



NETAJI SUBHAS UNIVERSITY

Estd. Under Jharkhand State Private University Act, 2018

Department of Law

Bachelor of Legislative Law (LL.B.)

Course Curriculum (with CO, PO Structure)

w.e.f. 2019

CURRICULUM
FOR
UNDERGRADUATE COURSES UNDER CHOICE BASED
CREDIT SYSTEM



LLB


DEPARTMENT OF LAW

NETAJI SUBHAS UNIVERSITY, JAMSHEDPUR

With effect from academic session 2019-2024


Head
Department of Law
Netaji Subhas University




Dean Academics
Netaji Subhas University
Jamshedpur, Jharkhand

About the LLB Programme

The LLB program at NetajiSubhas University is designed to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the legal system, fostering both theoretical knowledge and practical skills essential for a successful career in law. With a focus on academic rigor, ethical legal practice, and social responsibility, the program offers a blend of business and legal education, preparing students to address the complex challenges of the modern legal landscape.

The curriculum is structured to equip students with critical thinking, problem-solving, and research skills, while emphasizing the importance of communication, leadership, and professional ethics. The program ensures students not only gain expertise in constitutional, criminal, civil, corporate, and international law but also develop a deep understanding of the social, economic, and political forces shaping the legal environment.

At NetajiSubhas University, we believe in nurturing well-rounded legal professionals who are committed to justice and equality. Our faculty members are experienced professionals and scholars, providing students with insights into both the theoretical and practical aspects of law. With access to state-of-the-art resources, workshops, moot courts, and internships, students are provided with numerous opportunities to apply their knowledge and gain real-world experience.

Graduates of the LLB program are equipped to pursue various career paths, including practicing law, working in corporate sectors, serving in government, or contributing to social justice initiatives. Our alumni network spans various sectors, helping create opportunities for new graduates to advance their careers in law and beyond.

At NetajiSubhas University, we are committed to shaping the future of the legal profession, producing legal professionals who will uphold justice, fairness, and integrity.

Programme Overview

Program Educational Outcomes (PEOs):

PEO1: To acquire eligibility to practice in courts, companies as legal practitioners.

PEO2: To possess professional skills required in legal practice like pleading, drafting, conveyancing etc.



PEO3: To understand and apply principles of professional ethics of legal profession

PEO4: To provide a platform of self-employability by developing professional skills in the legal industry.

Program Outcomes (POs):

PO 1 Legal Knowledge and Understanding

Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge of fundamental legal principles, doctrines, statutes, and case laws in key areas such as constitutional law, criminal law, civil law, corporate law, and international law.

PO 2 Critical Thinking and Analytical Skills

Critically evaluate and analyze legal problems, formulate reasoned arguments, and apply logical legal reasoning to address complex issues in various legal contexts.

PO 3 Effective Communication Skills

Exhibit proficiency in oral and written communication, including drafting legal documents, presenting arguments, and effectively communicating legal information to clients, colleagues, and in professional settings.

PO 4 Legal Research and Analytical Abilities

Conduct thorough legal research using a variety of sources, such as statutes, case law, legal databases, and scholarly materials, to support legal analysis, case preparation, and argument development.

PO 5 Professional and Ethical Responsibility

Understand and adhere to professional ethics, responsibilities, and standards of conduct, ensuring integrity, fairness, and transparency in all legal practices and decisions.

PO 6 Client Counseling and Advocacy

Provide competent and effective legal counsel to clients, while demonstrating skills in advocacy, negotiation, and alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms in various legal settings.

PO 7 Leadership and Collaborative Skills

Demonstrate leadership qualities and work collaboratively in teams, fostering an environment of mutual respect and collective problem-solving, and contributing to the successful resolution of legal challenges.

Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs):

PSO1: Comprehending skills: Appraise a variety of substantive & procedural laws including various legislations and connected rules and regulations in the area of their specialization.



PSO2: Legal problem analysis: Ability of the students to analyze the legal problems from scholarly and objective point of view and work towards finding solutions to the problems by application of laws and regulations

PSO3: Research Aptitude: Learn the art of doing doctrinal and empirical research which covers knowledge and implementation of various tools and techniques of research.

PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS

The LL.B. program run by NetajiSubhas University is imparted with the help of highly qualified and experienced faculty. We aim to provide theoretical as well as practical exposure to every student of ours. The teaching techniques involve traditional classroom lectures as well as modern teaching tools with the help of visuals and internet access. Our practical training involves visits to courts, awareness programs in nearby villages, moot courts, debates, and other co-curricular activities. These activities are believed to shape every student in their way by developing self-belief in them and having the analytical skill that will show them the way to wisdom.

CAREER PROSPECTS

The course offers multifaceted avenues for its students over which they can make their own choices. Beginning with advocacy, it gives its student to join the judicial services, legal advisor in various corporations, banks, etc. the students could also indulge themselves with research work, teaching professionals, or even be part of policymaking. There are many other sectors where legal professionals are highly demanded and needed.

Salient Features of LLB at NetajiSubhasUniversity

- Intellectual academicians and acclaimed group of scholars whose teaching is augmented by their academic knowledge and real-world experiences.
- Moot court to provide a real-life experience that enables students to develop their oratory, persuasive, research, and writing skills.
- Conference, talk, and guest lecture from experts.
- Excellent internship opportunities in law firms, public sector organizations, litigation, NGO, business, entrepreneurship, academia, and the industry.

First Semester		
Subject Code	Subject Name	Credit
CC-111	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I	4
CC 112	LAW OF CONTRACT & SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT	4
CC-113	FAMILY LAW-I (HINDU LAW)	4
CC-114	LAW OF TORTS (INCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS)	4



CC -115	GENERAL ENGLISH	4
CC-116	PROPERTY LAW INCLUDING TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT AND EASEMENT ACT	4

Second Semester

Subject Code	Subject Name	Credit
CC-211	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-II	4
CC-212	CONTRACT LAW II	4
CC-213	FAMILY LAW-II (MUSLIM LAW AND OTHER PERSONAL LAWS)	4
CC-214	JURISPRUDENCE	4
CC -215	LAW OF CRIME (I.P.C1860)	4
CC-216	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW	4

Third Semester

Subject Code	Subject Name	Credit
CC -311	LABOUR LAW AND INDUSTRIAL LAW I	4
CC-312	CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, (LAW OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND PROBATION OF OFFENDERS)	4
CC 313	LAW OF EVIDENCE	4
CC -314	INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES	4
CC 315	LEGAL AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS	4
CC-316	SOCIO ECONOMIC OFFENCE	4

Forth Semester

Subject Code	Subject Name	Credit
CC -411	LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW II	4
CC-412	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW& HR	4
CC -413	CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LAW OF LIMITATION	4
CC 414	INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHT I	4
CC -415	DRAFTING AND PLEADING (CLINICAL)	4
CC-416 (OPTIONAL- A)	MEDIA AND LAW	4
CC-416 (OPTIONAL- B)	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LAW	4

Fifth Semester

Subject Code	Subject Name	Credit
CC-511	ENVIRONMENTAL LAW	4
CC 512	COMPANY LAW (COMPANY ACT, 2013)	4
CC-513	INTELLECTUAL PROPRTY LAW- II	4
CC-514	PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING, LEGAL AID AND PARA LEGAL SERVICES	4



	(Clinical)	
CC-515	ARBITRATION, CONCILIATION AND ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEM	4
CC-516 (OPTIONAL- A)	INSURANCE LAW	4
CC-516 (OPTIONAL- B)	CYBERS LAW	4

Sixth Semester		
Subject Code	Subject Name	Credit
CC-611	BANKING LAWS INCLUDING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT & NI ACT	4
CC -612	LAW OF TAXATION	4
CC-613	LAND LAW INCLUDING TENANCY AND TENURE ACT	4
CC-614	CRIMINOLOGY (PENOLOGY AND VICTOMOLOGY	4
CC -615	MOOT COURT AND INTERNSHIP (CLINICAL)	4
CC-616 (OPTIONAL- A)	LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT AND PANCHAYAT ADMINISTRATION	4
CC- 616 (OPTIONAL-B)	WOMEN AND LAW	4

**SYLLABUS OF LLB (Hons.)
COURSE AND SEMESTER:LLB (Hons.)-I SEM**

LLB CC-111

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW –I

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Understand the fundamental principles of the Indian Constitution. Analyze the structure, functions, and powers of government institutions. Examine fundamental rights, directive principles, and constitutional remedies

Unit-I: Constitution-Meaning and Significance - Evolution of Indian Constitution - Historical Perspectives - Government of India Act, 1919-Government of India Act, 1935-Drafting of Indian Constitution - Role of Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly.



