

Rama University Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur



Ref:

Dated: 24/06/2017

Faculty of Juridical Sciences

Minutes of Meeting Boards of Studies

A meeting of Boards of Studies of Faculty of Juridical Sciences held on **24 June, 2017** in Director Office. The following members were present:

1. Dr. Vivek Sharma - Chairperson
2. Mr. Manoj Singh - Member
3. Mr. Praveen Kr. Mall - Member

Vivek Sharma
Manoj Singh
Praveen Kr. Mall

The following members agreed to review the minutes in Kanpur

1. Dr. Prem Nath Trivedi - External Member
2. Dr. Raj Kumar Singh - External Member

P. N. Trivedi
R. K. Singh

Agenda:

1. To adopt the exiting syllabus of BALLB/BBALLB/LLB
2. To approval of Paper Setter, Paper Moderator, Answer script evaluator of B.A.LL.B
3. To approval of Paper Setter, Paper Moderator, Answer script evaluator of B.B.A.LL.B
4. To approval of Paper Setter, Paper Moderator, Answer script evaluator of LL.B.
5. To approval of Tri-semester of one year LL.M. course replace into two semesters one year LLM course.

1. Action Taken Report (ATR) on Minutes of Previous Meeting.

The BOS committee confirmed the minutes of the BOS meeting held on **24 June, 2017.**

2. Introduce the programs and their curricula

S. No.	Item No.	Existing	Recommendation /Action Taken
1.	To adopt the exiting syllabus of BALLB/BBALLB/LLB	BALLB/BBALLB/LLB	The BOS approved the existing syllabus of BALLB/BBALLB/LLB.
2.	To approval of Paper	B.A.LL.B	The BOS approved of Paper Setter, Paper

	Setter, Paper Moderator, Answer script evaluator of B.A.LL.B		Moderator, Answer script evaluator of B.A.LL.B (Annexure-1).
3.	To approval of Paper Setter, Paper Moderator, Answer script evaluator of B.B.A.LL.B	B.B.A.LL.B	The BOS approved of Paper Setter, Paper Moderator, Answer script evaluator of B.B.A.LL.B (Annexure-2).
4.	To approval of Paper Setter, Paper Moderator, Answer script evaluator of LL.B	LL.B	The BOS approved of Paper Setter, Paper Moderator, Answer script evaluator of LL.B (Annexure-3).
5.	To approval of tri semester of one year LL.M. course replace into two semester one year LLM course	LL.M.	The BOS approved tri semester of one year LL.M. course replace into two semester one year LLM course for session 2017-18 (Annexure-5).

3. Recommendation on New courses/Short term training

S. No.	Item No.	Feedback from Faculty/Student	Recommendation /Action Taken
1	Patent Law (Short term Course)	---	Approved

4. Review of Teaching Process/Pedagogy

S. No.	Item No.	Existing	Recommendation /Action Taken
1	---	To promote ICT classes as well as Learning-centred pedagogy	Approved

5. Any other issue with the permission of the Chair: No

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chair.

Date of the Next Meeting: to be decided and conveyed later

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(Chairman)

Encl.: Recommended Curricula attached for consideration and approval.

CC:

1. Registrar Office
2. Academic office

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AK Singh

RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR

Faculty of Juridical Sciences

Program: Bachelor of Arts & Bachelor of Laws (B.A.LL.B.)



Programme Educational Objectives (PEO)

PEO 1: Be able to develop analytical and research skills

PEO 2: Be equipped with the sense of commitment towards their societal assignments

PEO 3: Learn the law and legal principles in a variety of subject areas as well as understand legal procedures and practices.

PEO 4: Analyse legal problems, correctly applying the applicable law.

PEO 4: Function effectively with the computer technology used in practice and be prepared to adapt to ever-changing technological advances.

PEO 5: Display effective oral communication skills to be used with clients, attorneys, witnesses, and other stakeholders.

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RK Singh

RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR

Faculty of Juridical Sciences

Program: Bachelor of Arts & Bachelor of Laws (B.A.LL.B.)



Program Specific Outcomes (PSO)

PSO: 1 To make students employable.

PSO: 2 To motivate the students for higher studies and research.

PSO: 3 To motivate students to cope up with the complex challenges in the arena of law.

Voharima

Paul

PK Singh



RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR


Faculty of Juridical Sciences

Program: Bachelor of Arts & Bachelor of Laws (B.A.LL.B.)

Report on Feedback on Curriculum by Stakeholders (2017-2018)

- The external experts reviewed the syllabus and suggested that sustainable development was the latest law and it should be updated.
- The alumni recommended concentrating more on legal skills in professional development.
- The faculty suggested including concept of Plea bargaining in the syllabus.

V Sharmas
BOS Chairman

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Dean


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RK Singh



RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR


Faculty of Juridical Sciences

Program: Bachelor of Arts & Bachelor of Laws (B.A.LL.B.)


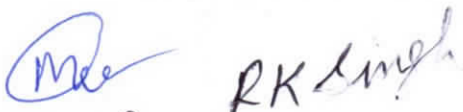
Action Taken Report based on Feedback at BOS held on 24/06/2017

- The concept of sustainable development was reviewed and updated with the latest syllabus.
- The legal skill development of various courses like Legal awareness campaign was included with the professional development.
- Plea bargaining in the syllabus was included.


