

THE REGULATION

FOR

LL.B.

(CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM)

w.e.f. Academic session 2021-22

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1. INTRODUCTION

THE REGULATION FOR LL.B. 3 YEAR DEGREE PROGRAMME (CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM)

Faculty of Juridical Sciences, Rama University has a strong commitment to high quality teaching and research for comprehensive legal education to enhance the professional competence of the students having in depth knowledge and innovative approach. The University offers 3-Year Degree Course approved by the Bar Council of India, New Delhi to the eligible students who are interested is pursuing degree in Law. The main objective of this programme is to groom the students for acquiring in depth and exhaustive theoretical and practical knowledge that enables them to hit the target in their fields of law and thereby continue towards their objective of attaining excellence. The extensive programs provide enough flexibility in respect of lecture courses, practical training and internship.

Recently, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has stressed on speedy and substantive academic and administrative reforms in higher education for promotion of quality and excellence. The Action Plan proposed by UGC through its guidelines delimits the need to consider and adopt Semester System, Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) and Flexibility in Curriculum Development and Examination Reforms in terms of adopting Continuous Evaluation Pattern by reducing the weightage on the semester-end examination so that students enjoy a de-stressed learning environment.

2. TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT

This Regulation shall be called THE REGULATION FOR LL.B. 3 YEAR DEGREE PROGRAMME* (CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM)

This Regulation shall come into force with effect from the academic year 2020-21

3. **DEFINITIONS**

- a) Programme: means an educational programme leading to award of LL.B 3 year Degree.
- b) Academic Year: means Two consecutive (one odd + one even) semesters constitute one academic year.
- c) Choice Based Credit System (CBCS): The CBCS provides choice for students to select from the prescribed courses [Core, Elective, Ability Enhancement Compulsory (AECC) & Skill Enhancement (SEC)]

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- d) Course: Usually referred to, as 'papers' is a component of a programme. All courses need not carry the same weight. The courses should define learning objectives and learning outcomes. A course may be designed to comprise lectures/tutorials/laboratory work/ field work/ outreach activities/ project work/ viva/seminars/ term papers/assignments/ presentations/self-study etc. or a combination of some of these.
- e) Credit Based Semester System (CBSS): Under the CBSS, the requirement for awarding a degree is prescribed in terms of number of credits to be completed by the students.
- f) Credit Point: It is the product of grade point and number of credits for a course.

g) Credit: A unit by which the course work is measured. It determines the number of hours of instructions required per week. One credit is equivalent to one hour of teaching (lecture or tutorial) or two hours of practical work/field work per week.

- h) Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA): It is a measure of overall cumulative performance of a student over all semesters. The CGPA is the ratio of total credit points secured by a student in various courses in all semesters and the sum of the total credits of all courses in all the semesters. It is expressed up to two decimal places.
- i) Grade Point: It is a numerical weight allotted to each letter grade on a 10-point scale.
- j) Letter Grade: It is an index of the performance of students in a said course. Grades are denoted by letters O, A+, A, B+, B, C, P and F.
- l) Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA): It is a measure of performance of work done in a semester. It is ratio of total credit points secured by a student in various courses registered in a semester and the total course credits taken during that semester. It shall be expressed up to two decimal places.
- m) Semester: Each semester will consist of 18 weeks of academic work equivalent to 90 actual teaching days and 3-4 weeks approximately of examination etc. The odd semester may be scheduled from July to December and even semester from January to June.
- n) Transcript or Grade Card or Certificate: Based on the grades earned, a grade certificate shall be issued to all the registered students after every semester. The grade certificate will display the course details (code, title, number of credits, grade secured) along with SGPA of that semester and CGPA earned till that semester.
- o) External Examiner: shall mean an examiner who is not is the employment of the University.
- p) Student: shall mean a person admitted to the Faculty/ Schools of the University for any of the academic programmes to which this policy is applicable.

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q) University: shall mean Rama University, Kanpur.

r) Internal Evaluation: Continuous Assessment Test conducted during the semester.

s) External Evaluation: End-Term examination held at the end of each semester.

t) Rounding off Marks: shall mean, that if part is one-half or more, its value shall be increased to one and if part is less than half then its value shall be ignored for getting letter grade and grade point.

Enrollment: shall mean the student taking admission and registered for

pursuing a programme at Rama University, Kanpur.

v) Migration: shall mean the student of Rama University migrating to another University/Institute or the student of other University/Institute taking admission to Rama University.

4. TYPES of COURSES

Courses in a programme may be of four kinds: Core, Elective, Ability Enhancement & Skill Enhancement.

a) Core Course:-

There may be a Core Course in every semester. This is the course which is to be compulsorily studied by a student as a requirement to complete the programme in a said discipline of study.

b) Elective Course:-

Elective course is a course which can be chosen from a pool of papers. It may be Supportive to the discipline of study

Providing an expanded scope

Enabling an exposure to some other discipline/domain Nurturing student's proficiency/skill.

An Elective Course may be 'Discipline Centric/Specific' & Generic Elective

(i) Discipline Centric/Specific Elective(DSE): Elective courses offered under the main discipline/subject of study is referred to as Discipline Centric/Specific.

(ii) Generic/Open Elective(GE): An elective course chosen from an unrelated discipline/subject is called Generic/Open Elective. These electives will be focusing on those courses which add generic proficiency of students.

c) Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (AECC):-

AECC courses are based upon the content that leads to knowledge enhancement, for example: English Communication, Environment Science/ Studies, etc.

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d) Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC):-

SEC Courses provide value based and/or skill based knowledge and may content both Theory and Lab/Training/Field Work. The main purpose of these courses is to provide students life- skills in hands- on mode so as to increase their employability.

5. THE COURSE AND THE DURATION

- (a) There shall be a 3-Year Degree Course leading to the degree of LL.B.
- (b) The duration of the LL.B. 3 Degree Course shall be three academic years consisting of six semesters
- (d) Each Academic Year shall be divided into two Semesters, i.e. July to November / December and January to May / June
- (e) Each Semester shall consist of minimum 18 weeks with 30 class-hours per week including tutorials, moot room exercise and seminars.
- (f) The Courses and the syllabi shall be designed by the Faculty of Juridical Sciences and be approved by the Academic Council of the University time to time.

ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION

3yr. Law Course: An applicant who has successfully completed graduation or equivalent, constituted or recognized by the Union or by the State Government With 45% aggregate marks (40% aggregate marks for SC, ST and OBC candidates), may apply for admission into the course.

7. AGE ON ADMISSION

As per the Bar Council of India Rules, 2008 (amended in the year 2016), the maximum age for seeking admission into three years LL.B. programme shall be 30 years and age relaxation of 5 years shall be given to the candidates belonging to SC and ST.

8. ADMISSION PROCEDURE

Admission shall be made strictly on merit by the university admission committee either by holding written admission test or interview of the candidates.

The result of the admission test, in order of merit, shall be notified in the office notice board and/or website, if any. Any selected student who fails to pay his/her admission

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fee and other charges by the date fixed for such payment shall forfeit his/her claim for admission.

There shall be no relaxation of marks in minimum eligibility for admission.

9. PROHIBITION TO REGISTER IN OTHER COURSES

The candidates admitted to the Course, shall not be allowed to pursue any other course except certificate course in any Indian or Foreign language or computer application being conducted by this University on part-time basis in the evening or through Distance Learning with prior permission of the Dean / HoD, Faculty of Law otherwise his candidature for LL.B 3-Year Degree Course will be cancelled forthwith.

10. ATTENDANCE PROVISION FOR END TERM SEMESTER EXAMINATION

No student shall be allowed to appear in the end term semester examination in a paper if he/ she has not attended minimum of 75% of the classes held in the paper concerned including tutorials, moot court exercises, practical trainings etc. conducted in respect of that paper.

If a student for any exceptional reason fails to attend 75% of the classes held in any paper, the Dean / HoD of the department may allow him/ her to take the examination if he/she attended at least 65% of the classes held in the paper concerned and attended 75% of classes in all the papers taken together.

Provided that if the percentage of attendance is deficient on account of:-

Participation in Inter-University, University or Inter-Collegiate Sports tournaments/Youth Festivals

/University Level Debates/ Cultural Activities, National and International Tournaments, with the previous sanction of the Dean/HoD of Faculty of Juridical Sciences.

- (i) Voluntary donation of blood certified by a Government Doctor of Gazetted rank or University medical officer.
- (ii) Attendance and/or participation in International/National / State Moot Court competitions/Debate competitions;
- (iii) Attendance at the extension lecture (s) organized by the Faculty of Law. Credit may be given for the number of days on which lectures were delivered or sessional or sessional

/practical work done during the period of attendance or participation aforesaid, provided that the total period of absence shall not exceed 15 days in a semester.

11. PROHIBITION OF LATERAL ENTRY/ EXIT AND MIGRATION

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There shall be no lateral entry on the plea of graduation in any subject or exit by way of awarding a degree splitting the integrated law degree course, at any intermediary stage of integrated law degree course.

However the migration may be allowed as per University Rule.

FORMAL DRESS CODE DURING CLASS HOURS & INTERNSHIP

Formal Dress Code shall be applicable during the normal class hours, during internship and in moot court exercise as follows:

For Boys: White shirt, long black Pant/trousers, Black tie, Black buttoned up coat, White socks, Black shoes.

For Girls: White shirt, long black trousers Salwar and Kurta with dupatta (white or black), Black tie, Black buttoned up coat, White socks, Black shoes.

EXAMINATION AND EVALUATION

The medium of instructions and examination shall be English.

Candidates shall be examined according to the scheme of examination and syllabus as approved by the Academic Council from time to time.

To pass each semester examination, a candidate must obtain at least 50% marks in each written paper, practical work / Viva-Voce and 50 % marks in aggregate .

Each written paper for the respective semester examination shall be set and evaluation of the answer books shall be done as per the University rules.

The assessment of End Term Semester Examination will be made out of 60 (Sixty) marks in theory Papers and Internal Evaluation of 40 (Fourty) marks shall be made by the subject teacher, teaching the paper in accordance with the following rules:

/PUT Marks	Assignments/ Presentation	Semester Attendance	Academic Activity	Total
20 Marks	10 Marks	5 Marks	5 Marks	40 Marks

Criteria for Awarding Semester Attendance Marks will be as a second at

University as follows:	, Total Care	mice Warks	will be as	prescribed	by th	16
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Attendance above 75% : 5 Marks b. Attendance between 65% to 74% : 4 Marks Attendance between 55% to 64% : 3 Marks C. Attendance between 50% to 54% : 2 Marks

The Dean/HOD will preserve the records of the sessional/practical work up to six months from the date of the declaration of the concerned semester examination.

INTERNAL EVALUATION: MID-TERM EXAMINATION

- The schedule of Mid-Term/PUT tests shall be notified to the students by the Department.
- Questions papers for mid-term/ PUT tests shall be set by the internal examiner. The answer books will be assessed by the teacher concerned. The assessed answer books will be shown to the students and grievances, if any will be handled by the teacher. The marks of the mid-term tests will be forwarded to the Controller of Examinations by the Head of the Department through the Dean of the Faculty.

EXTERNAL EVALUATION: END-TERM EXAMINATION 15.

- The End Term examinations shall ordinarily be held at the end of every semester i.e. November-December or May-June, as the case may be, as per the schedule to be notified by the Controller of Examination. The dates for the practical examinations would be decided by the HODs of respective departments in consultation with the Dean of the Faculty.
- The examiners for the end-term examination will be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor from the panel of the examiners to be supplied by HOD / DEAN.
- At least 50% of the paper setters for the end-term examination will be External Examiners.
- The manuscript of the question paper set by the examiner will be moderated by the Moderation Committee consisting of (i) Dean of Faculty (ii) HoD of the Department (iii) Senior Faculty of Department. After modifications, if needed; it will be handed over to the COE for printing and conduct of examinations.
- e) The answer books will be evaluated by the persons who set the que

In case of	his inabilit	y to asse	ess the	e answe	er books,	for wha	itever r	easons,	the Vice-
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Chancellor may get them assessed by any other examiner from the Panel or Internal Examiner.

16. STANDARD OF PASSING THE SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS:

A candidate, who fails in a semester examination, shall be exempted from reappearing in the paper(s) in which he may have obtained at least 40% marks. Such a candidate shall be allowed to appear, for passing in the remaining paper(s), only at the next respective semester examinations.

to be unfit for the course and shall not be allowed to appear as a regular student or as an ex-student unless has been otherwise allowed by the Academic Council of the University.

17. RE-APPEAR/IMPROVEMENT IN END TERM EXAM

- a) The re-appear/improvement in End Term Examinations for Odd semester will be held along with the Odd Semester regular End Term examinations and for Even Semester with End Term examinations along with Even Semester regular End Term examinations.
- b) A student who has to re-appear/improve in a End-Term examination shall be examined as per the syllabus, which was in force at the time when he/she took the examination.
- c) A candidate who fails in a semester examination shall be exempted from reappearing in the paper(s) in which he may have obtained min. pass marks. Such a candidate shall be allowed to appear, for passing in the remaining paper(s), only at the next respective semester examinations.
- d) A candidate who has passed in a paper(s), may be allowed to improve the paper(s), only in the next respective semester examinations.
- e) The previous internal marks already obtained by the student shall be taken into account without any modification.

18. SEMESTER PROMOTION

- (a) A candidate who has appeared and failed or having been eligible but did not appear in the end term semester examination shall be promoted to the next higher semester.
- (b) Students are required to successfully complete the entire course within five

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years from admission to the course.

CRITERION FOR AWARDING GRADING SYSTEM 19.

CRITERION for Awarding SGPA and CGPA: The criterion for awarding the Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) and Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) for the LL.B programme shall be as follows:

The criterion for passing in a subject is that a student should secure minimum 50% marks in individual paper and 50% in aggregate.

b) The student for passing in a subject is that student should secure 30% marks in internal & 30% marks end term examination in individual paper.

A student obtaining less than pass marks as specified above, in each subject (sum of internal and End- Term examinations) he will be declared fail in that subject and will have to re-appear in a End-Term examination of the course in subsequent odd / even semester end term examination, subject to maximum permissible period of n+2 years / n+4 semesters to complete the course.

The University has adopted Absolute Grading System for converting marks into grades. The formula of 10- point grading system for conversion of marks obtained into Letter Grades and converting Letter Grades to Grade Point is given below:

Table 1: Marks, Letter Grades and Grade Points

Marks Letter Grade Grade Points

O (Outstanding) 10 90-100

80-89 A(Excellent) 9 70-79 B(Very Good) 8 60-69 C(Good) 7

50-69 D (Above Average) 6 50-69 D (Above Average) 6
0-49 F(Fail) 0

e) While converting the marks into Letter Grade, the rounding off marks must be

A student obtaining Grade F shall be considered failed and will be required to reappear in the examination.

