

Paper – VI

Course Code- LB-CC-606

Conduct a Seminar in LL.B. Course

Process of Conducting a Seminar in LL.B. Course

1. Selection of Topics

- Choose **contemporary, complex, or analytical topics** based on the syllabus.
- Examples:
 - Secularism in the Indian Constitution
 - Cybercrime and Legal Responses
 - Women's Rights and Legal Protection
 - Environmental Protection and Role of Judiciary
 - Any other relevant/ current topic on legal field

You may also allow students to choose their own topics (with teacher approval), which increases their interest and involvement.

2. Division of Students

- Seminars can be conducted in **individual** or **group** format.
- Place 2–4 students in each group and assign **one topic per group**.

3. Research and Guidance

- Instruct students to prepare based on **legal sources, case laws, constitutional provisions, acts, and research papers**.
- Encourage the use of **library resources or online databases** (e.g., SCC Online, Manupatra, Indian Kanoon etc).
- As a mentor, guide them on the **quality of sources and the direction of argumentation**.

4. Presentation Preparation

- Allot 7–10 minutes per presentation (adjust based on group size).
- Allow **Power Point or poster presentations**, if facilities are available.
- Clearly inform students to include the following:
 - Introduction to the topic
 - Legal provisions
 - Leading judicial decisions
 - Analytical perspective

- Conclusion and suggestions

5. Conducting the Seminar

- Fix a specific day or week as the **Seminar Week**.
- Conduct the seminar before a **moderator** (yourself or another faculty member).
- Encourage **question-and-answer sessions** after each presentation.
- Provide **brief comments or suggestions for improvement** post-presentation.
-

6. Evaluation Criteria

You can evaluate based on the following criteria (out of 100 marks or as per internal marking system):

Evaluation Criteria	Marks
Understanding of the topic	10
Use of legal sources	10
Analytical ability	10
Response to questions	05
Originality/Innovation	05
Presentation style	60