BOS Chairman


Dean





RK Singh

RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR

Faculty of Juridical Sciences

Program: Bachelor of Business Administration & Bachelor of Laws (BBALLB)



Program Outcomes (POs)

PO1. Establish as legal professionals to take up responsibilities in legal/corporate arena.

PO2. Demonstrate a clear understanding of law and its underlining principles with conceptual clarity.

PO3. Apply the knowledge and principles into real-life/ practical situations and to find solutions that are legal and valid.

PO4. Defend and uphold democratic spirit and constitutional values and fight for them within and outside the Court.

PO5. Apply the knowledge of Management science to solve of complex business problems specifically with respect of financial services sector.

PO6. Formulate innovative approach to business problems resolution and identifying & tapping new opportunities in the market place.

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RK Singh

RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR

Faculty of Juridical Sciences

Program: Bachelor of Business Administration & Bachelor of Laws (BBALLB)



Programme Educational Objectives (PEO)

PEO 1: Should be able to stimulate compassion and creativity in the field of legal profession.

PEO 2: Strengthen intellectual growth and the capacity to develop ingenious and conscientious solutions to unique and varying tribulations of society and business environment.

PEO 3: Acquire leadership capabilities necessary for the competent practice of law and lifelong learning in practice

PEO 4: Pursue advanced education, research and development, and other innovative and pioneering efforts in the field of law.

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RK Singh

RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR



Faculty of Juridical Sciences

Program: Bachelor of Business Administration & Bachelor of Laws (BBALLB)

Program Specific Outcomes (PSO)

PSO 1 Students will be able to demonstrate conceptual knowledge in core areas of business administration.

PSO 2 Students will be able to demonstrate integrated knowledge of legal principles and business administration.

PSO 3 Students will be able to exhibit skills in practices and procedures of corporate laws

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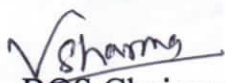
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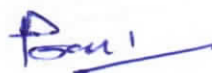
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BOS Chairman


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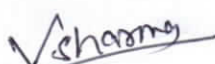
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Faculty of Juridical Sciences

Program: Bachelor of Business Administration & Bachelor of Laws

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BOS Chairman


Dean







RK Singh

RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR

Faculty of Juridical Sciences

Program: Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.)



Program Outcomes (POs)

- PO1.** To acquire & apply legal knowledge to the complex Socio-legal problems.
- PO2.** Make students eligible to practice in Courts, Industries, Companies as legal practitioner.
- PO3.** To possess professional skills required for legal practice such as Argument, Pleading, drafting, convincing etc.
- PO4.** To understand and apply principles of professional ethics of legal profession.
- PO5.** To develop legal research skills & legal reasoning and apply it during programme & in Legal practice.
- PO6.** To develop an attitude of self-reflection while learning & Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of changing legal contexts.
- PO7.** To provide a platform of self-employability by developing professional skills in legal industry.
- PO8.** To develop leadership qualities amongst students.
- PO9.** To make awareness about Constitutional legislative & societal transformation in society & to develop clinical abilities.

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RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR



Faculty of Juridical Sciences

Program: Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.)

Programme Educational Objectives (PEO)

PEO 1: To provide the best education, training and knowledge resources for the preparation of the legal minds and professionals of tomorrow

PEO 2: To develop talented individuals with fully developed theoretical and practical knowledge of the law as well as excellent leadership capabilities to provide quality service to all, in all spheres of endeavor and in all circumstances

PEO 3: To provide students breadth, expertise and a foundation for professional practice.

PEO 4: To develop fundamental in-depth knowledge and understanding of: the principles, concepts, values, substantive rules and development of the Indian legal system and core areas of business law.

PEO 5: To provide our graduates with self-confidence, knowledge, understanding and skills that will provide added benefit to them as individuals, to the legal profession and to society as a whole.

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RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR

Faculty of Juridical Sciences

Program: Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.)



Program Specific Outcomes (PSO)

PSO 1: Acquire advance knowledge in the specific field of law chosen for the specialization.

PSO 2: Interpret And Analyze the legal and social problems and work towards finding solutions to the problems by application of laws and regulations.

PSO 3: Students are equipped with the knowledge of teaching methods through the subject on Teaching Pedagogy thereby enabling them to enter the teaching profession.

PSO 4: Through compulsory research component in the form of Dissertation, the students learn to conduct research study.

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RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR



Faculty of Juridical Sciences

Program: Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.)

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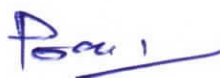




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BOS Chairman


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RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR

Faculty of Juridical Sciences

Program: Master of Laws (LL.M.) (1 Years)



❖ **BUSINESS AND CORPORATE LAW (LL.M. 1 YEAR)**

Program Outcomes (POs)

PO2. Solve legal problems by applying foundational knowledge of the rules regulating the legal profession.

PO3. Identify and apply relevant legal authority.

PO4. Communicate clearly in speech and writing.

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RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR

Faculty of Juridical Sciences

Program: Master of Laws (LL.M.) (1 Years)



❖ BUSINESS AND CORPORATE LAW (LL.M. 1 YEAR)

Programme Educational Objectives (PEO)

PEO 2: Adopt lifelong learning philosophy for continuous improvement.

PEO 3: Cultivating Professional Identity.

PEO 4: Fostering Professional Ethics.

PEO 5: Gaining Insight into the corporate Law in different Legal System.

PEO 6: Promoting Cultural Competency.