For non credit courses "Satisfactory" or Unsatisfactory" shall be indicated instead of the letter grade and this will not be counted for the computation of SGPA/CGPA.

Computation of SGPA and CGPA: The university has adopted UGC recommended procedure for computation of Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) and Cumulative

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Grade Point Average (CGPA)

a) The SGPA is the ratio of sum of the product of the number of credits with the grade points scored by a student in all the papers/ courses taken by a student and the sum of the number of credits of all the courses undergone by a student, i.e. SGPA (Si) = Σ (Ci x Gi) / Σ Ci

Where Ci is the number of credits of the ith course and Gi is the grade point scored by the student in the ith course. The university shall issue Semester Grade Card to the student.

b) The CGPA is also calculated in the same manner taking into account all the courses undergone by a student over all the semesters of a programme, i.e. $CGPA = \Sigma (Ci \times Si) / \Sigma Ci$

Where Si is the SGPA of the ith semester and Ci is the total number of credits in that semester.

c) The SGPA and CGPA shall be rounded off to 2 decimal points and reported in thetranscripts.

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Illustration of Computation of SGPA and CGPA and Format for Transcripts

a) Computation of SGPA and CGPA Illustration for SGPA

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b) Illustration for CGPA

Semester-1 Semester-2 Semester-3 Semester-4 Semester-5 Credit: 20 Credit: 22 Credit: 25 Credit: 26 Credit: 26 Credit: 25 SGPA:6.9 SGPA:7.8 SGPA:5.6 SGPA:6.0 SGPA:6.3 SGPA:8.0 Thus, CGPA= 20x6.9+22x7.8+25x5.6+26x6.0+26x6.3+25x8.0

= 6.73 144

20. CRITERION FOR CREDIT

- (a) In case a student secures minimum passing marks (50% and above) in a Theory/ Practical paper, he / she will earn the assigned credit of that particular paper.
- (b) A student is eligible for the award of degree, if he / she earn minimum credits required for that particular programme with 50% in Aggregate.



21. AWARD OF THE DEGREE

A student shall be eligible for the award of the Degree of LL.B. 3 Year. Course after he/she has successfully completed all the prescribed courses in all the semesters and his or her character and conduct are found to be satisfactory during the course.

23 WITHDRAWAL OF DEGREE

A degree awarded by the University may be withdrawn if it is found at the later stage that the candidate has submitted any forged document or ineligible at the time of admission to the course.

24. SCHOLARSHIPS, AWARDS AND MEDALS

Students excelling in academics, co-curricular and extracurricular activities are felicitated through various awards and scholarships instituted by the University.

A candidate with highest CGPA would be declared Topper. In case of tie of CGPA, the student senior in age will be the topper. Gold, Silver and Bronze medal will be awarded on the basis of securing first three highest CGPA in the course concerned.

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FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES RAMA UNIVERSITY, KANPUR



CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM SYLLABI, COURSES, SCHEME OF EXAMINATION & DETAILED SYLLABUS

FOR

LL.B 3 Year Program

For the Session 2021-22

No.

Faculty of Juridical Sciences 2020-21

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LL.B. Semester-I (2021-22)

S.No	Core & Non	Course Code	Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
	subject			L	т	P	0	I	E	
1.	Core subject	LLB 101	Constitutional Law I	4	-	-	4	40	60	100
2.	Core subject	LLB 102	Law of Torts	4		_	4	40	60	100
3.	Core subject	LLB 103	Law of crime	4	-	-	4	40	60	100
4.	Core subject	LLB 104	Law of property	4	-	-	4	40	60	100
5.	Core subject	LLB 105	Law of Contract - I	4		-	4	40	60	100
6	Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course	AECC	Environmental Studies	4	-	-	4	40	60	100
7	Skill Enhancement Course	LLB 106	Advance Legal writing Skill-I	2	-	-	2	40	60	100
	Total			26			26	280	420	700

* The Students who has qualified Environmental Studies subject in graduation need not necessary to study in this semester.
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LL.B. Semester-II (2021-22)

S.No	Core & Non	Course Code	Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credite	Max Marks		Total
		LLB 201	Constitutional Law - II	L	Т	P	Ü	I	E	
1.	Core subject		constitutional Law - II	4	-	-	4	40	60	100
2.	Core subject	LLB 202	Law Of Evidence	4					- 00	100
3.	Core subject	LLB 203	Code of Criminal		-	-	4	40	60	100
4.	Core subject	LLB 204	Procedure Family Law - I		-	-	4	40	60	100
5.	Core subject	LLB205	Law of Contract - II	4	-	-	4	40	60	100
	Skill	LLB 206	Advance Legal writing	4	-	-	4	40	60	100
6	Enhancement Course	LLB 200	Skill-II	2	-	-	2	40	60	100
7	Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course	AECC LLB 207	Professional Communication	4	-	-	4	40	60	100
	Total									
				26			26	280	420	700

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Faculty of Juridical Sciences 2021-22



LL.B. Semester-III (2021-22)

S.No	Core & Non	Course Code	Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
	subject			L	т	P	Cr	I	E	
1.	Core subject	LLB 301	Jurisprudence	4	-	-	4	40	60	100
2.	Core subject	LLB 302	Code of Civil Procedure	4	-	-	4	40	60	100
3.	Core subject	LLB 303	Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing	-	-	-	4	40	60	100
4.	Core subject	LLB 304	Family Law - II	4	-	-	4	40	60	100
5.	Core subject	LLB 305	Labour Laws - I	4	-	-	4	40	60	100
6	Elective Paper-I	BAL 306	Entrepreneurship	4	-	-	4	40	60	100
		BAL 307	RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT	4	-	-	4	40	60	100
7	MOOC Course or Short Term Course			4	-	-	4	40	60	100
8.	Open elective course			3	-	-	3	40	60	100
	Total						31	320	480	800

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4. Faculty of Juridical Sciences 2021-22



LL.B. Semester IV (2021-22)

S.No	Core & Non	Course Code Title of the	Title of the Paper		Hours per Week			Max Marks		Total
	core subject			L	т	P	Credits	I	E	
1.	Core subject	LLB 401	Alternative Disputes Resolution	4	y -	-	4	40	60	100
2.	Core subject	LLB 402	Labour Laws II	4	-	-	4	40	60	100
3.	Core subject	LLB 403	Public International Law	-	-	-	4	40	60	100
4.	Core subject	LLB 404	Environmental Law	4	-	-	4	40	60	100
5.	Core subject	LLB 405	Land Laws	4	-	-	4	40	60	100
6	Elective Paper-II	LLB 406	Research Methodology	4	-	-	4	40	60	100
	•	LLB 407	Air and Space Law	4	-	-	4	40	60	100
7	MOOC Course or Short Term Course			4	-	-	4	40	60	100
8	Open elective course			3		-	3	40	60	100
	Total						31	320	480	800

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Faculty of Juridical Sciences 2021-22



L.L.B. Semester V (2021-22)

S.No	Core & Non	Course Code Title of the Paper	Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
	subject			L	т	P	Cr	I	E	
1.	Core subject	LLB 501	Administrative Law	4	-	-	4	40	60	100
2.	Core subject	LLB 502	Equity and Trust	4	-	-	4	40	60	100
3.	Core subject	LLB 503	Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting	-	-	-	4	40	60	100
4.	Core subject	LLB 504	Company Law	4	-		4	40	60	100
5.	Core subject	LLB 505	Interpretation of the Statute	4	-	-	4	40	60	100
6	Elective Paper-III	LLB 506	Women and Law	4	-	-	4	40	60	100
		LLB 507	Computer Application-I	4	-	-	4	40	60	100
7	MOOC Course or Short Term Course			4	-	-	4	40	60	100
8	Open elective course			3		-	3	40	60	100
	Total						31	320	480	800

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Faculty of Juridical Sciences 2021-22



LL.B Semester VI (2021-22)

S.No	Core & Non	Course Code Title of	Title of the Paper		Hours per Week		Credits	Max Marks		Total
	subject			L	T	P	Cr	I	E	
1.	Core subject	LLB 601	International Human Right Law	4	-	-	4	40	60	100
2.	Core subject	LLB 602	Law of Taxation	4	-		4	40	60	100
3.	Core subject	LLB 603	Penology and Victimology	-	-	-	4	40	60	100
4.	Core subject	LLB 604	Law of Intellectual Property Right	4	-	-	4	40	60	100
5.	Core subject	LLB 605	Moot Court Exercise and Internship	4	-	-	4	40	60	100
6	Elective Paper-IV	LLB 606	Computer Application-II	4	-	-	4	40	60	100
		LLB 607	Comparative Public Law	4		-	4	40	60	100
7	MOOC Course or Short Term Course			4	-	-	4	40	60	100
8	Open elective course			3	-	-	3	40	60	100
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FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES RAMA UNIVERSITY (w.e.f. 2021-22)



FIRST SEMESTER

RAMA

(w.e.f. 2021-22)

Paper-1 LLB 101

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this paper is to provide understanding of basic concepts of Indian Constitution and various organs created by the constitution including their functions

UNIT-I

- Salient features of the Indian Constitution.
- Nature of the Constitution of India
- > Preamble
- Definition of State (Art. 12)
- Doctrines of Ultra-vires, severability, eclipse, waiver (Art, 13)

UNIT-II

- Right to equality (Art. 14-18)
- Right to freedom under Article 19
- Protection in respect of Conviction (Article 20): Ex-post-facto law; Double jeopardy; Self-incrimination;

UNIT - III

- Right of Life and Personal Liberty (Act. 21)
- ➤ Right to Education(Article 21A)
- Protection in respect of arrest and detention
- Right against exploitation (Articles 23, 24)
- Right to freedom of religion (Articles 25-28)

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Cultural and Education Rights (Articles 29-30)

UNIT-IV

- Directive Principles of State Policy: direction for social change
- > Fundamental rights and Directive inter relationship and judicial balancing
- Fundamental duties
- Enforcement of Fundamental Right, Writ Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Court (Article 32, 226)

COURSE OUTCOME

- 1. To create and set up a basic philosophical tenets of Indian Constitutional Law
- 2. To instill not just a bare understanding of but a perspective on constitutional developments in Indian Constitutional Law.
- 3. To understand the system of Government and the fundamental principles governing its organization.
- 4. To understand the detailed analysis of fundamental freedoms guaranteed under the Indian Constitution.

Suggested Readings:

Act

Constitution of India Bare Text

Text Book

1. Basu D. D : Shorter Constitution of India

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2. Jain, M.P.: Constitutional Law of India,

Reference Book

- 3. Austin Granville: Constitution of India: Cornerstone of a Nation; and Working A Democratic constitution
- 4. Narender Kumar: Constitutional Law of India.
- 5. Seervai, H.M.: Constitutional Law of India, Vols. I-III
- 6. Shukla, V.N.: Constitutional of India (ed. M. P. Singh)
- 7. B.R. Sharma: Constitutional Law and judicial Activism
- 8. M.C. Jain Kagzi: The constitution of India
- 9. B. Shiva Rao: The Framing of India's Constitution

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Paper-2 LLB 102

LAW OF TORTS

OBJECTIVE: The course is to develop understanding of evolution of modern legal system in India.

UNIT I

- Nature and definition of law
- Development of law of tort
- > Tort distinguished from contract, crime and breach of trust
- General conditions of liability in torts including mental element

UNIT II

- General defences- act of state, statutory authority, act of god, necessity, volenti non fit injuria, private defence and acts causing slight harm, Contributory negligence
- Strict liability and absolute liability
- Vicarious liability

UNIT III

- Classification of torts- trespass, nuisance, defamation, liability for mis-statements, negligence, false imprisonment, malicious procecution.
- Remedies- damages, injunction, specific restitution and remedies under constitution

UNIT IV

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- The Consumer Protection Act, 2019- Consumer protection council, consumer dispute redressal agencies,
- Motor Vehicle Act, 2019- insurance of motor vehicle against third party risk, claim tribunals, offences, penalties and procedure.

COURSE OUTCOME

Students graduating with Law of Torts incl. M.V. Act and consumer Protection Law will be able to:

- 1. To study the principles of Tortuous liability, the defenses available in an action for torts, the capacity of parties to sue and be sued and matters connection there with.
- 2. To study and evaluate the specific torts against the individual and property. With rapid industrialization, inadequacy of the law to protect the individual is exposed.
- 3. The students should reflect on the alternative forms, and also the remedies provided under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

Suggested Readings

Acts

- 1. The Consumer Protection Act, 2019: Bare Act.
- 2. Motor Vehicles Act, 1988: Bare Act

Text Books

- 3. R.K Bangia; Law of Torts
- 4. Ratan Lal; Law of Torts
- 5. Winfield; Law of Torts

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Reference Books

- 6. B.K. Aggarwal; Consumer Protection Act
- 7. Salmond and Henston; Law of Torts
- 8. Rattan Lal and Dhiraj Lal; Law of Torts
- 9. Avtar Singh; Law of Torts
- 10. UpendraBaxi and Thomas Paul (ed).; Mass Disaster and Multi- national Liability.

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Paper-3 LLB 103

LAW OF CRIME

OBJECTIVE: This paper is to focus on the study of substantive crimes under the Indian Penal Code

UNIT-I

- Crime: meaning and definition, elements of crime & stages of crime.
- Application and jurisdiction (sections 1 -5)
- Of punishments (sections 53-75)
- Concept of joint and constructive liability (section 34, 38 & 149), difference between section 34 and 149.
- General exceptions:
- Mistake of fact (section76&79)
- Judicial acts (section 77&78)
- Accident and misfortune (section 80 & 81)
- Infancy (section 82 & 83)
- Insanity (section 84)
- Intoxication (section 85 & 86)
- ➤ Consent (sections 87 94)
- Trivial acts (section 95)
- Private defence (section 96-106)

UNIT-II

- ➤ Abetment (section 107-120)
- Criminal conspiracy(section 120 A- section 120B)
- Offences against state: waging war (section 121-130), sedition (section 124A)

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- Offences against public tranquility (section 141- 160): unlawful assembly, riot, affray, promoting enmity between classes.
- False evidence & offences against public justice(section 191-229)
- Hurt and grievous hurt (section 319- 325
- Wrongful restraint & wrongful confinement(sections 339-342)

UNIT III

- ➤ Homicide (section299 309): culpable homicide, murder, death by negligence, attempt to commit murder& culpable homicide, suicide & dowry death.
- Criminal force & assault
- ➤ Sexual offences: rape & unnatural offences (section375 377)
- Offences against property:
- > Theft, extortion, robbery & dacoity
- > Criminal misappropriation & breach of trust, receipt of stolen property
- Cheating(section 415-420)
- Criminal trespass(section 441-462)

UNIT-IV

- Kidnapping & abduction
- Offences relating to marriage (sections 494 -498A): mock marriages, bigamy, adultery, criminal elopement, cruelty by husband or relatives.
- ➤ Defamation (section 499 502)
- Criminal intimidation, insult & annoyance(section 503 509)
- Attempt: the law of inchoate crime (section 511).