PEO 7: Encouraging Lifelong Learning and Professional Reflection.

PEO 8: Promote student to Learning to Work Collaboratively.

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RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR

Faculty of Juridical Sciences

Program: Master of Laws (LL.M.) (1 Years)

Program Specific Outcomes (PSO)

PSO 1: Acquire advance knowledge in the corporate field of law.

PSO 2: Interpret And Analyze the law relating to business and work towards finding solutions to the problems by application of business laws and regulations.

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RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR

Faculty of Juridical Sciences

Program: Master of Laws (LL.M.) (1 Years)



❖ **CONSTITUTION & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW (LL.M.1 YEAR)**

Programme Educational Objectives (PEO) of LL.M. (1 Years)

PEO 2: Adopt lifelong learning philosophy for continuous improvement.

PEO 3: Cultivating Professional Identity.

PEO 4: Fostering Professional Ethics.

PEO 5: Gaining Insight into the corporate Law in different Legal System.

PEO 6: Promoting Cultural Competency.

PEO 7: Encouraging Lifelong Learning and Professional Reflection.

PEO 8: Promote student to Learning to Work Collaboratively.

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RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR

Faculty of Juridical Sciences

Program: Master of Laws (LL.M.) (1 Years)



Program Outcomes (POs) of LL.M. (1 Years)

PO2. Solve legal problems by applying foundational knowledge of the rules regulating the legal profession.

PO3. Identify and apply relevant legal authority.

PO4. Communicate clearly in speech and writing.

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RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR

Faculty of Juridical Sciences

Program: Master of Laws (LL.M.) (1 Years)



Program Specific Outcomes (PSO) of LL.M. (1 Years)

PSO 1: Acquire advance knowledge in the corporate field of law.

PSO 2: Interpret And Analyze the law relating to business and work towards finding solutions to the problems by application of business laws and regulations.

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RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR

Faculty of Juridical Sciences

Program: Master of Laws (LL.M.) (1 Years)



❖ CRIMINAL & SECURITY LAW (LL.M. 1 YEAR)

Programme Educational Objectives (PEO) of LL.M. (1 Years)

PEO 2: Adopt lifelong learning philosophy for continuous improvement.

PEO 3: Cultivating Professional Identity.

PEO 4: Fostering Professional Ethics.

PEO 5: Gaining Insight into the corporate Law in different Legal System.

PEO 6: Promoting Cultural Competency.

PEO 7: Encouraging Lifelong Learning and Professional Reflection.

PEO 8: Promote student to Learning to Work Collaboratively.

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RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR

Faculty of Juridical Sciences

Program: Master of Laws (LL.M.) (1 Years)



Program Outcomes (POs) of LL.M. (1 Years)

PO2. Solve legal problems by applying foundational knowledge of the rules regulating the legal profession.

PO3. Identify and apply relevant legal authority.

PO4. Communicate clearly in speech and writing.

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RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR

Faculty of Juridical Sciences

Program: Master of Laws (LL.M.) (1 Years)



Program Specific Outcomes (PSO) of LL.M. (1 Years)

PSO 1: Acquire advance knowledge in the field of Criminal & Security law.

PSO 2: Interpret And Analyze the law relating to Criminal & Security law and work towards finding solutions to the problems by application of business laws and regulations.

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RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR

Faculty of Juridical Sciences

Program: Master of Laws (LL.M.)

Report on Feedback on Curriculum by Stakeholders (2017-2018)



- The external experts reviewed the syllabus and suggested that Amartya sen's theory of justice was the latest development and it should be updated.
- The alumni recommended concentrating more on research skills in professional development.
- The faculty suggested that including concept of Feminist Jurisprudence in the syllabus.

Sharma
BOS Chairman

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Dean



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RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR

Faculty of Juridical Sciences

Program: Bachelor of Laws (LL.M.)

Action Taken Report based on Feedback at BOS held on 24/06/2017



- Amartya sen's theory of justice was reviewed and updated with the latest syllabus.
- The research skill development of various courses like Legal survey and law reforms etc were included with the professional development.
- Concept of Feminist Jurisprudence was included.

V. Sharma
BOS Chairman

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FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES

RAMA UNIVERSITY, KANPUR



**Ordinance & Syllabus
For
LL.B. (Three Year Program)**

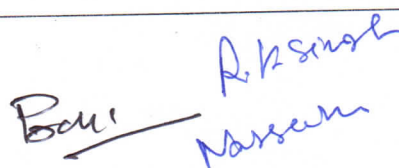
For session 2017-18

THE REGULATION FOR LL.B.
(CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM)

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

1. INTRODUCTION

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 in 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 **2018-2019**.

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)]
- 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.



Boa:

Ak Shah
Narayan

- 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.
- 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.
- u) **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.

R.K. Singh
Abhinav

P. S. P.

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.

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.

R. K. Sahu
Narayan

(M)

P. S. Sahu

6. **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 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.

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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

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.

12. 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.

13. EXAMINATION AND EVALUATION

The medium of instructions and examination shall be English/Hindi

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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 40%** marks in each written paper, practical work /Viva-Voce and **45%** 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:

Mid-Term /PUT Marks (A)	Assignments/ Presentation (B)	Semester Attendance (C)	Academic Activity (D)	Total (A+B+C+D)
20	10 Marks	5 Marks	5 Marks	40 Marks

Criteria for Awarding Semester Attendance Marks will be as prescribed by the University as follows:

- Attendance above 75% : 5 Marks
- Attendance between 65% to 74% : 4 Marks
- Attendance between 55% to 64% : 3Marks
- 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.

14. 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.

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15. EXTERNAL EVALUATION: END-TERM EXAMINATION

- a) 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.
- b) 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.
- c) At least 50% of the paper setters for the end-term examination will be External Examiners.
- d) 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. 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 question paper. In case of his inability to assess the answer books, for whatever reasons, the Vice-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 re-appearing 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.

Provided that a candidate for LL.B. 3-Year Course must pass all the examinations, i.e., I/II/III/IV/V/VI/ within five years of his admission to the first year class of the course failing which he will be deemed 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 re-appearing 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.

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- 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 years from admission to the course.

19. CRITERION FOR AWARDING GRADING SYSTEM

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:

- a) The criterion for passing in a subject is that a student should secure minimum 40% marks in individual paper and 45% in aggregate.
- b) 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.
- c) 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
91-100	O (Outstanding)	10
81-90	A+(Excellent)	9
71-80	A(Very Good)	8
61-70	B+(Good)	7
51-60	B(Above Average)	6
46-50	C(Average)	5
40-45	P (Pass)*	4
0-39	F(Fail)	0
-	AB (Absent)	0

***Passing Marks: LL.B – 40% in individual paper and 45% in aggregate**

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- d) *While converting the marks into Letter Grade, the rounding off marks must be considered.*
 e) A student obtaining Grade F shall be considered failed and will be required to reappear in the examination.
 f) 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 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.

$$\text{SGPA} (S_i) = \frac{\sum (C_i \times G_i)}{\sum C_i}$$

Where C_i is the number of credits of the i^{th} course and G_i is the grade point scored by the student in the i^{th} 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.

$$\text{CGPA} = \frac{\sum (C_i \times S_i)}{\sum C_i}$$

Where S_i is the SGPA of the i^{th} semester and C_i 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 the transcripts.*

Illustration of Computation of SGPA and CGPA and Format for Transcripts

- a) **Computation of SGPA and CGPA**

Illustration for SGPA

Course	Credit	Grade Letter	Grade Point	Credit Point (Credit x Grade)
Course/Paper 1	3	A	8	3x8=24
Course/Paper 2	4	B+	7	4x7=28
Course/Paper 3	3	B	6	3x6=18
Course/Paper 4	3	O	10	3x10=30
Course/Paper 5	3	C	5	3x5=15
Course/Paper 6	4	B	6	4x6=24
	20		139	
Thus, SGPA = 139/20 = 6.95				

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b) **Illustration for CGPA**

Semester-1	Semester-2	Semester-3	Semester-4	Semester-5	Semester-6
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, $CGPA = 20 \times 6.9 + 22 \times 7.8 + 25 \times 5.6 + 26 \times 6.0 + 26 \times 6.3 + 25 \times 8.0$

..... = 6.73 144

20. **CRITERION FOR CREDIT**

- (a) In case a student secures minimum passing marks (40% 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 45% in Aggregate.
- (c) **Maximum & Minimum Credits**

Total Credits of Three Years LL.B. Programme = 144

Total Credit of Three years LL.B. Programme without Foundation and Soft Skill Course = 120

Relaxation of credits will be given only in Electives Papers.

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.

(iii) **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.

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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.

25. JURISDICTION

All disputes are subject to the jurisdiction at Kanpur

Note: Approved by AC vide Resolution No. 1.9 dated 07-09-2015 & BOM vide Resolution No.1.7 dated 14-09-2015.

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FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES RAMA UNIVERSITY



Syllabus for Three Years Degree Course Curriculum

LL.B. (Three Years)

Semester-I

S.No	Core & Non core subject	Course Code	Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
				L	T	P		I	E	
1.	Core subject	LLB 101	Constitutional Law I	4	1	-	4	40	60	100
2.	Core subject	LLB 102	Law of Torts	4	1	-	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	1	-	4	40	60	100
5.	Core subject	LLB 105	Law of Contract - I	4	1		4	40	60	100
	Total			20			20	200	300	500

Signature:-

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Semester-II

S.No	Core & Non core subject	Course Code	Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
				L	T	P		I	E	
1.	Core subject	LLB 201	Constitutional Law - II	4	1	-	4	40	60	100
2.	Core subject	LLB 202	Law Of Evidence	4	1	-	4	40	60	100
3.	Core subject	LLB 203	Code of Criminal Procedure	-	--	4	4	40	60	100
4.	Core subject	LLB 204	Family Law - I	4	1	-	4	40	60	100
5.	Core subject	LLB205	Law of Contract - II	4	1	-	4	40	60	100
	Total			20			20	200	300	500

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Semester-III

S.No	Core & Non core subject	Course Code	Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
				L	T	P		I	E	
1.	Core subject	LLB 301	Jurisprudence	4	1	-	4	40	60	100
2.	Core subject	LLB 302	Code of Civil Procedure	4	1	-	4	40	60	100
3.	Core subject	LLB 303	Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing	-	--	4	4	40	60	100
4.	Core subject	LLB 304	Family Law - II	4	1	-	4	40	60	100
5.	Core subject	LLB 305	Labour Laws - I	4	1	-	4	40	60	100
	Total			20			20	200	300	500