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COURSE OUTCOME

Students graduating with law of crime will be able to:

- 1. Understand and describe areas of criminal justice, law and society through a critical analysis of the subject
- 2. Analyze lacunas within the criminal justice system and suggest the amendments have to make to provide the justice according to the changing needs of the society.
- 3. Summarize the process of judicial review and identify criteria used by courts to evaluate the constitutionality of criminal law of India.
- 4. Identify and synthesize social theory about crime, justice, and social deviance and explain and address various obstacles and barriers experienced by individuals before, during, and after internment
- 5. Problem-solve complex issues in the criminal justice system and society related to policy, law enforcement, vulnerability, and marginalization

Suggested Readings:

Acts

1. Indian Penal Code

Text Books

- 2. Rattan Lal DhirajLal; The code of Criminal Procedure (Student edition).
- 3. R.B.Kelkar's; Criminal Procedure Code.
- 4. M.B. Pranjapee; Criminology and Penology.
- 5. R.B. Sethi; The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.

Reference Books

6. D.D.Basu; Criminal Procedure code- II.

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- 7. Woddroffe; Commentarires on Code of Criminal Procedure, 2 Volumes.
- 8. K.N. ChandrashekharanPillai (ed.) Kelkar's Lectures on Criminal Procedure.
- 9. S. C. Sarkar: The Law of Criminal Procedure.
- 10. H.S. Gour: Penal Law of India
- 11. T. Bhattacharya: Indian Penal Code
- 12. S. N. Mishra: Indian Penal Code
- 13. K. D. Gaur: Indian Penal Code

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Paper-4 LLB 104

LAW OF PROPERTY

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this paper is to study the laws related to property and easement.

UNIT-I:

- General Principles applicable to transfer of both Movable and Immovable properties.
- > General definitions- immovable properties, attestation, notice
- > Meaning of transfer of property (section 5)
- Non transferable properties (section 6)
- Persons competent to transfer, incidents of transfer, oral Transfer (section 7,8 & 9).
- Condition restraining alienation (section 10 to 12)
- Transfer of benefit of unborn person and rule against Perpetuity (section 13 to 18)
- Vested and contingent interest (section 19 & 21)
- Conditional transfer (section 25 to 29)

UNIT-II:

- Election (section 35).
- General Principles applicable to transfer of immovable Properties only.
- Transfer by Unauthorised persons other than full owner (section 41 & persons).
- Restrictive covenant and protection of third person&rights (section 39 & amp; 40).
- Lis pendens (section 52).
- > Fraudulent transfer (section 53).
- Part performance (section 53 A) .

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UNIT-III:

- Sale of Immovable property: definition and mode of sale And Exchange (section 54 &118)
- Mortgage : definitions mortgage , Mortgagor , Mortgagee , Mortgage Money , Mortgage Deed (section 58) charge (section 100)
- Kind of Mortgage (section 58)
- Mode of formalities of creation of mortgage (section 59)
- > Right to redeem, Partial Redemption, Clog on Redemption (Section 60)
- ➤ Marshalling and contribution (section 81 & mp; 82)
- Subrogation (section 91 & 92)

UNIT-IV:

- > Leases of immovable property:
- Definition of Lease (section 105) and License.
- Lease how made (section 107).
- > Determination of Lease (section 111)
- > Effect of holding Over (section 116)
- Gift: Definition of Gift (section 122)
- Transfer how effected (section 123)
- Onerous Gift (section 127)
- Universal Donee (section 128)
- Law of Easement: Definition, Acquisition and Kinds of Easement (section 4 to 18)

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COURSE OUTCOME

- 1. Analyse and define the concept and nature of transfer of immovable property, and illustrate the different types of transfers and rules relating to it.
- 2. Analyse the rule relating to transfer of property within two living persons and the consequences of it.
- 3. Evaluate the rules relating to general transfer of immovable property.
- 4. Determine and analyse the rules of Sale of Immovable Property and rights and liabilities of seller and buyer.
- Analyse and evaluate the rules governing Mortagages, Leases, Exchanges, Gift and Actionable Claims rights and liabilities of transferor and transferee.
- 6. Analyse and evaluate the rules relating concept of easement and kinds of easement and rights and liabilities of transferor and transferee.

Suggested Readings:

Acts.

- 1. The Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- 2. The Indian Easement Act, 1882
- 3. Property law Manual

Text Books

- 1. G.P.Tripathi, Transfer of Propert y Act, 2007
- 2. Mulla, Transfer of Property Act, 1999, Universal Delhi

Reference Books

- 3. V.P.Sarathy, Transfer of Property, 1995 Eastern Book Co.
- 4. S.N.Shukla, Transfer of Property Act, 2007

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PAPER -5 LL-B 105

LAW OF CONTRACT - I

Objective: The objective of this paper is to make students familiar with various principles of contract formation enunciated in the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

UNIT I: FORMATION OF CONTRACT

- > Agreement and contract : definition, elements and kinds
- Offer/Proposal: Definition, Communication, Revocation, General/Specific offer, Invitation of treat
- Acceptance: Definition, Communication, Revocation, Provisional acceptance, Tenders/Auctions
- Capacity of contract-meaning- incapacity arising out of status and mental defect minor's agreement, evalution of minor's agreement

UNIT II: CONSIDERATION AND CAPACITY, VALIDITY,

- > Free Consent
- Coercion, Undue influence, Misrepresentation, Fraud, Mistake
- Consideration: Definition, Essentials, Privity of Contract, Exception Section 2(d) 25
- Unlawful consideration and object
- > Effect of void, voidable, valid, illegal, unlawful and uncertain agreement/contracts

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Void agreement- agreement without consideration, agreement restraint of marriage, agreement restraint of trade, agreement restraint of legal proceedings, uncertain agreement, wagering agreement.

UNIT III: DISCHARGE OF CONTRACTS, IMPOSSIBILITY OF PERFORMANCE

- Discharge of Contracts
- > Performance
- > Time and Place of performance
- Agreement
- > Impossibility of performance and frustration
- Breach: Anticipatory & Present
- Quasi contract (sec.68 to 72)

UNIT IV: REMEDIES AND QUASI CONTRACTS

- Remedies: Damages, Kinds, Remoteness etc., Injunction, Specific Performance, Ouantum Meruit..
- Specific Relief Act: specific performance of contract, contract that can be specifically enforced, person against whom specific enforcement can be enforced, rescission and cancellation, injunction: meaning and kinds, declaratory orders.

COURSE OUTCOME

Students graduating with Law of Contract will be able to:

1. Define, distinguish and apply the basic concepts and terminology of the law of contract;

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- 2. Define and distinguish amongst the various processes involved in contract formation;
- 3. Identify the relevant legal issues that arise on a given set of facts in the area of contract law;
- 4. Select and apply a range of approaches to written communication, and apply the critical thinking required to bring about creative solutions to complex legal problems in the area of contract law;
- 5. Formulate oral and written arguments in response to a given set of facts

Suggested Readings:

Acts:

- 1. The Indian Contract Act, 1872
- 2. The Specific Relief Act, 1963

Text Books

- 1. Beatsen (ed.)-Anson's Law of Contract: (27th Ed. 1998)
- 2. Anson-Law of Contract (1998), Universal, Delhi

Reference Books

- 3. Pollock and Mulla-Indian Contract Act
- 4. Avtar Singh-Law of Contract, Eastern Book Co.(Lucknow)
- 5. S.K.Kapoor- Samvidha Vidhi (Hindi)

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Paper 6- LLB 106

ADVANCE LEGAL WRITING SKILL-I

OBJECTIVE: This course will provide you with the opportunity to explore and hone your written legal advocacy skills

UNIT-I

Civil Legal Terminology

- Civil Law: Meaning, Definition & Importance
- > Civil Cases: Meaning, Definition & Importance
- Civil Court: Meaning, Definition & Role of Civil court
- Word Meaning: Void, Voidable, Valid, Legal, illegal, Enforceable, legitimate, illegitimate, Major, Minor.

UNIT-II

Criminal Legal Terminology

- Criminal Law: Meaning, Definition & Importance
- Criminal law Cases: Meaning, Definition & Importance
- Criminal Court: Meaning, Definition & Role of Criminal court
- Word Meaning: Crime, criminal, Victim, Person, Suspected Person, accused person, Convicted person, Acquittal person, prosecuting officer, FIR, Legal Notice.

UNIT-III

Moot Court & Internship

- Moot Court: Meaning, definition, Importance
- > Role of moot court in legal education
- > Internship: Meaning, definition, Importance
- > Role of Internship in legal education

UNIT-IV

PLEADING

- > Plaint & Written Statement: Meaning, Definition,
- > Importance Plaint & Written Statement
- > Content of Plaint & Written Statement
- > Amendment in Plaint & WS

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COURSE OUTCOME

- 1. Define, distinguish and apply the basic concepts and terminology of the law.
- 2. Understand and describe importance of Legal Language.
- 2. Develop the Composition and moot court skills.
- 3. To provide the students with adequate experience to apply to legal rules.
- 4. To equip the students with sufficient knowledge of countries legal systems

References:-

- Takwani C.K.- Civil procedure code
- Mishra S.N. Indian Panel Code
- · Agrawal Prof. Nomita- A Beginners path to moot court

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Paper 7 - LLB 201

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW II

OBJECTIVE: This paper is to orient students about judiciary, parliament and executive

UNIT - I

- The Union & State executives: The President Election/Impeachment.
- The Governor in the State.
- The council of Minister at the Union and State.
- Discretionary powers and immunities of the President/Governor,
- Power of pardon and Ordinance making power of the Governor/President.
- The Vice-President. (Article 52 to 78, 153 to 167, 361)

UNIT-II

- Union Parliament & State Legislatures.
- Composition; Sessions Qualification/disqualification of Members etc. (Article 79-104, 168-193)
- Legislative Procedure,
- Ordinary bills, Money bills, Ordinances (Article 107-123, 169-213).
- Parliamentary Privileges (Article 105&194)

UNIT - III

- The Judiciary in India: Independence of the Judiciary.
- The Supreme Court
- > Appointment and removal of Judges,
- ➤ Jurisdiction Original, appellate, Special Leave to Appeal,

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- Advisory, Other Powers of the Court, Power of contempt (Article124-146)
- ➤ The High Court in the States:
- Appointment, Removal and Transfer of Judges, Power of Contempt (Articles 217-225)

UNIT-IV

- > Services under the Union & State.
- Doctrine of Pleasure.
- Constitutional Safe guards to civil servants (Articles 309 to 323)
- Emergency Provisions (Articles 352 to 360)
- Amendment of the Constitution and Basic structure Theory (Articles 368).

COURSE OUTCOME

Students graduating with law of crime will be able to:

- Understand and describe areas of criminal justice, law and society through a critical analysis of the subject. Understanding the application and election of President.
- Analyze lacunas within the criminal justice system and suggest the amendments have to make to provide the justice according to the changing needs of the society. Critical thinking based on provisions of parliament
- Summarize the process of judicial review and identify criteria used by courts to evaluate the constitutionality of criminal law of India
- 4. Application of emergency provisions, administrative and legislative relations between the union and state.

Suggested Readings:

<u>Act</u>

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Text Book

- 10. Basu D. D : Shorter Constitution of India
- 11. Jain, M.P.: Constitutional Law of India,

Reference Book

- Austin Granville: Constitution of India: Cornerstone of a Nation; and Working A Democratic constitution
- 13. Narender Kumar: Constitutional Law of India.
- 14. Seervai, H.M.: Constitutional Law of India, Vols. I-III
- 15. Shukla, V.N.: Constitutional of India (ed. M. P. Singh)
- 16. B.R. Sharma: Constitutional Law and judicial Activism
- 17. M.C. Jain Kagzi: The constitution of India
- 18. B. Shiva Rao: The Framing of India's Constitution

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Paper-8 LLB 202

LAW OF EVIDENCE

OBJECTIVE: This paper is to orient students with importance of evidence for establishment of claims and the related rules and principles.

Unit-I Introduction/Relevancy of Facts

- Definitions Court, Fact, Fact in Issue, Relevant Facts, Evidence, Document, Proved, Disproved & Not Proved, Oral, Documentary & Hearsay Evidence
- May presume, Shall Presume & Conclusive Proof
- Res Gestae
- Facts which are Occasion, Cause & Effect
- > Motive, Preparation & Conduct
- Explanatory or Introductory facts & Test Identification Parade
- Evidence to Prove Conspiracy
- > Inconsistent Facts (Plea of Alibi)

Unit- II Admissions & Confessions

- > Definition of Admission
- > Persons whose Admissions are Relevant & Against Whom Admission may be Proved
- Admissions how far Relevant & Evidentiary Value of Admissions
- Definition & Evidentiary Value of Confession
- Confessions carrying Inculpatory & Exculpatory Statements

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Extra Judicial Confession, Confession caused by Threat, Confession to Police & Confession of Co-accused

Module - III Statements by Persons who cannot be called as Witnesses

- Dying Declaration Essentials & Evidentiary Value
- Relevancy of Evidence in Prior Judicial Proceeding
- Statements made under Special Circumstances
- > Judgments of Court when Relevant
- > Opinions of third persons when Relevant
- > Character when Relevant

Unit- IV Proof, Estopple, and Examination of witnesses

- > Facts which need not be proved
- Oral Evidence
- Documentary Evidence
- Exclusion of Oral by Documentary Evidence
- Burden of Proof
- > Estoppel
- Presumptions
- Who may testify.
- Witness unable to communicte verbally
- Accomplice
- Examination of Witness, Hostile Witness

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COURSE OUTCOME

- Analyse and define the concept and general nature of evidence, and illustrate the different types of evidence and court procedures relating to evidence.
- Analyse the rule relating to relevance of evidence and admissibility of evidence before the court.
- 3. Evaluate the rules relating to dying declaration and admissibility of dying declaration
- Determine and analyse the standard of proof and burden of proof in civil and criminal cases, and specify types of presumptions.
- Analyse and evaluate the rules governing examination in chief, cross examination and reexamination, and establish the procedures in the conduct of a civil or criminal trial
- Determine the rules relating to competence and compellability of witnesses in relation to case study material.

Suggested readings

Act

1. Indian Evidence Act ,1872

Books

Text Books

- 2. Rattan Lal and Dheeraj Lal: The Law of Evidence.
- 3. Batuk Lal: Law of Evidence.