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Semester IV

S.No	Core & Non core subject	Course Code	Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
				L	T	P		I	E	
1.	Core subject	LLB 401	Alternative Disputes Resolution	4	1	-	4	40	60	100
2.	Core subject	LLB 402	Labour Laws II	4	1	-	4	40	60	100
3.	Core subject	LLB 403	Public International Law	-	--	4	4	40	60	100
4.	Core subject	LLB 404	Environmental Law	4	1	-	4	40	60	100
5.	Core subject	LLB 405	Land Laws	4	1		4	40	60	100
	Total			20			20	200	300	500

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Year III

Semester V

S.No	Core & Non core subject	Course Code	Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
				L	T	P		I	E	
1.	Core subject	LLB 501	Administrative Law	4	1	-	4	40	60	100
2.	Core subject	LLB 502	Equity and Trust	4	1	-	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	1	-	4	40	60	100
5.	Core subject	LLB 505	Interpretation of the Statute	4	1		4	40	60	100
Total				20			20	200	300	500

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FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES RAMA UNIVERSITY



Semester VI

S.No	Core & Non core subject	Course Code	Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
				L	T	P		I	E	
1.	Core subject	LLB 601	International Human Right Law	4	1	-	4	40	60	100
2.	Core subject	LLB 602	Law of Taxation	4	1	-	4	40	60	100
3.	Core subject	LLB 603	Penology and Victimology	-	--	4	4	40	60	100
4.	Core subject	LLB 604	Law of Intellectual Property Right	4	1	-	4	40	60	100
5.	Core subject	LLB 605	Moot Court Exercise and Internship	4	1	-	4	40	60	100
Total				20			20	200	300	500

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**Rama University, Kanpur,
Uttar Pradesh**



**LL.B.
SYLLABUS**

Faculty of Juridical Sciences



FIRST SEMESTER

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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.
- Preamble
- Definition of State (Art. 12)
- Doctrines of Ultra-virus, severability, eclipse, waiver (Art, 13)

UNIT II

- Right to equality (Art. 14)
- Prohibition of discrimination, right to freedom (Art. 15-16)
- Right to freedom under Article 19: Freedom of association; Freedom of movement;
- Freedom of residence; Freedom of assembly; Freedom of association; Freedom of
- movement; Freedom of residence; Freedom of occupation, trade and business;
- Right to take out processions; Right of the State to impose reasonable restrictions

UNIT III

- Protection in respect of Conviction under Article 20,
- Ex-post-facto law; Double jeopardy; Self-incrimination;
- Right of Life and Personal Liberty (Art. 21),
- Protection in respect of arrest and detention
- Right to freedom of Religion (Articles 25-28)

UNIT IV

- Cultural and Education Rights (Articles 29-30)
- Enforcement of Fundamental Right, Writ Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and
- High Court (Article 32, 226)
- Right to property before and after the Constitution 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
- Abolition of Untouchability, Titles (Articles 17-18)
- Right against exploitation (Articles 23, 24)



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Suggested Readings:

1. Austin Granville: Constitution of India: Cornerstone of a Nation; and Working A Democratic constitution
2. Narender Kumar: Constitutional Law of India.
3. Basu D. D : Shorter Constitution of India
4. Jain, M.P.: 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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UNIT I

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

UNIT II

- Principles of liability in Torts
- Vicarious Liability
- Strict Liability
- Absolute Liability

UNIT III

- Remedies- damages, injunction, specific restitution and remedies under constitution
- Justification of torts- act of state, statutory authority, act of god, necessity, volenti non fit injuria, private defence and acts causing slight harm

UNIT III

- Classification of torts-
- trespass,
- nuisance,
- defamation,
- liability for mis-statements,
- negligence

UNIT IV

- Consumer Protection Act, 1986- Consumer protection council, Consumer Dispute Redressal Agencies,
- Motor Vehicle Act, 1988- insurance of motor vehicle against third party risk, claims tribunals, offences, penalties and procedure.

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Suggested Readings:

1. R.K Bangia; Law of Torts
2. Ratan Lal; Law of Torts
3. Winfield ; Law of Torts
4. B.K. Aggarwal; Consumer Protection Act, 1986
5. Salmond and Henston; Law of Torts
6. Rattan Lal and Dhiraj Lal ; Law of Torts
7. Avtar Singh; Law of Torts
8. Upendra Baxi and Thomas Paul (ed). ; Mass Disaster and Multi- national Liability.
9. Consumer Protection Act, 1986: Bare Act.
10. Motor Vehicles Act, 1988: Bare Act

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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 (section 76 & 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)
- 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)

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UNIT III

- Homicide (section 299 – 309): culpable homicide, murder, death by negligence, attempt to commit murder & culpable homicide, suicide & dowry death.
- Criminal force & assault
- Sexual offences: rape & unnatural offences (section 375 – 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).

Suggested Readings:

1. Rattan Lal Dhiraj Lal; The code of Criminal Procedure (Student edition).
2. R.B.Kelkar's; Criminal Procedure Code.
3. M.B. Pranjapee ; Criminology and Penology.
4. R.B. Sethi; The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.
5. D.D.Basu; Criminal Procedure code- II.
6. Woddroffe; Commentaries on Code of Criminal Procedure, 2 Volumes.
7. K.N. Chandrashekharan Pillai (ed.) Kelkar's Lectures on Criminal Procedure.
8. S. C. Sarkar: The Law of Criminal Procedure.
9. H.S. Gour: Penal Law of India
10. T. Bhattacharya: Indian Penal Code
11. S. N. Mishra: Indian Penal Code
12. K. D. Gaur: Indian Penal Code

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

UNIT-I:

- Concept of property: distinction between moveable and immovable property
- Definition clause: Immovable property, Attestation, Notice, Actionable claim
- Definition to transfer of property, kinds of transfer, competence to transfer and modes of transfer
- Transfer to an unborn person and rule against perpetuity
- Vested and Contingent interest

UNIT-II:

- General Principles Governing Transfer of Immoveable Property
- Transfer by ostensible owner
- Rule of feeding the grant by estoppel
- Rule of Lis pendens
- Fraudulent transfer
- Doctrine of part performance

UNIT-III: Specific Transfers

- Sale; definition of sale and contract to sell, Rights and liabilities of buyer and seller
- Gift, definition of gifts, modes of creation and revocation of gifts,
- Mortgage, Definition of Mortgage, forms of mortgage, right of mortgager to redeem and
- Lease, Definition and kinds of leases, modes of creation and determination of lease, distinction between Lease and Licence

UNIT-IV: Indian Easement Act

- Definition and Essential features of the Easement, kinds of Easement, imposition, acquisition and transfer of Easement

Acts

1. The Transfer of Property Act, 1882

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Books

1. G. P. Tripathi, Transfer of Property Act, 2007
2. Mulla, Transfer of Property Act, 1999, Universal Delhi
3. V. P. Sarathy, Transfer of Property, 1995 Eastern Book Co.
4. S. N. Shukla, Transfer of Property Act, 2007

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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

- Meaning and nature of contract
- Offer/Proposal: Definition, Communication, Revocation, General/Specific offer, Invitation of treat
- Acceptance: Definition, Communication, Revocation, Provisional acceptance, Tenders/Auctions, E-Contract

UNIT-II: Consideration and Capacity

- Consideration: Definition, Essentials, Privity of Contract, Exception Section 2(d) 25
- Capacity to enter into a contract; Minor's Position, Nature/effect of minor's agreements.

UNIT-III: Validity, Discharge and Performance of Contract

- Free Consent, Coercion, Undue influence, Misrepresentation, Fraud, Mistake
- Unlawful consideration and object
- Effect of void, voidable, valid, illegal, unlawful and uncertain agreement/contracts
- Discharge of Contracts
- Performance, Time and Place of performance
- Agreement, Impossibility of performance and frustration
- Breach: Anticipatory & Present

UNIT IV: Remedies and Quasi Contracts

- Remedies: Damages, Kinds, Remoteness etc., Injunction, Specific Performance, Quantum Meruit. Quasi Contract (Section 68-72)

Books

1. Beatesen (ed.)-Anson's Law of Contract: (27th Ed. 1998)
2. Anson-Law of Contract (1998), Universal, Delhi
3. Pollock and Mulla-Indian Contract Act

SECOND SEMESTER

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

UNIT – I THE UNION & STATE EXECUTIVES

- The President
- The Governor
- 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 LEGISLATURE

- Composition, Sessions, Qualification, disqualification of members etc.
- (Article 79-104, 168-193)
- Legislative Procedure
- Ordinary bills, Money bills, Ordinances
- (Article 107-123, 169-123)
- Parliamentary Privileges (Article 105-194)

UNIT – III THE JUDICIARY IN INDIA

- The Supreme Court
- Appointment and removal of Judges,
- Jurisdiction – Original, appellate, Special Leave to Appeal,
- Advisory, Other Powers of the Court, Power of contempt (Article 124-146)
- 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

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- 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).

Suggested Readings:

1. Austin Granville: Constitution of India: Cornerstone of a Nation; and Working A Democratic constitution
2. Narender Kumar: Constitutional Law of India.
3. Basu D.D: Shorter Constitution of India
4. Jain, M.P.: 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. Bare Act : Constitutional Law India.
8. M.C. Jain Kagzi : The constitution of India
9. B. Shiva Rao: The Framing of India's Constitution

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

UNIT – I:

- Preliminary (Sections 1-3)
- May Presume, Shall Presume and Conclusive proof (section 4),
- Relevancy of Facts (Sections 5-16);
- Admissions (Section 17-23, 31),
- Confessions (Sections 24-30)

UNIT– II:

- Statement by persons who cannot be called as witnesses (Sections 32-33),
- Statement made under special circumstances (Sections 34-39),
- Judgment of Courts of Justice when relevant (Sections 40-41)
- Opinion of third person when relevant (Sections 45-51),

UNIT– III:

- Oral Evidence (Sections 59-60),
- Documentary Evidence (Sections 61-78),
- Burden of Proof (Sections 101-110),
- Presumption as to certain offences (Sections 111-114 A),

UNIT – IV:

- Estoppels (sections 115-117),
- Witnesses, Privileged Communications (Sections 118-132),
- Accomplice (Sections 133).
- Examination of Witnesses:

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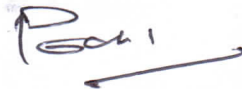
- Number of Witnesses (sections 134),
- Examination in Chief, Cross Examination, Re-examination, Leading Question

Books Recommended:

1. Rattan Lal and Dheeraj Lal: The Law of Evidence.
2. Batuk Lal: Law of Evidence.
3. C.D. Field: Law of Evidence.
4. Munir: Law of Evidence

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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
- Judgment and plea bargaining