Reference Books

Munir : Law of Evidence
 C.D.Field: Law of Evidence

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Paper-9: LLB 203

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

OBJECTIVE: This paper is to give students thorough knowledge of procedural aspects of working of criminal courts and other machineries.

UNIT I: Introduction and Investigation

- Object, Scope and Extent of Cr. P. C Definition, Constitution of criminal courts and their powers
- Arrest, Search and Seizure Processes to Compel Appearance Information to Police Power to Investigate
- > Proceedings before Magistrate
- Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts in inquires and arrest Cognizance and initiation of proceeding before Magistrate Complaints to Magistrate and commencement of proceedings

UNIT II: Public Order and Alimony

Security for peace and good behaviour Maintenance of Public order and Tranquility Charge Trial by Session Court

UNIT III: Trials

- Warrant Trial
- Mode of taking and recording
- > Evidence
- Summons Trial in summons cases
- Summary Trial
- General provision as to Enquiries and Trial

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Judgment and plea bargaining

UNIT IV Appeal, Revision, Reference and bail

- Appeals and Appellate Authorities in Criminal cases
- Revision
- Reference and inherent power of High Court
- Execution of Sentence
- Suspension, Remission and Commutation of Sentences
- Provision as to Bail and Anticipatory
- > Limitation for taking cognizance
- Maintenance of Wife, Children and Parents

COURSE OUTCOME

- 1. Students will understand importance of criminal procedure followed by criminal courts
- 2. It explains procedure from arrest till trials and punishments
- 3. It is important legislation which gives practical knowledge to students
- 4. It also covers appeals revision etc
- 5. It explains hierarchy of criminal courts

Suggested Readings

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The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

Books

Text Books

- 1. Chandrasekharan Pillai, Kelkar Lecturer on Criminal Procedure, 1998 Eastern Book Co.
- 2. Ratan Lal & Dheeraj Lal, Cr.PC, Universal, Delhi

Reference Books

3. Woodroffe, Commentaries on Cr.P.C, 2000 Universal

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Paper 10: LLB 204

FAMILY LAW - I

OBJECTIVE: The objective of the paper is to apprise the students with the laws relating to family matters applicable to different communities in India.

UNIT-I

- Who is a Hindu, Sources of Hindu law, Schools of Hindu law
- > Hindu marriages: essentials of valid marriage, void marriage, voidable marriage
- Concept and grounds for matrimonial reliefs
 - I. Restitution of conjugal rights
 - II. Nullity of marriage
 - III. Divorce
 - IV. Judicial separation
- Legitimacy of children- legal status of children born of void and voidable marriages

UNIT - II The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956

- Concept of Adoption, Who may take and give in adoptions, ceremonies of adoption, effect of adoption, Relationship of the adopted child,
- concept of maintenance, maintenance as a personal obligation to wife, children, aged or infirm parents, maintenance of dependents, maintenance of joint family members, quantum of maintenance as charge on property, Alteration of maintenance.

UNIT - III The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956

- ➤ Guardianship of the person Natural, testamentary, and de facto guardians,
- Guardianship of minor's property, rights and powers of guardian.
- Removal of guardian

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UNIT - IV

- Sources of Muslim law
- Schools of Muslim law
- Muslim Law of Marriage: concept of marriage, kinds of marriage, classification of marriage, formal validity, essential validity, degrees of prohibited degree relationship.
- Dowry or Mehar: Dissolution of marriage and matrimonial reliefs, talak. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act,2019 and acknowledgement of Paternity
- Maintenance of Muslim Women

The Muslim Women's (Protection of Right on Divorce) Act, 1986, Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939

COURSE OUTCOME

- Students studying family law learn about basic concepts like marriage, divorce, parental custody, domestic abuse and children's rights.
- 2. Family law examines historical and social contexts
- Family law and its application that have influenced the modern definition and regulation of families.
- Students will gain skills of thinking, analysis, written and verbal presentation of ideas of argument.

Suggested Readings:

Acts

1. The Hindu Marriage Act 1995 : Bare Act Signature:-

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- 2. The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956: Bare Act
- 3. The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956: Bare Act
- 4. The Muslim Women's (Protection of Right on Divorce) Act, 1986: Bare Act
- 5. Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 : Bare Act

Books

Text Book

- 6. Mulla: D.N. Hindu Law
- 7. Paras Diwan: Modern Hindu Law

Reference Books

- 8. Paras Diwan: Muslim Law in Modern India.
- 9. Fyzee: Outlines of Mohammedan Law
- 10. Derrett, IDM: Introduction to Modern Hindu Law
- 11. Mohd. Ahmed Khan vs. Shah Bano Begam, AIR 1985 SC 945

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Paper 11- LLB 205

LAW OF CONTRACT - II

OBJECTIVE: This paper is to impart knowledge various special contract, law of agency and partnership and specific reliefs.

UNIT-I: INDEMNITY AND GUARANTEE (SEC.124-147)

Indemnity & Guarantee-the Concept, Definition, Methods Commencement of liability of the indemnifier Nature of indemnity clauses Distinction between indemnity and Guarantee Right/Duties of Indemnifier, Indemnified and Surety Discharge of Surety's liability. Kinds of Guarantee

UNIT-II: BAILMENT, PLEDGE AND AGENCY

- Meaning and Distinction
- Rights and Duties of Bailor and Bailee, Pawnor/Pawnee Lien Termination of Bailment
- Commercial utility of pledge transactions Definitions of Agent and Principal Essentials of relationship of agency Creation of agency: by agreement, ratification and law Relation of principal/agent, subagent and substituted agent Termination of agency

UNIT III:

Sale of Goods Act, 1930: concept of sale as a contract, essential of contract of sale, the rule of caveat emptor, warranty, delivery of goods, unpaid seller and his rights.

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(w.e.f. 2021-22)

➤ Indian Partnership Act, 1932: nature of partnership definition, distinct between partnership and private limited company, mutual relationship between partners, authority of partners, admission of partners, outgoing of partners, registration of partnership, dissolution of partnership

COURSE OUTCOME

Students graduating with Law of Contract-II will be able to:

- 1. In the society wherein all major ventures are getting corporatized, a law student should acquaint himself with the knowledge of special contracts apart from equipping himself with general principles of contract.
- 2. Set out a range of subject specific, cognitive and transferable skills
- 3. This course equips the students to better appreciate the legal services required in a corporate office so that he can enhance his relevance as a lawyer in society.
- 4. Development of drafting skill

Suggested Readings:

Acts:

- 3. The Indian Contract Act, 1872
- 4. The Specific Relief Act, 1963

Text Books

- 6. Beatsen (ed.)-Anson's Law of Contract: (27th Ed. 1998)
- 7. Anson-Law of Contract (1998), Universal, Delhi

Reference Books

- 8. Pollock and Mulla-Indian Contract Act
- 9. Avtar Singh-Law of Contract, Eastern Book Co.(Lucknow)
- 10. S.K.Kapoor- Samvidha Vidhi (Hindi)

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Skill Enhancement Course

Paper 12- LLB 206

Advance Legal writing Skill- II

UNIT-I: Legal Reasoning and Judicial Process

- Meaning of Judicial Process
- > Judicial discretion how do judges exercise it
- Legal reasoning
- Doctrine of Precedent and rules of Precedent

UNIT-II: Civil Application

- Legal notice: Meaning, Definition, Importance
- Deed : Contract Deed, Sale Deed, Gift deed,
- Affidavit: Meaning, Definition, Importance
- Summon: Meaning, Definition, Importance

UINT-III: Criminal Application

- Complaint: Meaning, Definition, Importance
- > FIR: Meaning, Definition, Importance
- Warrant: Meaning, Definition, Importance
- Bail: Meaning, Definition, Importance

UNIT-IV

Essay on the topic related with Law.

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- Drafting a legal notice, statutory notice and replies.
- Critical Analysis of decided cases as mentioned below
- Bail Application Writing

COURSE OUTCOME

ALWS II will give students

- 1. Additional practice with legal analysis, argument structure, and writing in the pre-trial context.
- Students will draft a predictive office memo, an e-mail memo, and memorandum in support of a motion for summary judgment. Students also will complete short writing exercises in class to practice skills such as omitting surplus words, preferring active voice, using concrete words, punctuating carefully, etc.
- The goals of this class are to help students organize facts and legal rules and analysis in a succinct and logical way, to deepen their understanding of legal reasoning and writing, and to hone their advocacy skills.
- 4. The course will facilitate students interested in litigation practice and those wishing to strengthen their writing

References:-

- Takwani C.K.- Civil procedure code
- Mishra S.N. Indian Panel Code
- Agrawal Prof. Nomita- A Beginners path to moot court
- Mogha P.C.- The Law of Pleadings in India with precedents

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(w.e.f. 2021-22)

Paper 13- LLB 207

English Communications

OBJECTIVE: The purpose of this course is to introduce students to the theory, fundamentals and tools of communication and to develop in them vital communication skills which should be integral to personal, social and professional interactions

UNIT 1:

- > Word Classes: Open Word Classes: Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs, and Pronouns
- Closed Word Classes: Pre-determiners, Determiners, Numerals, Enumerators, Prepositions, Conjunctions, Auxiliary Verbs, Interjection
- Morphology: Bound and Free Morphemes Affixes, Stems and Roots Morphological Analysis
- Phrases: Noun Phrase Verb Phrase Genitive Phrase Adjective Phrase Adverb Phrase Prepositional Phrase

UNIT II:

- Clauses: Clause Elements, Clause Types, And Kinds, Concord
- Sentences: Simple Sentences, Compound Sentences, Complex Sentences
- Sub Ordination: Sub-Clauses, Finite and Non-Finite Sub-Clauses VII. Co-ordination: Linked and Unlinked Coordination, Synthesis
- Ambiguity: Types of Ambiguity, Structural and Lexical Ambiguity
- Common Errors: Nouns and Pronouns, Articles, Verbs, Concord, Adjectives, Adverbs, Prepositions, Vocabulary

UNIT III:

What is Communication.

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- Types and modes of Communication: Verbal and Non-verbal (Spoken, Written and Gesture) Personal, Social and Business Barriers and Strategies Intra-personal, Interpersonal and Group communication
- Speaking Skills: Monologue Dialogue Group Discussion Effective Communication/ Mis-Communication Interview Public Speech
- Reading and Understanding Close Reading Comprehension Summary Paraphrasing Analysis and Interpretation Translation(from Indian language to English and vice-versa) Literary/Knowledge Texts
- Writing Skills: Documenting Report Writing, Making notes, Letter writing

COURSE OUTCOME

- Read a variety of texts critically and proficiently to demonstrate in writing or speech the comprehension, analysis, and interpretation of those texts;
- demonstrate knowledge and comprehension of major texts and traditions of language and literature written in English as well as their social, cultural, theoretical, and historical contexts;
- Students will develop knowledge, skills, and judgment around human communication
 that facilitate their ability to work collaboratively with others. Such skills could include
 communication competencies such as managing conflict, understanding small group
 processes, active listening, appropriate self-disclosure, etc.
- 3. Students will be able to communicate effectively orally and in writing.

Readings: 1. Fluency in English - Part II, Oxford University Press, 2006.

- 2. Business English, Pearson, 2008.
- 3. Language, Literature and Creativity, Orient Blackswan, 2013.

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FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES RAMA UNIVERSITY (w.e.f. 2021-22)



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Paper 14- LLB 301

JURISPRUDENCE

OBJECTIVE: The course aims at developing an analytical approach to understand the nature of law, development of law and working of a legal system in different dimensions with reference to popular legal theorists

UNIT-I: Jurisprudence

- Jurisprudence Its meaning, nature and scope.
- Meaning and definition of Jurisprudence
- Scope of Jurisprudence: Relationship of Jurisprudence with other sciences. Natural Law Theory with Indian Perspective
- > Historical School with Indian Perspective

UNIT-II: Schools of Jurisprudence

- Schools of Jurisprudence
- Analytical Positivism with Indian Perspective
- Realistic School with Indian Perspective
- Sociological School of law with Indian Perspective
- Sources of Law
 - a) Custom as a source of law
 - b) Legislation as a source of law
 - c) Judicial Precedent

UNIT-III Legal Rights and Duties

Definition and meaning of legal rights.

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- Classification of rights.
- Relation between right and duty.
- ➤ Legal Personality
- Nature of personality.
- > Status of unborn person, minor, lunatic
- Corporate personality.

UNIT IV Possession and Ownership

- Definition and meaning of possession
- Kinds of possession.
- Meaning of ownership.
- Kinds of ownership.
- Difference between possession and ownership.
- Administration of Justice

COURSE OUTCOME

On successful completion of this course you will be able to:

- 1. Demonstrate an advanced and integrated understanding of the political, social, historical, philosophical, and economic context of law.
- 2. Engage in identification, articulation and critical evaluation of legal theory and the implications for policy.
- 3. Critically analyze and research complex problems relating to law and legal theory and make reasoned and appropriate choices amongst alternatives.

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Suggested Readings:

- 1. Salmond; Jurisprudence.
- 2. Dias, R.W; Jurisprudence.
- 3. Dhyani S.N; Jurisprudence.
- 4. Tripathi B.N; Jurisprudence

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CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Paper 15- LLB 302

OBJECTIVE: This paper is to give to a law student a thorough knowledge of procedural aspects ofworking of civil courts and other machineries.

UNITI:INTRODUCTION AND INITIALSTEPSINASUIT

- Definition: Decree, Judgment, Order, Foreign Court, Foreign Judgment,
- Mense Profits, Affidavit,
- > Suit of a civil nature, Plaint, Written Statement, Legal Representative,
- Important Concepts: -sub-judice, Resjudicata, Restrictions, Caveat, Inherent Power, Courts Jurisdiction and place of suing Institution of suit;
- Pleading: Meaning, Object, General Rules, Amendment of Pleading
- Plaint and Written statement:
- Parties to a suit;
- Discovery, Inspection and Production of documents;
- Appearance and non-appearance; First Hearing

UNITII:INTERIMORDERS AND SUITINPARTICULARCASE

- Commission; Arrestbeforejudgment; Attachmentbeforejudgment;
- Temporary Injunctions Interlocutory Order Receiver;
- Security of costs; Suits by or against Government Suits by indigent person;
- Inter-pleader Suit; Summary Procedure;
- Suits relating to Public Nuisance

UNITIII: JUDGMENT, DECREE AND EXECUTION

> Judgment:Definition,Essentials,Pronouncement,ContentsandAlteration

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Decree:Definition,Essentials,Types,DrawingupofaDecree,ContentsandDecreeinparticular case Interest, Costs Court by which decree may be executed Payment under decree Application for execution Mode of execution Questions to be determined by executing court

UNITIV: APPEALS

- Appeals for original decree,
- Appeals from appellate decree General provisions relating to appeals.
- Appeals to Supreme Court
- Appeals by indigent person Reference to High Court Review and Revision Execution

UnitV: Law of Limitation

- Meaning, nature and scope of law of limitation Bar of Limitation and it sefficacy
- Sufficient Cause: its meaning and applicability
- Legal Disability: Meaning, Scope and Effect. Continuous running of time

COURSE OUTCOME

Students graduating with 'Civil Procedure Code & Limitation Act' will be able to:

- 1. .Know the detail procedure for redressal of civil rights.
- 2. Understand, where the suit is to be filed?
- The essential forms and procedure for institution of suit, the documents in support and against, evidence taking and trial, dimensions of an interim order, the peculiar nature of the suits,
- 4. the complexities of executing a decree and provisions for appeal and revision are all matters which a lawyer for any side is to be familiar with. to have good grounding in the subject before one enters the profession

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Acts

- 1. TheCivilProcedureCode,1908
- 2. TheLimitationAct, 1963

Books

- 1. Mulla, Code of Civil Procedure ,Universal, Delhi
- 2. C.K. Thakkar, Codeof Civil Procedure, 2000 Universal Delhi
- 3. M.P. Tandon, Code of Civil Procedure
- 4. Anil Nandwani, Code of Civil Procedure
- 5. C.K. Takwani, Code of Civil Prodecure

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Paper-16: LLB-303

DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCING

OBJECTIVE: The object of this paper is to train students in the art of drafting both for court purposes as well as for other legal forums.