UNIT IV Appeal, Revision, Reference and bail

- Appeals and Appellate Authorities in Criminal cases

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- Revision
- Reference and inherent power of High Court
- Execution of Sentence
- Suspension, Remission and Commutation of Sentences
- Provision as to Bail
- Opportunity of hearing concept before criminal courts
- Limitation for taking cognizance
- Maintenance of Wife, Children and Parents

Acts

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

Books

1. Chandrasekharan Pillai, Kelkar Lecturer on Criminal Procedure, 1998 Eastern Book Co.
2. Ratan Lal & Dheeraj Lal, Cr.PC, Universal, Delhi
3. Woodroffe, Commentaries on Cr.P.C, 2000 Universal

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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
- Matrimonial causes
- 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

UNIT - IV

- Sources of Muslim law
- Schools of Muslim law

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- Muslim Law of Marriage: concept of marriage, kinds of marriage, classification of marriage, formal validity, essential validity, degrees of prohibited degree relationship, relative impediments
- Dowry or Mehar: Dissolution of marriage and matrimonial reliefs, talak 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

Suggested Readings:

1. Mulla : D.N. Hindu Law
2. Paras Diwan : Modern Hindu Law
3. Paras Diwan : Muslim Law in Modern India.
4. Fyzee : Outlines of Mohammedan Law
5. Derrett, IDM : Introduction to Modern Hindu Law
6. The Hindu Marriage Act 1955 : Bare Act
7. The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 : Bare Act
8. The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 : Bare Act
9. The Muslim Women's (Protection of Right on Divorce) Act, 1986 : Bare Act
10. Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 : Bare Act
11. Mohd. Ahmed Khan vs. Shah Bano Begam, AIR 1985 SC 945



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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

- Sales and Goods Act 1930

UNIT IV

- Indian Partnership Act 1932

BOOKS

1. Same as First Semester

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2. Avtar Singh Principles of the Law of Sale of Goods and Hire Purchase (1998) Eastern Lucknow
3. Sahary H.K, Indian Partnership and Sale of Goods Act (2000) Universal

THIRD SEMESTER

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.
- Classification of rights.
- Relation between right and duty.
- Legal Personality
- Nature of personality.

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- 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

Suggested Readings:

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

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

UNIT I: Introduction and Initial Steps in a Suit

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

UNIT II: Interim Orders and Suit in Particular case

- Commission; Arrest before judgment; Attachment before judgment;
- 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

UNIT III: Judgment, Decree and Execution

- Judgment: Definition, Essentials, Pronouncement, Contents and Alteration
- Decree: Definition, Essentials, Types, Drawing up of a Decree, Contents and Decree in particular case Interest, Costs Court by which decree may be executed Payment under decree Application for execution Mode of execution Questions to be determined by

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UNIT IV: 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

Unit V: Law of Limitation

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

Acts

1. The Civil Procedure Code, 1908
2. The Limitation Act, 1963

Books

1. Mulla, Code of Civil Procedure, Universal, Delhi
2. C.K. Thakkar, Code of 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 Procedure



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Paper-13: 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

Books

- Banerjee and Awasthi, Guide to Drafting

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M
P. S. Chauhan

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

Paper –14 LL.B -304

FAMILY LAW - II

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

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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

Suggested Readings:

1. Paras Diwan : Modern Hindu Law
2. Badrudin Tayyabji : Mohammedan Law
3. Fyzee : Outlines of Mohammedan Law
4. Paras Diwan : Muslim Law
5. Hindu Succession Act, 1956 : Bare Act
6. Mulla, Hindu Law.

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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,
- Penalties and procedure, Collective Bargaining-Process, Merit and Demerit

UNIT-II Industrial Dispute Act, 1947

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

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

- 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.

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Acts

1. Trade Union Act, 1926
2. Industrial Dispute Act, 1947
3. Factories Act, 1948

Books

1. John Bowers & Simon Honey Ball, Text Book on Labour Law (1996) Blackstone, London
2. K. M. Pillai, Labour and Industrial Laws
3. V. G. Goswami, Labour and Industrial Laws, 1999
4. Dr. S. K. Puri, Labour and Industrial Laws (New Ed.)
5. D. D. Seth, Commentaries on Industrial Disputes Act, 1998

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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.

Acts:

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

Books

1. 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
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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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: Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (Sec.3-18)

- Aims & Object, Definitions, Restriction on employment,
- Right to Maternity Benefit, Medical Bonus, Leave Dismissal during Pregnancy (Sec.10-16), forfeiture of Maternity benefit, Leave for Miscarriage, Penalty for contravention of Act by Employer, Cognizance of offences.
- The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972: Aims and Objects of Act, Definition, Controlling Authority, Payment of Gratuity, Recovery of Gratuity, Determination of the amount of Gratuity

UNIT-III: Minimum Wages Act, 1948

- Theories and Concept of Wages,
- Aims & Objects of Act, Definition, Fixation & Revision of rates of Wages,
- Working Hours and Determination of Wages and Claim etc.
- Authority- Appointment & Powers of the Authority.
- The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976,
- Payment of Remuneration at equal rates to Men and Women workers and other matters.