UNIT-I

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

UNIT-II

- Criminal: Complaint
- Criminal miscellaneous Petition,
- Bail Application,
- Memorandum of Appeal and Revision

UNIT-III

- Conveyance: Sale Deed, Mortgage Deed, Lease Deed, Gift Deed,
- Promissory Note,
- Power of Attorney, will trust Deed

UNIT-IV

Drafting of Writ Petition and PIL Petition

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- Petition of Restitution of Conjugal Rights (Section-9 H.M.A,1955)
- Judicial Separation (Section-10 of H.M.A,1955)
- Divorce Petition(Section-13, H.M.A,1955)

COURSE OUTCOME

- 1. Analyze and define the concept of Pleading and various rules of pleading and able to handle the client during the course of interaction.
- 2. Articulate the argumentation process and apply the legal drafting abilities during the appearances before Court and Tribunals
- 3. Recognize the way to move to the criminal justice system with aid of various complaints.
- 4. Identify and discuss the various forms of conveyancing deed such as sale deed, gift, mortgage etc. and Applying legal drafting skills and understand practical aspect of registration of such Documents.

Books

Text Book

- · Banerjee and Awasthi, Guide to Drafting
- Michael, Haewood, Conveyancing

Reference Book

- William, M. Ross, Pleading
- G.C. Mogha & K.N. Goyal, Indian Conveyancer
- Mogha, Pleading drafting and conveyance

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FAMILY LAW - II

Paper -17: LL.B -304

OBJECTIVES: The objective of the paper is to apprise the students with the laws relating to family matters governing succession, partition and religious endowments.

UNIT - I: HINDU JOINT FAMILY SYSTEM

- Mitakshara Hindu Joint Family: composition Structure and Characteristics
- Coparcenery: Who is coparcener, Incidents of coparcenery
- ➤ Joint family property: Classification Unobstructed Heritage,
- Obstructed Heritage, Ancestral Property, Separated Property, Joint Acquisition and Accretions.
- Point of Distinction between the Mitakshara Joint Family and Dayabhaga Hindu Joint Family

UNIT - II: HINDU LAW OF PARTITION

- Subject matter of partition,
- Persons who have a right to partition and Persons
- who are entitled to a share on partition, How partition is effected,
- Rules relating to distribution of property and modes of partition, reopening of partition and
- > Re-union, Position, Status, Liability and Powers of the Karta in the Hindu Joint Family.

UNIT - III: HINDU SUCCESSION ACT, 1956

- Definition
- Succession to the Property of a Male Hindu Legal heirs and their classification,
- Succession to the property of a Mitakshara Hindu;

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- Women's Property Succession to the property of a Hindu female,
- General provisions relating to Succession, Disqualification of heirs, Testamentary Succession.

UNIT - IV: MUSLIM LAW OF GIFT AND WILL

- ➤ Who can make a valid gift? Essential requirements of a valid gift, Subject matter of gift.
- Gift of Musha Exceptions thereof, Revocation of gifts under Shia and Sunni Law
- > General Principles of Inheritance of Muslim Law,
- Will: Who can make Will? Subject matter of a will;
- Restrictions on the powers of a Muslim to make a Will;
- > Abatement of Legacy; Creation of Life Estates and its validity; Revocation of Will

COURSE OUTCOME

- 1. Students studying family law learn about concepts like Succession, Inheritance
- 2. Family law examines and compares personal laws
- 3. Students will gain skills of thinking, analysis and written
- 4. Verbal presentation of ideas of argument

Suggested Readings:

Acts

- 1. The Hindu Marriage Act 1995: Bare Act
- 2. The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956: Bare Act

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- 3. The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956: Bare Act
- 4. The Muslim Women's (Protection of Right on Divorce) Act, 1986: Bare Act
- 5. Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 : Bare Act

Books

Text Book

- 6. Mulla: D.N. Hindu Law
- 7. Paras Diwan: Modern Hindu Law

Reference Books

- 8. Paras Diwan: Muslim Law in Modern India.
- 9. Fyzee: Outlines of Mohammedan Law
- 10. Derrett, IDM: Introduction to Modern Hindu Law
- 11. Mohd. Ahmed Khan vs. Shah Bano Begam, AIR 1985 SC 945

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LABOUR LAWS - I

Paper 18-LLB 305

OBJECTIVE: This paper focuses on various aspect of management of labour relation and dispute settlement bodies and techniques.

UNIT-I

- Industrial Relation, Labour Problem and Labour Policy in India
- > Trade Union Act, 1926 (Labour Management Relation);
- > History and Development of Trade Union Movement,
- Registration of Trade Union,
- Rights and Liabilities of Registered Trade Union,
- Penaltiesandprocedure, Collective Bargaining-Process, Meritand Demerit

UNIT-II IndustrialDisputeAct,1947

- > Scope of Industry, Workmen, Employers, Industrial Disputes,
- Authorities under the Industrial DisputeAct,1947;
- Procedure, Power and Duties of Authorities,
- Reference of Disputes to Boards, Courts or Tribunals

UNIT-III

- > Strike, Lock Out, Lay Off, Retrenchment and Closure
- Unfair Labour Practices, Penalties, Offences by Companies etc.
- Industrial Employment (Standing Orders)Act,1946

UNIT-IV

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- Philosophy of Labour Welfare,
- Historical Development of Labour Welfare,
- ➤ The Factories Act, 1948: Interpretation competent person, Hazardous process, manufacturing process, Worker, Factory, Occupier,
- ➤ Health, Safety and Welfare, Working House of Adults, Employment of young persons, Inspectors-Appointment and Powers.

COURSE OUTCOME

By the end of this course, students should be able to understand

- 1. The nature and scope of labor laws
- 2. The rationale of labor laws in organizations.
- 3. To identify all aspects of Labour Law practiced in India
- 4. To exhibit a comprehensive theoretical and practical understanding of Labour Law
- 5. To demonstrate an intellectual capacity for solving industrial disputes..

Acts

- 1. TradeUnionAct, 1926
- 2. IndustrialDisputeAct,19471
- 3. FactoriesAct,1948

Books

Text Book

- 1. John Bowers & Simon Honey Ball, Text Book on Labour Law (1996)Blackstone, London
- 2. K. M. Pillai, Labour and Industrial Laws

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Reference Book

- 3. V. G. Goswami, Labourand Industrial Laws, 1999
- 4. Dr. S. K. Puri, Labour and Industrial Laws (NewEd.)
- 5. D. D. Seth, Commentaries on Industrial Disputes Act, 1998

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Elective Paper

Paper-19 -LLB 306

Right to Information Act

Objective: To understand the right to information act 2005 and its related acts.

UNIT I

Right to Information before Right to Information Act, 2005- Significance in democracy- Constitutional basis- Supreme Court on right to information.

UNIT II

RTI Act- Definitions- Right to information- obligations of public authorities.

UNIT III

Central Information Commission and State Information Commission- Powers and functions of information commissions- Appeals, Penalties.

UNIT IV

Other related laws – The Official Secrets Act, 1923- The Public Records Act, 1993- The Public Records Rules, 1997- The Fire 1952- The Commission of Inquiry (Central) Rules, 1972.

Best practices- A study of decisions rendered by state commissions and central Commission in the following areas of – Police, Revenue, PWD, Irrigation, Secretariat, BSNL, Posts and Telegraphs, Scheduled Banks, CPWD, Income Tax Department, Central Excise Department, Local Authorities.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS: ESCRIBED BOOKS:

- 1.J.H. Barowalia- Commentary on the right to Information Act.
- 2.J.N. Barowalia- Commentary on the Right to Information Act.
- 3.S.V. Joga Rao- Law Relating to Right to Information, vol.1.

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Elective Paper

Paper 19- LLB 307

Entrepreneurship

Objective: It provides exposure to the students to the entrepreneurial cultural and industrial growth so as to prepare them to set up and manage their own small units.

UNIT I

Introduction: The Entrepreneur: definition;

emergence of entrepreneurial class;

theories of Entrepreneurship.

UNIT II

Promotion of a venture: opportunity analysis;

external environmental analysis: economic; social and technological; competitive factors;

legal requirements of establishment of a new unit and raising funds;

venture capital sources and documentation required

UNIT III

Entrepreneurial Behaviour: Innovation and Entrepreneur;

Entrepreneurial Behaviour and Psycho-theories, Social responsibility.

Entrepreneurial Development Programmes (EDP): EDP, Their Role, Relevance and Achievements:

Role of Government in Organizing EDP's Critical Evaluation.

UNIT IV

Role of Entrepreneur: in economic growth; as an innovator; generator of employment opportunities; complimenting and supplementing economic growth; bringing about social Signature:-

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stability and balanced regional development of industries; role in export promotion and import substitution; for ex earnings

COURSE OUTCOME

Text Books

- 1. Hisrich, Robert and Peters, Michael, (2002), Entrepreneurship, 5th Edition, McGraw HillEducation
- 2. Charantimani, (2006), Entrepreneurship Development and Small Business Enterprise, 1 st Edition, Pearson Education

Reference Books

- 1. Chandra, Ravi, (2003), Entrepreneurial Success: A Psychological Study, Sterling Publication Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
- 2. Balaraju, Theduri, (2004), Entrepreneurship Development: An Analytical Study, Akansha Publishing House, New Delhi
- 3. David, Otes, (2004), A Guide to Entrepreneurship, Jaico Books Publishing House, Delhi
- 4. Kaulgud, Aruna, (2003), Entrepreneurship Management, Vikas Publishing House, Delhi

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ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Paper-20: LL. B 401

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this paper is to acquaint students with various modes of ADR

UNIT I:

- Concept, Need and Development, Advantages.
- Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996: Object, Development and Salient features
- Arbitration: Definition, Sources, Kinds,
- Scope and Differences to Court Arbitration Agreement, Composition of Arbitral Tribunal

UNIT II

- Jurisdiction of Arbitral Tribunal,
- Conduct of Arbitral Proceeding,
- Making of Arbitral Award and Termination of Proceedings

UNIT III

Recourse against Arbitral Award, finality and Enforcement of Arbitral Award, Appeal, Enforcement of Certain Foreign Awards

UNIT IV

- Conciliation,
- Mediation.
- Lok- Adalat, Mobile Lok- Adalat & Permanent Lok- Adalat,
- Negotiation and Summary trials, etc.

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COURSE OUTCOME

- Familiarize with the modalities and techniques of resolution of conflict which is a necessary component in the endeavors of developing expertise in juridical exercise.
- To understand and analyze the traditional justice delivery system through adjudication by along with an alternative mode of dispute resolution in the common law countries.
- 3. To approach the processes of arbitration, conciliation and mediation in areas where the traditional judicial system had its sway in the past and in the new areas of conflicts that demand resolution by alternative methods.

Acts:

- 1. Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
- 2. Legal Service Authority Act, 1987

Books

Text Books

- B.P. Saraf & M. Jhunjhunwala, Law of Arbitration & Conciliation, (2000) Snow White, Mumbai
- 2. Gerald R. William (ed.), The New Arbitration & Conciliation Law of India

Reference Books

- 3. P.C. Rao & William Sheffield, Alternative Disputes Resolutions, (1997) Universal, Delhi
- 4. Johari, Commentary on Arbitration and Conciliation Act. 1999 Universal, Delhi
- 5. G.K. Kwatra, The Arbitration & Conciliation Law of India, (2000), Universal, Delhi
- 6. B.D. Singh, ADR System, (2007) New Royal Book Co. Lucknow

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LABOUR LAW AND INDUSTRIAL LAW II

Paper -21 LL.B. 402

OBJECTIVE: The objective of the paper is to study about the compensation, maternity benefits and determination of wages.

UNIT-I: Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (Sec. 1-10, 12, 14, 14A, 17& 20)

- Conceptual frame work of Social Security-Evolution and concept of Social Security,
- Scheme of Social Security,
- Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923: Definitions, Aims & Object,
- Liability of Employer, Notional Extension & Defaces,
- Determination of Amount of Compensation, Compensation when due-Penalty for default,
 Contracting Out(Sec.17),
- ➤ Appointment & Powers of Commissioner(Sec.19-31)

UNIT-II: MaternityBenefitAct,1961(Sec.3-18)

- Aims & Object, Definitions, Restriction on employment,
- Right to Maternity Benefit, Medical Bonus, Leave Dismissalduring Pregnancy (Sec. 10-16), for feiture of Maternity benefit, Leave for

Miscarriage, Penalty for contravention of Actby Employer, Cognizance of offences.

ThePaymentofGratuityAct,1972:AimsandObjectsofAct,Definition,ControllingAuthority, PaymentofGratuity,RecoveryofGratuity,DeterminationoftheamountofGratuity

UNIT-III: Minimum Wages Act, 1948

- Theories and Concept of Wages,
- > Aims & Objects of Act, Definition, Fixation & Revision of rates of Wages,

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- Working Hours and Determination of Wages and Claim etc.
- > Authority- Appointment & Powers of the Authority.
- TheEqualRemunerationAct,1976,
- Payment of Remuneration at equal rates to Men and Women workers and other matters.

UNIT-IV: Payment ofWagesAct,1936

- Aims &Object,
- Responsibility of Payment of Wages,
- Time of Payment of Wages & Fixation of Wage Period,
- Authorized Deductions(Sec.7to13),
- Appointment & Powers of Inspectors and AuthorityforAdjudicationofClaims(Sec.15-18),PenaltyforoffencesundertheAct.
- ➤ The Payment of Bonus Act: Scope and Application, Definition, Computation of Gross profit and availablessurplus, Eligibility for Bonus, Disqualification for Bonus, Minimum and Maximum Bonus.

COURSE OUTCOME

By the end of this course, students should be able to understand

- 1. The nature and scope of labor laws
- 2. The rationale of labor laws in organizations.
- 3. To identify all aspects of Labour Law practiced in India

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- 4. To exhibit a comprehensive theoretical and practical understanding of Labour Law
- 5. To demonstrate an intellectual capacity for solving industrial disputes.

Acts

- 1. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
- 2. MaternityBenefitAct,1961
- 3. PaymentofWagesAct,1936
- 4. MinimumWagesAct,1948

Books

- 1. K. D.Srivastava, Commentarieson Minimum Wages Act, 1995, Eastern Book Co.
- 2. K. D. Srivastava, Commentaries on PaymentofWagesAct,1998,EasternBookCo.
- 3. S. B. Rao, Lawand Practice on Minimum Wages, 1999

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PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Paper-22: LL.B. 403

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this paper is to make the students aware of the nature of the public laws and international public law.

UNIT-I Introduction to Public International Law

- Definition, Nature and Basis of International Law
- Sources of International Law- International Conventions, International Custom,
- General Principles of Law Recognized by Civilized States, Decisions of Judicial Tribunals,
- Juristic works, Decisions or Determinations of Organs of United Nations, Other sources;
- Relationship between International and Municipal Law.
- Subjects of International Law: States, Individuals, Non State Entities, Importance of Individuals under International Law

UNIT-II State

- Definition of State, State Jurisdiction;, Recognition of states,
- governments, insurgency and belligerency, Theories, Modes of recognition, Legal effects,
- > Acquisition and loss of territory- Occupation, Prescription, Accretion, Cession,
- Annexation, State succession; Intervention.

UNIT-III Law of Sea, Air and Outer Space

Law of Sea -Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone,

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Law of Air and Outer Space, Air Craft Hijacking under Air Law, Development of Outer Space Law.

UNIT-IV Settlement of International Disputes

- Peaceful settlement of International Disputes-Negotiations, Mediation,
- Conciliation, Good Offices, Arbitration, Judicial Settlements of Dispute under ICJ
- Modes of Short of War for settlement of International Disputes- Retortion, Reprisals, Intervention, Embargo, Pacific Blockade,
- War and its Effects, Definition of war and total war;
- ➤ International Armed Conflict and Non International Conflict;
- > Effects of outbreak of war, War Crimes, POWS;
- Asylum, Extradition.

COURSE OUTCOME

On successful completion of the course students will be able to:

- 1. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the international framework, its origins and justifying theories;
- 2. Demonstrate capacity to assess how specific international law may be asserted, enforced or violated;
- 3. Critically evaluate the relationship between international and domestic law on human rights;
- 4. Demonstrate understanding of the role of lawyers in human rights protection and capacity to contribute to ongoing processes of law reform;

Suggested Readings:

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Text books

1. J.G Starke: Introduction to International Law

2. H. Oppenheim: International Law

Reference Books

3. J.L. Brierly: Law of Nations

4. Black Stone: International Law Documents

5. Malcom Shaw: International Law

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ENVIRONMENT LAW

Paper-23: LL.B. 404

UNIT-I

- > Dimensions of Environmental Problems, Pollution & its Kinds, Sustainable development,
- Constitutional Provisions & Judicial Activism (Principles-Precautionary principle, Polluter pays principle, public trust doctrine)

UNIT-II

- The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; Definition, Central and State Pollution
- ➤ The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; Definition, Central and State Pollution
- Control Boards: Constitution, power and function; Sample of effluents, Citizen Suit Provision

UNIT-III

The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, The National Environment Tribunal Act, 1955 and The National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997

UNIT-IV

- Indian Forest Act, 1927
- ➤ Kinds of forest-private, Reserved, Protected and Village Forest, The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

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The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972; Authorities to be appointed and constituted under the Act, Hunting of wild animals, Protection of Specified Plants, Trade or Commerce in Wild Animals, animals articles and trophies; Its prohibition.

COURSE OUTCOME

- 1. Analyze advanced and integrated understanding of the complex body of knowledge in the field of environmental law
- 2. Develop the capacity to identify new law and apply existing law in the rapidly evolving legal context for environmental law
- Understand in depth knowledge of the specialist area of environmental law and associated disciplinary areas
- 4. Determine and analyse the different causes of pollution and legal remedies to control it on national level.
- 5. Analyse and evaluate laws relating to environmental aspect on a national level and its comparison with other countries.

Acts

- 1. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- 2. The Air ((Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- 3. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- 4. The National Environment Tribunal Act, 1955
- 5. The National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997

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Books

- 1. Shyam Diwan, Armin Rosencranz, Environmental Law & Policy in India
- 2. P. Leelakrishnan, The Environmental Law in India
- 3. Dr. P.S. Jaswal, Environmental Law

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LAND LAWS

PAPER-24: LL.B. 405

OBJECTIVE: This paper focuses on land reforms apart from land acquisition procedures and Rent laws.

UNITI

- The UPZA and Land Reforms Act, 1950 and Silent features of Land Revenue Code
- Acquisitions of Interest of Intermediaries & its Consequences
- Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayat and Land Management Committee

Unit II

- Classes of tenure holder
- Rights of tenure
- ➤ Holder, Allotment of Land by Land Management Committee
- Succession
- Lease, Ejectment, Surrender and Abandonment

Unit III

- Revenue Courts and Revenue Authorities, Land revenue
- Procedure and Powers of Revenue Court and Revenue Officers
- Maintenance of Maps and Records, Revision or Maps and Records
- Appeal, Revision and Review

Unit IV

The U.P. Urban Buildings (Regulation of Letting, Rent and Eviction) Act, 1972(U.P. Act No. 13 of 1972) as amended up to date.

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- Preliminary
- Regulation of Rent,
- Regulation of Letting
- Regulation of Eviction
- Regulation of other Rights and Obligations of Landlord and Tenant
- Penalties and Procedure
- Miscellaneous and Transitional Provisions

COURSE OUTCOME

Students graduating with Land Laws will be able to:

- 1. Understand and describe legislative power to make laws relating to land and land ceiling is in the state list.
- 2. Different states have enacted their own laws on this subject and the application of these laws is varied from state to state.
- 3. The Constitutional perspectives relating to these subjects have to be taught as an essential part of this course.
- 4. Problem-solve complex issues in the land related matters and society related to policies, law enforcement, government bindings and etc.

Books

- 1. Dr.R.R.Maurya, U.P.Land Laws, 28 th Ed.2007
- 2. Dr.C.P.Singh, U.P. Land Laws. ALA
- 3. Dr.R.P.Singh, U.P.Land Laws

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Elective Paper

Air and Space Law

PAPER-25: LL.B. 406

OBJECTIVE: The objective of the paper is to examine the role of international law in the regulation of outer space activities

UNIT I: Introduction

- Definition of Air Law
- Nature, Scope and Source
- Development of Air Law (Paris Convention, 1910; Paris Convention, 1919; Madrid Convention, 1926; Havana Convention, 1928; Warsaw Convention and Chicago Convention, 1944)
- Regulation
- > Freedom of the Air and Sovereignty in the Air
- Membership and Organs of ICAO
- Legislative, Administrative and Judicial function.
- Economic and Technical regulations

UNIT II: Bilateralism and Multi-literalism

- Concept of bilateralism
- Views on multi-literalism
- Merits and demerits
- Regionalism in civil aviation
- India and bilateral agreement

UNIT III: Safety and security in civil aviation

- The Concept, Aviation terrorism
- International Norms-conventions, protocols and regulations

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- Regulation in India: Air safety provisions, Air Traffic management, Legal regime of Air Space and Outer Space, Problem of application of Air, Space and telecommunication laws
- > State obligation to provide Air Navigation services, Sovereign rights of States

UNIT IV: New Development in India

- > Technology development and problem in civil aviation
- > Airports-leasing and privatization-legal issues
- Liability in International civil aviation
- Manufacturers, operators, operators agents and maintenance contractors
- Third party liability for surface damage

COURSE OUTCOME

On successful completion of the course students will be able to:

- 1. Demonstrate advanced and integrated knowledge of the key principles, rules and institutions relating to the international air and space law.
- 2. Apply specialised knowledge of the key rules and legal policy issues relating to the international law regimes on civil aviation, aviation insurance, liability for aviation risks and criminal activity during international air travel.
- 3. Demonstrate advanced knowledge of the key international treaties relating to outer space and their legal status in international law.
- 4. Analyse the key rules and policy issues relating to the space objects, commercial use of outer space and the use of outer space for military purposes.
- 5. Critically evaluate the current status and effectiveness of the key treaties, rules and institutions of international air and space law.

Books

- 1. Azbeyratne, RIR, Legal and Regulatory Issues in International Aviation (1996)
- 2. S. Bhatt, The New Aviation Policy in India (1977)
- 3. Carole Blackshow, Aviation Law and Regulation
- 4. V.S.Mani, Recent Trends in International Space and Policy (1966)

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Elective Paper

Research Methodology

PAPER-25: LLB 407

OBJECTIVE This course is designed to provide students with the practical tools of doing social science research and the theoretical background for critiquing and designing research on social issues

UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH:

- Introduction, Meaning and Purpose of Research,
- Characteristics of Good Research.
- > Types of Research,
- Steps in the Research Process

UNIT 2: FORMULATION OF RESEARCH PROBLEM:

- > Introduction
- Meaning of Research Problem,
- Guidelines and Criteria for Selecting a Research Problem,
- Formulating a Research Problem,
- Techniques for Formulating a Research Problem
- Research Design:
- Introduction, Meaning of Research Design,
- Characteristics of Good Research Design,
- Concepts related to Research Design,
- Types of Research Design

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UNIT 3: SAMPLE SELECTION:

- Introduction, Importance and Advantages of Sampling,
- Census vs. Sample
- Characteristics of Good Sample, Sampling Techniques,
- Criteria for Selection of a Sampling Technique
- Data Collection: Introduction, Sources of Data, Primary Data Collection
 Techniques, Secondary Data Collection Techniques, Secondary Data –
 Advantages and Disadvantages, Qualitative vs. Quantitative Data

UNIT 4:

- Questionnaire Design: Introduction, Types of Questionnaire, Methods of Sending the Questionnaire, Guidelines for Questionnaire Design, Characteristics of Good Questionnaire
- Data Processing: Introduction, Editing, Coding the Data, Tabulation, Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis
- Analysis, Interpretation and Presentation of Findings: Introduction, Statistical Analysis and Interpretation, Techniques of Interpretation, Report Writing Steps, Components and Format of Research Reports, Guidelines for Writing Research Reports

Text and Reference Books

- 1. Best & Kahn, Research in Education, 10th Edition
- 2. C.R.KOTHAR I, Research Methodology
- 3. Lokesh Koul, Methodology of Educational Research
- 4. John Mcleod, Case Study Research
- 5. Fred N Kerlinger, Foundations of Behavioral Research
- 6. John W. Creswel, Educational research

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Course Outcomes (CO's): After undergoing this subject, the students will be able to do:

- CO1. Meaning, definition, and Sources of Research
- CO2. Relation Between research problem and hypothesis
- CO3. Subjects of Introduction, Sources of Data, Primary Data Collection Techniques, Secondary Data Collection Techniques, Secondary Data, Advantages and Disadvantages, Qualitative vs. Quantitative Data
- CO4. Concepts of Guidelines for Writing Research Reports

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ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Paper 26-LL.B. 501

OBJECTIVE: The purpose of this paper is make students aware of various aspects of administrative aware including quasi-legislative, quasi-judicial and other ministerial functions of administration and control thereof.

UNIT I

- ➤ Definition, Nature and Scope of Administrative Law, Conceptual growth and Development of administrative Law
- Rule of Law: Applicability of Rule of Law in India
- Separation of Powers
- Administrative discretion: Meaning, Need, and Judicial Control

UNIT II:

- Legislative Power of Administration: Necessity, Merits and Demerits,
- Constitutionality of Delegated Legislation; Legislative and Judicial Control of delegated Legislation

UNIT III:

- Principles of Natural Justice and their Exceptions Rule against Bias, Concept of Fair hearing
- Judicial review of administrative action through writs;
- Judicial control through suits for damages, injunction and declaration

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Administrative Tribunals: Need and reasons for their growth, characteristics, jurisdiction and procedure of administrative Tribunals.

UNIT IV:

- > Government Privilege to withhold evidence in public interest
- Liability of the administration: Contractual liability, tortuous liability. Public Undertakings, their necessity and Liabilities, governmental Control, Parliament Control, Judicial Control
- Ombudsman: Lokpal and Lokayukta
- Right to information ACT, 2005 (S.1-S.20)

COURSE OUTCOME

- 1. Administrative law is mainly a judge-made law and has secured its present features through a myriad of judicial decisions. A student got a deep knowledge of the operation and changing phenomena of these standards from a comparative angle.
- 2. The ever increasing number of delegated legislation in the form of rules, regulations, circulars and general orders has the characteristics of law, which though framed by administration, impose burden on the rights of citizens.
- 3. Analyze the scope of review of delegated legislation and the limitations on the judicial review of administrative action, the Principles of Natural Justice also have studied in detail in this course.

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Text Book

- 1. Wade, Administrative Law (VII Ed.) Indian Print, Universal
- 2. M.P.Jain, Principles of Adminstrative Law, Universal Delhi
- 3. S.P.Sathe, Administrative Law, Butterworths, Delhi

Reference Book

- 4. C.K. Thakkar, Administrative Law, Eastern Book Co.
- 5. Jain and Jain: Principles of Administrative law.
- 6. I. P. Massey: Administrative law
- 7. Kesari, U.P.D: Lectures on Administrative Law, 15th Ed, 2005
- 8. Stott, David & Felix Alexandra: Principles of AdministratiON

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EQUITY AND TRUST

Paper 27-LLB 502

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to study the concept of equity and trust.

UNIT-I

- > Concept of Equity Definition, Nature and origin of equity,
- > Equity as a Court of conscience, transformation of equity,
- > The relation between common law and equity,
- > The nature of equitable rights, classification of equitable rights

UNIT-II

- Equitable doctrines: Conversion and reconversion, election, performance and satisfaction;
- ➤ The Maxims of equity Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without a remedy;
- > Equity follows the law; Where equities are equal, the law shall prevail;
- Equity aids the vigilant, not those who slumber on their rights, Equity sees that as done what ought to be done

UNIT-III

- He who seeks equity must do equity;
- He who comes to equity must come with clean hands;
- Delay defeats equity; equality is equity; equity looks to the intent rather than to the form; equity imputes an insertion to fulfill an obligation; equity acts in personam
- Equitable Remedies: Injunctions, Specific Performance, Rescission, Qui Timet Injunction, Mareva Injunction, Anton Piller Order.