UNIT-IV: Payment of Wages Act, 1936

- Aims & Object,

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- Responsibility of Payment of Wages,
- Time of Payment of Wages & Fixation of Wage Period,
- Authorized Deductions (Sec.7 to 13),
- Appointment & Powers of Inspectors and Authority for Adjudication of Claims (Sec.15-18), Penalty for offences under the Act.
- The Payment of Bonus Act: Scope and Application, Definition, Computation of Gross profit and available surplus, Eligibility for Bonus, Disqualification for Bonus, Minimum and Maximum Bonus.

Acts

1. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
2. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
3. Payment of Wages Act, 1936
4. Minimum Wages Act, 1948

Books

1. K. D. Srivastava, Commentaries on Minimum Wages Act, 1995, Eastern Book Co.
2. K. D. Srivastava, Commentaries on Payment of Wages Act, 1998, Eastern Book Co.
3. S. B. Rao, Law and Practice on Minimum Wages, 1999

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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,
- 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.

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Suggested Readings:

1. J.G Starke : Introduction to International Law
2. H. Oppenheim: International Law
3. J.L. Brierly : Law of Nations
4. Black Stone : International Law Documents
5. Malcom Shaw : International Law

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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
- 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.

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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UNIT I

- 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
- Ejectment

Unit III

- Lease
- Surrender and Abandonment
- Allotment of Land by Land Management Committee
- Succession
- Land revenue

Unit IV

- Revenue Courts and Revenue Authorities
- Procedure and Powers of Revenue Court and Revenue Officers
- Maintenance of Maps and Records, Revision or Maps and Records
- Appeal, Revision and Review Act
- The UPZA and Land Reforms Act, 1950

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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FIFTH SEMESTER

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

UNIT I

- Definition, Nature and Scope of Administrative Law, Conceptual Objections to the growth of administrative Law
- Rule of Law, 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
- 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, tortious 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)

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Books

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

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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,
- Judicature Acts of 1873 and 1875, 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; where equities are equal, first in time shall prevail.

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 looks on that as done which ought to have been done; equity imputes an intention to fulfill an obligation; equity acts in personam

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).

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Suggested Readings:

1. Singh G.P. Principles of Equity with special reference to trust and specific relief.
2. Tandon M.P. Principles of Equity with trusts and Specific Relief.
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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Paper-23: LL.B. 503 PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING

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, 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.

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

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Books

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

- **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

UNIT III:

- **Capital Formation of Regulation**
- **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

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- **Transfer of shares:** Procedure for transfer of shares and restrictions on transfer of shares, certification of transfer relationship between transferor and transferee
- Share Capital, reduction of share capital

UNIT IV:

Debentures: definitions, characteristics and kinds of debentures, distinction between debentures and shares, shareholders and debenture holders, remedies available to debenture holders against non-payment debenture holders.

Act

The Companies Act, 2013

Books

- L.C.B. Gower, Principles of Modern Company Law, 1997 Sweet & Maxwell, London
- A. Ramaiya, Guide to the Companies Act, 1998 Wadhwa
- Palmer, Palmer's Company Law, 1987 Stevens, London
- Avtar Singh, Indian Company Law, Eastern Book Co.
- R.K. Bangia, Company Law
- Dr. N.V. Paranjape, Company Law
- B.N.M. Tripathi, Company Law

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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.
- 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.

Books:

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

SIXTH SEMESTER

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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

- 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- Mexico, Copen Hagan,
- Nairobi, Beijing.

UNIT-IV

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- 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.

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 Merrill, 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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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

UNIT II

- 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.

UNIT III

- 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

- 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

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

UNIT-I

- Deterrence, Prison reform, Prisoner abuse, Prisoners' rights, Rehabilitation,
- Recidivism, Retribution, Utilitarianism
- Theories of Punishment; (i) Retribution (ii) Deterrence, (iii) Reformation, (iv) Prevention
- Kinds of Punishment (i) Fine, (ii) Imprisonment (iii) Death Penalty & (iv) Externment

UNIT – II:

- Police System: (i) Origin, (ii) Development (iii) Functions, (iv) Judicial attitude.

UNIT- III:

- Prison System: (i) General Aspects (ii) Indian Prison System, (iii) Constitutional
- Rights of Prisoners/ under trials

UNIT-IV:

- Victimology, Victim support and allied disciplines, United Nations Declaration of
- Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1985

Suggested Readings:

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. Schmallegger: Criminology
11. John Conklin: Criminology
12. Donald Taft: Criminology

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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

- Meaning of Intellectual Property: International Instruments: Paris Union, TRIPS, WIPO, UNESCO
- The Patents Act, 1970
- 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)

UNIT II:

- Rights of Patents (Sec.47), Term of Patent (Sec.53).
- Patents of Addition (Sec.54 & 55), Surrender & Revocation (Sec. 63 to 66) Patents Office (Sec. 73 to 74 r.4 (2),
- 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), Paris convention, 1999
- Amendment Act, 17 of 1999, Sec.5 amended, Exclusive Marketing Right (Sec.24A-24F).

UNIT III:

- The Trade Marks Act, 1999
- Introduction (Sec.2), Registration (Sec .4 to 17), Procedure (Sec.18 to 26), Effect of Registration
- (Sec.27 to 32), Deceptive Similarity, Infringement, Passing off. Intellectual Property in Trade Mark

UNIT IV:

- Law relating to Geographical Indications

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

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- Moot Court (20 Marks). Every student may be required to do at least one moot courts in a year.
- Observation of trail in one cases, either Civil or Criminal (20 marks)
 - I. Students may be required to attend one trails 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 techniques and Pre-trial 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

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