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UNIT-IV

- The Indian Trust Act 1882: Definition (sec 3);
- Creation of Trusts Rules (sections 4-10)
- Duties and Liabilities of the Trustees (Sections 11-30);
- Public and private Trusts and Doctrine of Cyprus. Rights and powers of Trustees (Sections 31-45); Disabilities of Trustees (Sections 46-54); rights and Liabilities of Beneficiaries (Sections 55-69);
- Vacating the office of Trustee and Extinction of Trusts (sections 70-79).

COURSE OUTCOME

Students graduating with Trust and Equity will be able to:

- 1. To facilitate and promote awareness among the people to donate various organs of human body. Within preview of law.
- 2. To ensure people's involvement in developing a society wherein peace, justice and equality prevail.
- 3. To promote self employment and other ventures for the benefits of weaker sections.

Suggested Readings:

Books

Text books

1. Singh G.P. Principles of Equity with special reference to trust and specific relief.

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2. Tandon M.P. Principles of Equity with trusts and Specific Relief.

Reference Books

- 3. Basu, D.D. Equity, Trusts and Specific Relief.
- 4. Snell; Principles of Equity.
- 5. B.M Gandhi Equity, Trust and specific Relief.

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PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING

Paper-28: LL.B. 503

OBJECTIVE: To introduce students to key themes in professional ethics, in order to give them an insight into moral decision making in the legal profession.

UNIT I

Historical development of Legal Profession in India; Constitution, Function, Powers and Jurisdiction of State Bar Council and Bar Council of India Admission and enrolment of Advocates

UNIT II

Profession ethics and Advocacy, Standards of Professional Conduct and Etiquette, Conflict between interest and duty, Duty to court, Duty to Client, Duty to opponent, Duty to Colleagues, Duty towards Society and obligation to render legal aid

UNIT III:

- Bench-Bar Relationship
- Reciprocity as partners in administration of Justice; Professional Misconduct; Rights and Privileges of Advocates

UNIT IV:

- Contempt of Court Act, 1971
- Historical development of Contempt of Court Act in India, Object and Constitutional validity of Contempt of Court Act. Definition, Kinds of Contempt; Contempt by Judges,

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Magistrates, Lawyers and other persons; Cognizance, Procedure, Appellate provisions regarding Contempt Defences, Punishment and Remedies against punishment for Contempt of Court and Punishment for Contempt, Defences under contempt of court.

COURSE OUTCOME

Students graduating with 'Professional Ethics, Bar Bench Relations & Accountancy for Lawyers' will be able to:

- 1. To understand and apply the professional ethics and ethical standard of the legal profession
- 2. To know and evaluate the key themes in professional ethics, in order to give them an insight into moral decision making in the legal profession.
- 3. To know, Should lawyers aim to win at all costs, and how should they balance duties to their client, to the Courts, to justice in the abstract, and to themselves?

Acts

- 1. The Advocate Act, 1961
- 2. Contempt of Court Act, 1971
- 3. The Advocates Welfare Fund Act, 2001
- 4. The Bar Council of India Rules, 1961

Books

Text Books

- 1. Holland Avrom Shree, Advocacy, 1994 Universal, Delhi
- 2. Keith Evam, The Golden Rules of Advocacy, 1994, Universal, Delhi

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Reference Books

- 3. Sandeep Bhalla, Advocates Act & Professional Misconduct, Nasik Law House
- 4. JPS Sirohi, Professional Ethics, Lawyer's Accountability, Bench-Bar Relationship, ALA
- 5. Mr. Krishna Murthy Iyer's Book on Advocacy
- 6. The Bar Council Code of Ethics

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COMPANY LAW

Paper-29: LLB 504

OBJECTIVE: The objective of the paper is to study about the formation of a company, capital formation of a company and administrative powers.

UNIT I: Formation, Registration and Incorporation of Company

- Company and its classification
- Meaning of Company
- Distinction between company and other associations
- Nature and kinds of company
- Formation, promotion and incorporation of companies
- Promoters: Position, duties and liabilities
- Mode and consequences of incorporation
- Uses and abuses of the corporate firm, lifting of corporate veil
- Theory of Corporate personality

UNIT -2:

- Memorandum of Association: Meaning, purpose and contents, alteration and binding nature of memorandum of association,
- Doctrine of ultra-vires
- Articles of Association: Meaning, form and contents, binding nature, alteration ,relation with memorandum of Association
- Doctrine of Constructive Notice of Memorandum and Articles
- Doctrine of Indoor Management and its exceptions

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(w.e.f. 2021-22)

- Prospectus: Contents, statement in lieu of prospectus, registration of prospectus and remedies against misrepresentation in the prospectus, prospectus of foreign Companies
- Shares: meaning and kinds of shares, allotment of shares, general principles regarding allotment, statutory restrictions on allotment
- Statutory share certificate, its objects and effects
- Transfer of shares: Procedure for transfer of shares and restrictions on transfer of shares, certification of transfer relationship between transferor and transferee
- Debentures: definitions, characteristics and kinds of debentures, distinction between debentures and shares,

UNIT 3

- Directors: Kinds, Powers and Duties,
- Legal position of directors
- Liabilities of directors
- > Role of nominee Directors,
- Managing Director and other managerial personnel.
- Meeting, Kinds and Procedure
- > The balance of powers within companies
- Majority control and minority protection,
- Prevention of Oppression and Mismanagement

UNIT 4:

- Winding up of Companies
- Kinds, Consequences and reasons of winding up of companies.
- Role of the Court in winding up of company

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(w.e.f. 2021-22)

Liability of past members Payment of liabilities Reconstruction and amalgamation

COURSE OUTCOME

By the end of this course it is expected that the student will be able to:

- 1. Explain and apply to various fact scenarios the concept of separate legal entity.
- 2. To explain the basic documents such as MOA and AOA required for company.
- 3. To develop the ability to identify and effectively use the corporate law resources. And to develop the ability to learn company law both independently and cooperatively in a professional environment.
- 4. To evaluate and analyze socially reasonable corporate behavior.

Acts

1. The Companies Act, 2013 (latest)

Books:

Text Book

- 2. Avtar Singh, Indian Company Law, Eastern Book Co.
- 3. R.K. Bangia, Company Law
- L.C.B. Gower, Principles of Modern Company Law, 1997 Sweet & Maxwell, London

Reference books

- 5. A. Ramaiya, Guide to the Companies Act, 1998 Wadhwa
- 6. Palmer, Palmer's Company Law, 1987 Stevens, London

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INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

Paper-30: LLB 505

OBJECTIVE: The paper is to equip the students with various tools of interpretation of statutes.

UNIT I

- Law Making: Legislature, Executive and the Judiciary,
- Principle of Utility, Law and Public Opinion,
- Law and Social Control.
- Relevance of John Rawls and Robert Nozick-individual interest to community interest.
- Law and Morals

UNIT II

- Meaning of the term Statute, Enactment, Interpretation and Construction,
- Kinds of Statutes,
- Statutes are valid, Intention of the Legislature, Commencement, operation, repeal and revival of statutes,
- > Statute must be read as a whole in its context.

UNIT III

- Necessity for Rules of Interpretation, Literal Rule, Mischief Rule, Golden Rule,
- Harmonious Construction.

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Noscitur a sociis, Ejusdem generis, Reddendo Singula Singulis, ut res magis valeat quam pereat, In bonam partem, Delegatus non potest delegare, Expressio unius exclusio alterius.

UNIT IV

➤ Interpretation of Directory and Mandatory provision, Beneficial Construction, Taxing Statutes, Penal Statutes, Internal and External Aids to Interpretation.

COURSE OUTCOME

Students graduating with 'Interpretation of Statute & Principles of Legislation' will be able to:

- 1. Know what are the techniques adopted by courts in construing statutes? And the importance of the law making process in the present context
- 2. What are the matters to be reckoned with by legislature while enacting laws?
- 3. Understand and analyze the judicial interpretation, construction of words, phrases and expressions.

Books:

- 1. P.St.Langan (Ed.), Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes, (1997), N.M.Tripathi, Mombai
- 2. Vepa, Sarathi, Interpretation of Statutes
- 3. Bawa & Roy, Interpretation of Statutes
- 4. Benthem Theory of Legislation, Eastern Book Co.

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Elective Paper

Paper- 31 LLB 506

Women and Laws

OBJECTIVES: To familiarize students with the specific cultural contexts of women in India

Course content

UNIT-I STATUS OF WOMEN

- In Vedic Period
- In Post Vedic Period
- Women in Medieval Period
- > Women in British Period
- In contemporary India

UNIT-2 - INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS AND CONVENTIONS

- United Nation Charter, 1945
- Universal Declaration on Human Rights, 1948
- Declaration on Elimination of discrimination against women, 1967
- Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, 1979
- Declaration on the Elimination of violence against women, 1993
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women ,1999
- United Nation Millennium Declaration, 2000

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UNIT-3 - SAFEGUARDS UNDER INDIAN CONSTITUTION

- > Preamble
- > Fundamental Rights
- Directive Principles of State Policy
- Fundamental Duties
- Women's reservation in representative bodies

UNIT-4 - LAWS RELATING TO WOMEN

- Law Relating to Crime against Women
- Women and Industrial Laws
- Special Laws relating to Women
- Protection of Domestic Violence Act,2005
- Protection and enforcement agencies
- Courts: Supreme Court, High Court, Family courts
- Commissions for Women (National and State)
- NGO's

Course Outcomes (CO's): After undergoing this subject, the students will be able to do:

CO1. Meaning, definition, Special Laws relating to Women

CO2. Relation between Law Relating to Crime against Women and Women and Industrial Laws

CO3. Subjects of Fundamental rights and Directive principles of state policies

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CO4. Functions of United Nation Charter, 1945, Universal Declaration on Human Rights, 1948,

Declaration on Elimination of discrimination against women, 1967, Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, 1979, Declaration on the Elimination of violence against women, 1993

REFERENCES:-

- 1. Gaur, Empowerment of Women in India (2005), Law Publishers (India) Pvt. Ltd. Allahabad.
- 2. Vinay Sharma, Dowry Deaths Legal Provisions and Judicial Interpretation (2007),
- 3.Dr. Sarojini Saxena, Femijuris, Chapter-5, India Publishing Co., Raipur.
- 4. Reena Patel, Hindu Women's Property Rights in Rural India(2007), Chapter-6, Ashgate Publ. Co. Burlington , USA .
- 5. Mamta Rao, Law Relating to Women and Children (2005), pg.66-67, Eastern Book Co. Lucknow.
- 6. G.B.Reddy, Women and the Law (2004), Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad.
- 7. R.K.Raizada, Women and The Law: Problems and Prospects (1996),

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Elective Paper

Computer Application-I

Paper- 31 LL.B. 507

OBJECTIVE: This is a basic paper for Business Administration students to familiarize with computer and its applications in the relevant fields and exposes them to other related papers of IT.

UNIT I BASICS OF COMPUTER AND ITS EVOLUTION:

- Evolution of Computer, Data, Instruction and Information, Characteristics of Computers.
- Various fields of application of Computers, Various Fields of Computer, Input-output Devices (Hardware, Software, Human ware and Firmware),
- Advantages and Limitations of Computer, Block Diagram of Computer,
- Function of Different Units of Computer,
- Classification of Computers.
- Data Representation
- Different Number System (Decimal, Binary, Octal and hexadecimal) and their Inter Conversion (Fixed Point Only), Binary Arithmetic (Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division)

UNIT II COMPUTER SOFTWARE:

- Types of Software, Compiler and Interpreter.
- Generations of languages,
- Computer Memory: Primary Memory (ROM and it's type PROM, EPROM, EPROM, RAM) Secondary memory- SASD, DASD Concept,
- Magnetic Disks Floppy Disks, Hard Disks, Magnetic Tape, Optical Disks CD ROM and it's type (CD ROM, CD ROM-R, CD ROM-EO, DVD ROM, Flash Memory.

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UNIT III OPERATING SYSTEM CONCEPT:

- Introduction to Operating System; Function of OS, Types of Operating Systems,
- ➤ Booting Procedure, Start-up Sequence, Details of Basic System Configuration,
- > Important Terms like Directory, File, Volume, Label, Drive Name, etc.
- ➤ Introduction to GUI using Windows Operating System: All Directory Manipulation: Creating Directory, Sub Directory, Renaming, Coping and Deleting the Directory
- File Manipulation: Creating a File, Deleting, Coping, Renaming a File

UNIT IV CONCEPT OF DATA COMMUNICATION AND NETWORKING:

- Networking Concepts, Types of networking (LAN, MAN AND WAN),
- Communication Media, Mode of Transmission (Simplex, Half Duplex, Full Duplex). Analog and Digital Transmission.
- Synchronous and Asynchronous Transmission, Different Topologies Introduction to MS-Word, Spread Sheets and Graphical Solutions.

COURSE OUTCOMES-

CO1. Apply basic adult learning and assessment principles in the design, development, and presentation of material produced by office productivity **applications**.

CO2. Demonstrate employability skills and a commitment to professionalism. Operate a variety of advanced spreadsheet, operating system and word processing functions.

CO3. To be able to discuss the *application* of *computer* graphics concepts in the development of *computer* games, information visualization, and business *applications*.

CO4. understand the difference between an operating system and an **application** program, and what each is used for in a **computer**.

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TEXT BOOKS

- 1. ITL, ESL,(2005) Introduction to InfoTech, 1st edition, Pearson Education
- 2. Goyal, Anita, ((2010)) Computer Fundamentals, 1st Edition, Pearson Education. Reference Books
- 1. Leon and Leon, (1999) Introduction to Information Technology, Vikas Publishing House.
- 2. Joseph A. Brady and Ellen F Monk, (2007) Problem Solving Cases in Microsoft and Excel, Fourth Annual Edition, Thomson Learning.
- 3. Rajaraman, V., (2009) Introduction to Information Technology, Prentice Hall of India.
- 4. Deepak Bharihoke, (2009), Fundamentals of Information Technology, 3rd Edition, Excel Books.

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FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES RAMA UNIVERSITY (w.e.f. 2021-22)



SIXTH SEMESTER

LL.B (Three Year)

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INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

Paper-32: LLB 601

OBJECTIVE: This paper is to focus on the study of law relating to Human Rights in the international perspective

UNIT-I

Human Rights, Concept, Nature and scope; Human Rights under the U.N. Charter; Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

Meaning and concept of Human Rights, International Protection of Human Rights
Under-International Bill of Human Rights- Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
1948,

International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, 1966, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966, United Nations Millennium Declaration, 2000

UNIT-II

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979, Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 1990, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006

UNIT-III

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Regional conventions on Human rights- African Charter on human and People's rights, 1981

American Convention on Human Rights, 1969

European Social Charter, 1961.

European Convention for protection of Human Rights and fundamental freedoms, 1950 Development through World Conferences on Human Rights- Tehran Conference, 1968, Vienna Conference, 1993, World Conferences on Women- Maxico. Copen Hagan. Nairobi, Beijing.

UNIT-IV

Indian Constitution and International Covenants on Human Rights, Role of National Commission on Human Rights: Its powers and functions, Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

COURSE OUTCOME

On successful completion of the course students will be able to:

- 1. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the international human rights framework, its origins and justifying theories;
- 2. Demonstrate capacity to assess how specific human rights may be asserted, enforced or violated;
- 3. Critically evaluate the relationship between international and domestic law on human rights;
- 4. Demonstrate understanding of the role of lawyers in human rights protection and capacity to

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contribute to ongoing processes of law reform;

Suggested Readings:

- 1. J.G. Starke: Introduction to International Law.
- 2. S. K. Kapoor: International Law.
- 3. ArjunDev and others (ed): Human Rights A Source Book, 1996.
- 4. S. K. Verma: Introduction to International Law.
- 5. Henkin Loius; The International Bill of Rights: The Covenant and Civil and Political
- 6. Rights. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1981).
- 7. H.O.Agarwal; International Law And Human Rights (Allahabad: Central Law
- 8. Publications, 1999).
- 9. Sohn, L. and Buergenthal, T; International Protection of Human Rights
- 10. (Indianapolis: Bobbs Merill, 1973).
- 11. Brownile & Goodwin Gill: basic Documents on Human Rights (Oxford University
- 12. Press).
- 13. Martin, Schnably, Wilson Simon, Tushnet; International Human Rights and
- 14. Humanitarian Law (Cambridge University Press).
- 15. The Constitution of India.
- 16. The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
- 17. Websites of International Bodies dealing with Human Rights.

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LAW OF TAXATION

Paper-33: LL.B. 602

UNIT I

History of Tax Law in India, Constitutional provisions relating to Taxation Nature and Scope of Tax,

Definition: Persons, Assesses, Tax Pays, Previous year, Assessment years, Financial year, Income, Gross Taxable Income, Taxable Income, Agricultural Income, Tax Evasion and Tax Avoidance

UNITII

Direct Tax

Income Tax, Residential Status: Rules (Sec.6), Tax Liability

Exemption (Sec.10), Deduction (Sec.80), related to individual, Expenses & Income,

Rebate (Sec.88 & 88 B), Deemed income and clubbing of income, Carried Forward and Set of losses.

UNITIII

Income Tax

Heads of Income: Income from Salary, House property, Business and Profession,

Capital Gain and other sources

Calculation of Gross Total and Taxable income, Tax rebate and Computation of

Tax Liability, Tax Collection at source and Advance Tax

UNIT IV

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Assessment Procedure, Types of Assessment, Income Tax Authority: Their function, Duties and Powers, Appeal, Offences, Fines and Penalties, Settlement of grievances and Prosecution, Income Tax Act, 1961, Income Tax Rules

COURSE OUTCOME

- 1. This subject provides an introduction to, and overview of, fundamental concepts of income tax law.
- 2. Employ a broad understanding of tax law
- 3. Conduct tax law research by using research skills to interrogate primary and secondary legal materials, and analyse and synthesise complex legal information

Books:

- 1. Ramesh Sharma, Supreme Court on Direct Taxes, (1998)
- 2. Sampat Iyengar, Law of Income Tax, (1998)
- 3. Kanga and Palkiwala, The Law and Practice of Income Tax

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Paper-34: LL.B 603

PENOLOGY AND VICTOMOLOGY

OBJECTIVE: To study the preventive and reformative techniques for prevention of crime.

UNIT-I

- Meaning of criminology, victimology and penology
- Theories of Punishment: Retribution, Utilitarian Prevention, Deference, Utilitarian: Intimidation, Behavioural, Prevention: Incapacitation, Rehabilitation, Expiation
- Classical Hindu and Islamic approaches to Punishment
- Kinds of punishments in Indian criminal system
- Capital Punishment Its Constitutionality, Problems related to capital punishment, Judicial attitude in India towards Capital punishment- An inqurity through the statute Law and case law.
- Prisoner's rights and abuse

UNIT - II:Police System:

- Origin and Development of police system in India
- > Development of police system in USA, UK and India- A comparative analysis
- > Functions of police
- Police torture and the Judicial attitude.

UNIT- III: Prison System:

- General Aspects
- Indian Prison System

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- White collar crime and its sentencing
- Critical aspects of the Indian prison scenario

UNIT-IV:

- Victimology- Nature and scope
- Victims of crime -Victim support and allied disciplines
- United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1985
- Compensation to victims under Cr.P.C. and other statues

COURSE OUTCOME

- 1. Analyse and define the concept of crime and antisocial behavior in the society and the difference between crime and morality as the concept of crime changes from society to society.
- 2. Analyse the various views given by philosophers on criminology.
- 3. Evaluate the reasons behind the crime and significance of Penology in the present society 1 and theories of the punishments and its application in the criminal justice system.
- 4. Determine and analyse the role and function of the Police in the administration of criminal justice system as they plays important role in maintaining law and order.
- 5. Analyse and evaluate the role of prison and prison officers in execution of the punishment given by the court.

Suggested Readings:

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- 1. E. Sutherland, and Cress: Principles of Criminology.
- 2. Ahmed Siddique: Criminology Problems and Perspectives.
- 3. N.Y. Paranjpe: Criminology and Penology
- 4. Ahmed Sidaque: Criminology: Problems and Perspective
- 5. Edwin Sutherland: Principles of Criminology
- 6. Stephe Jones: Criminology
- 7. Robert Winslow & S. Zhang: Criminology a Global Perspective
- 8. John Tierny: Criminology Theory and Context
- 9. Frank: Criminology Today: An Integrative Introduction
- 10. Schmalleger: Criminology
- 11. John Conklin: Criminology
- 12. Donald Taft: Criminology

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LAW OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Paper-35: LL.B. 604

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this course is to acquaint the students with basics of intellectual property rights with special reference to Indian law and practice.

UNIT I

- Intellectual Property: Meaning, Theories of Intellectual Property. Indian Perspective:
- Brief History of IP Laws in India: Patent Act, Trade Marks Act, Copy Right Act;
- ➤ IPRs Regulations before TRIPS Agreement: Paris Regime, Berne Regime And other Conventions;
- Basic Concepts and Framework of TRIPS Convention and Indian IP Laws:
- TRIPS Agreement and Its Impact on Indian Intellectual Property Laws, WIPO;

UNIT II

- > The Trade Marks Act, 1999: History of Trademarks Law in India, Introduction, Definitions
- Registration of Trademarks(Sec 4 to 17): Conditions and Prohibitions, Deceptive Similarity
- Procedural Aspects for Registration (Sec. 18 to 26),
- Effects of Registration (Sec.27 to 32),
- Infringement &Passing- off: Distinction. Acts Constituting Infringement and Tests for Infringement, Action for infringement- Judicial and Non-Judicial Remedies

UNIT III

Introduction, Aims, Objective, Features & Principles, Inventions (Sec.2j) Invention not patentable (Sec.3 to 5), Application (Sec.6 to 8), Specification (Sec.9 to 10), Opposition (Sec.25), Grant & Sealing of Patent (Sec.43), Conditions for grant of patent (Sec.47)

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- Rights of Patents (Sec.47), Term of Patent (Sec.53), Patents of Addition (Sec.54 & 55).
 Surrender & Revocation (Sec. 63 to 66), Compulsory Licenses (Sec.84).
- License of right (Sec.86 to 88), Government use (Sec. 99), infringement (Sec.104 to 115),
- Patent Agents (Sec.125 to 132), International Arrangements (Sec.133 to 139),

UNIT IV

- Law relating to Geographical Indications
- Introduction, meaning and salient features of Geographical Indication of Goods under the Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act. 1999. Registration, Duration and Renewal, Right conferred by registration, Infringement of Geographical Indication- Remedies, Offences and Penalties.

COURSE OUTCOME

- 1) Students in this course will be able to get a holistic understanding of the complexities involved in the process of attributing intellectual property rights to people.
- 2) Students learn the legalities of intellectual property to avoid plagiarism and other IPRrelates crimes like copyright infringements, etc.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1. P. Narayanan, Inellectual Property Law (1999), (ed) Eastern Law House, Calcutta
- W.R. Cornish, Intellectual Property (3rd ed) (1996) Sweet and Maxwell 7. K. Thairani. copyright: The Indian Experience (1987)

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- Vikas Vashishth, Law and practice oi Intellectual Property 1999 Bharat Law House Delhi.
- 4. Bibeck Debroy (ed). Intellectual Property Right (1998), Rajiv Gandhi Foundation, Delhi
- 5. V.K. Ahuja, Inellectual Property Law (2018) Universal Pub. House, New Delhi.

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Paper-36: LL.B. 605

MOOT COURT EXERCISE AND INTERNSHIP

Moot Court (20 Marks)- Every student may be required to do at least one moot court in a three year.

Observation of trail in one cases, either Civil or Criminal (20 marks)

I. Students may be required to attend one trail in the course of the last 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 20 marks.

Interviewing technique, Pre-trail preparation and internship diary (20 marks).

II. Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at lawyers office/Legal Aid Office and record the proceeding in a diary, which will carry 10 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 10 marks.

The fourth component of this paper of this paper will be Viva Voce examination on all the above three aspects. This will carry 40 marks

COURSE OUTCOME

Students graduating with Land Laws will be able to:

- 1. Understand how to prepare a suit and how to file
- 2. Know the practical approach of the law course
- 3. Get the practical training to make the career bright

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Elective Paper

Paper 3 LLB 606

Comparative Public Law

Objective the paper intends to provide a comparative analysis about the structure of government, legislative process and the role of the judiciary to have better understanding of the Indian polity.

Unit-I: Public Law and It's Role in Governance

Basic concept & Nature of Public Law

Scope of Public law - Constitutional law, Administrative law and Criminal law

Principles of Accountability and Public Law

Unit-II: Study of Comparative Constitutional Law

- 1. Relevance
- 2. Problems and Concerns in Using Comparison

Constitutional Foundations of Powers

- 1. Supremacy of Legislature in Law Making
- 2. Rule of Law
- (a) Dicey's Concept of Rule of Law
- (b) Modern Concept of Rule of Law
- (c) Social and Economics Rights as Part of Rule of Law

Separation of Powers

(a) Concept of Separation of Powers

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- (b) Checks and Balances
- (c) Separation of Powers or Separation of Functions

Unit-III : Comparative Criminal Law- Common Law, Civil Law

- 1. Domestic Violations-International, National
- 2. Provisions relating to Rape
- 3. Plea Bargaining-USA, India
- 4. White Collar Crimes
- 5. Juvenile Justice

Unit-IV: Comparative Administrative Law

- 1. French concept of Separation of Powers and Administrative Courts
- 2. Droit Administratiff
- 3. Administrative courts in France
- 4. Scope of Judicial Review in UK
- 5. Scope of Judicial Review in US
- 6. Public Interest Litigation in India and US

Books:

- Christopher Forsyth, Mark Elliott, Swati Jhaveri, Effective Judicial Review: A Cornerstone of Good Governance (Oxford University Press, 2010).
- 2. D.D. Basu, Comparative Constitutional Law (2nd ed., Wadhwa Nagpur).
- 3. David Strauss, The Living Constitution (Oxford University Press, 2010)
- 4. Dr. Subhash C Kashyap, Framing of Indian Constitution (Universal Law, 2004)
- CO1. To understand the form of Government- Parliamentary and Presidential.
- CO2. To understand the Parliamentary democracy and its structure
- CO3. To understand the contemporary status of centre-state relations.
- CO4. To generate understanding of methods of amendment in the constitution of India.

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(w.e.f. 2021-22)

Elective paper

Paper 37 LLB 607

Computer Application II

Objective: The objective of the course is to acquaint the students about the concept of information

system in business organizations, and also the management control systems.

UNIT I INTRODUCTION:

- Concept of Data and Information, Information Systems, Classification,
- Operations SupportSystem (OSS), Management Support System(MSS), Transaction Processing System(TPS), Process Control System(PCS), Enterprise Collaboration System(ECS), Management Information System(MIS). Decision Support System(DSS). Artificial Intelligence(AI),
- Applications Of Artificial Intelligence :Neural Networks, Fuzzy Logical Control System. Virtual Reality , Expert System(ES). ExecutiveInformation System(EIS). Cross Functional Information Systems

UNIT II ROLE OF MIS:

- Strategic Advantage with MIS, Competitive Strategy Concept, and the Value Chain andStrategic IS,
- Using IT for Strategic Advantage: Business Process Re-engineering, Creating a Virtual Company,
- > Improving Business Quality: Total Quality Management, Becoming an Agile

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Company, Building a Knowledge Creating Company

UNIT III DEVELOPING MIS SYSTEMS:

- > System Development, Life Cycle, Investigation Phase, Prototyping, Feasibility Analysis,
- > System Analysis (DFD and ER Diagram),
- System Design, Implementing BusinessSystems, Testing, Documenting, Training, Conversion and Maintenance

UNIT IV APPLICATIONS:

- Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP),
- Customer Relationship Management (CRM).
- Security and Ethical Challenges Of IT.
- Ethical Responsibility Business Ethics, Technology Ethics;
- Cyber Crime and Privacy Issues
- Identify and discuss the four main functions of computer hardware: input, processing, output, and storage.

COURSE OUTCOME:

- COs 1. Understand the concept of Concept of Data and Information. information system and their classification.
- COs 2. Understand the concept of role of MIS.
- COs 3.To use of Computer graphics to improve quality of computer.
- COs 4. Make the student able for applicability of ERP, CRM

TEXT BOOKS

1. ITL, ESL,(2005) Introduction to InfoTech, 1st edition, Pearson Education
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(w.e.f. 2021-22)

2. Goyal, Anita, ((2010)) Computer Fundamentals. 1st Edition. Pearson Education.

References:

- 1. Leon and Leon, (1999) Introduction to Information Technology, Vikas Publishing House.
- 2. Joseph A. Brady and Ellen F Monk, (2007) Problem Solving Cases in Microsoft and Excel, Fourth Annual Edition, Thomson Learning.
- 3. Rajaraman, V., (2009) Introduction to Information Technology, Prentice Hall of India.
- 4. Deepak Bharihoke, (2009), Fundamentals of Information Technology, 3rd Edition. Excel Books.

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