Unit-II: Nature (unitary and federal) and Salient Features of Indian Constitution - Preamble to Indian Constitution - Union and its Territories- Law relating to Citizenship - General Principles relating to Fundamental Rights (Art.13) - Definition of State and Doctrine relating to Art.13 with important case law.

Unit-III: Right to Equality(Art.14-18) – Freedoms and Restrictions under Art.19 - Protection against Ex post facto law - Guarantee against Double Jeopardy - Privilege against Self-incrimination - Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Art.21)- Right to Education – Protection against Arrest and Preventive Detention with important case law.

Unit-IV: Rights against Exploitation - Right to Freedom of Religion - Cultural and Educational Rights - Right to Constitutional Remedies - Limitations on Fundamental Rights (Art.31-A, B and C) and case law.

Unit-V: Directive Principles of State Policy – Significance – Nature – Classification - Application and Judicial Interpretation - Relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles - Fundamental Duties – Significance - Judicial Interpretation

Suggested Readings:

1. M.P.Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Wadhwa & Co, Nagpur
2. V.N.Shukla, Constitution of India, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow
3. Granville Austin, Indian Constitution-Cornerstone of a Nation, OUP, New Delhi
4. H.M.Seervai, Constitutional Law of India (in 3 Volumes), N.M.Tripathi, Bombay
4. G.C.V.Subba Rao, Indian Constitutional Law, S.Gogia & Co., Hyderabad
5. B.Shiva Rao: Framing of India's Constitution (in 5 Volumes), Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi
7. J.N.Pandey, Constitutional Law of India, Central Law Agency, Allahabad

COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1:- Understand the Basic Framework of the Indian Constitution

Explain the historical evolution, sources, features, and structure of the Indian Constitution, along with the significance of the Preamble and its guiding principles.

CO 2:- Analyze Fundamental Rights and Duties

Examine the scope, interpretation, and enforcement of Fundamental Rights under Part III of the Constitution and their relationship with Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) and Fundamental Duties.

CO 3:- Evaluate the Separation of Powers and Governmental Structure

Assess the powers, functions, and interrelationship of the Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary, including the principles of federalism, judicial review, and constitutional supremacy.



CO 4:- Interpret Constitutional Amendments and Judicial Decisions

Analyze key constitutional amendments, landmark Supreme Court judgments, and their impact on the evolution of Indian constitutional law and business regulations.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO / PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
CO 1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1
CO 2	3	3	2	3	2	1	2
CO 3	2	3	2	3	2	2	3
CO 4	3	3	2	3	2	2	3

3 – Strongly Related

2 – Moderately Related

1 – Weakly Related

0 – No Relation



LL.B CC 112

LAW OF CONTRACT-I AND SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Study the essential elements of a valid contract under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. Understand performance, breach of contract, and remedies. Examine the Specific Relief Act and its role in enforcing contracts

UNIT-I Introduction History and nature of contracted obligations, Agreement and contract: definitions, elements and kinds of contract, Revocation of Proposal and acceptance, Consideration and its types, Theories of Contract, essential of valid contract.

UNIT-II Capacity to contract Capacity to contract-meaning-incapacity arising out of status and mental defect-minor's agreements- definition of minor'- accessories supplied to a minor- agreements beneficial and detrimental to a minor – affirmation – restitution in cases of minor's agreements – fraud by a minor - agreements made on

behalf of a minor-minor's agreements and estoppel evaluation of the law relating to minor's agreements

UNIT-III Void and voidable agreements Injurious to person or property, Immoral, Against public policy, Void and voidable agreements, Contract without consideration, Agreements in restraint of marriage, trade etc., Contingent contract, Wagering contract and its exception

UNIT-IV Discharge of Contract and remedies by performance- conditions of valid tender of performance- How? By whom? Where? When? In what manner? Performance of reciprocal promises- time as essence of contract. By breach- anticipatory breach and present breach. Impossibility of performance- specific grounds of frustration- application to leases, theories of frustration- effect of frustration- frustration and restitution. By period of limitation

UNIT-V Specific Relief Act Specific performance of contract and Specific Relief Act, Contract that can be specifically enforced & that can't be enforced, Persons against whom specific enforcement can be ordered, Rescission and cancellation of contracts and documents, Injunctions, temporary, perpetual, Mandatory, Obligatory, Declaratory Decree, Discretion and powers of court,

Suggested Reading:

1. Beasten (ed.) Anson's Law of Contract (27 ed. 1998).
2. P.S. Atiya, Introduction to the Law of Contract 1992 reprint (Clarendon Law Series).
3. Avtar Singh, Law of Contract (2000) Eastern, Lucknow.
4. G.C. Cheshire, and H.S. Fifoot and M.P. Furmston, Law of Contract (1992) ELBS with Butterworth's.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1:- Understand the Fundamental Principles of Contract Law

Explain the **essential elements of a valid contract**, including offer, acceptance, consideration, capacity, free consent, and legality of object under the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

CO 2:- Analyze the Performance, Breach, and Remedies of Contracts

Examine the **rules regarding performance, discharge, breach of contract, and remedies** available under contract law.

CO 3:- Interpret and Apply Special Kinds of Contracts

Evaluate **contingent contracts, quasi-contracts, indemnity, guarantee, bailment, pledge, and agency relationships** under the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

CO 4:- Understand the Principles of Specific Relief Act, 1963



Assess the provisions related to **specific performance, injunctions, declaratory reliefs, and rescission of contracts** and their applicability in legal proceedings.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO / PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
CO 1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1
CO 2	3	3	2	3	2	1	2
CO 3	2	3	2	3	2	2	3
CO 4	3	3	2	3	2	2	3



3 – Strongly Related

2 – Moderately Related

1 – Weakly Related

0 – No Relation

LL.B -CC 113

FAMILY LAW-I (Hindu Law)

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Learn about Hindu marriage, divorce, adoption, and inheritance laws. Understand legal principles governing joint family property. Examine legislative reforms and judicial precedents.

Unit-I: Introduction, Sources of Hindu Law – Scope and application of Hindu Law – Schools of Hindu Law Mitakshara and Dayabhaga Schools – Concept of Joint Family, Joint Family Property, Powers and Functions of Karta - Pious Obligation – Doctrine of Factum Valet.

Unit-II: Marriage - Definition - Importance of institution of marriage under Hindu Law – Conditions of Hindu Marriage – Ceremonies and Registration – Monogamy – Polygamy-Recent Trends in the institution of marriage(Hindu Marriage Act1955).

Unit-III: Matrimonial Remedies under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 - Restitution of Conjugal Rights – Nullity of marriage – Judicial separation – Divorce – Maintenance pendente lite – importance of conciliation- Role of Family Courts in Resolution of matrimonial disputes.

Unit-IV: Concept of Adoption – Historical perspectives of adoption in India – In country and intercountry adoptions - Law of Maintenance - Law of Guardianship – The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 – The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act 1956.

Unit-V: Succession – Intestate succession – Succession to the property of Hindu Male and Female; Dwelling House – The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 & the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, Classes of heirs – Enlargement of limited estate of women into their absolute estate ,Daughter's right to inherit ancestral property and impact of recent changes in law.

Suggested Readings:

1. ParasDiwan : Modern Hindu Law, Allahabad Agency, Delhi.
2. ParasDiwan : Family Law, Allahabad Agency, Delhi.
3. Mayne: Hindu Law - Customs and Usages , Bharat Law House, New Delhi.
4. Sharaf: Law of Marriage and Divorce.
5. G.C.V. SubbaRao, Family Law in India, S. Gogia& Company, Hyderabad.
6. Mayne's Treatise on Hindu Law & Usage, Bharath Law House.
7. Y.F. Jaya Kumar, Horizons of Family Law in India-Select Essays(2017)

COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1:- Understand the Fundamental Principles of Hindu Law

Explain the **historical evolution, sources, and schools of Hindu Law** and their relevance in the modern legal system.

CO 2:- Analyze Hindu Marriage and Matrimonial Remedies

Examine the **concept of Hindu marriage, divorce, judicial separation, and maintenance** under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

CO 3:- Interpret Laws on Adoption, Guardianship, and Succession

Evaluate the **legal provisions governing adoption, guardianship, and inheritance** under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, and the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

CO 4:- Apply Hindu Law Principles in Legal Practice

Assess legal disputes related to **family law, property rights, and personal laws** while considering judicial interpretations and landmark judgments.



CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO / PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
CO 1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1
CO 2	3	3	2	3	2	1	2
CO 3	2	3	2	3	2	2	3
CO 4	3	3	2	3	2	2	3

3 – Strongly Related

2 – Moderately Related

1 – Weakly Related

0 – No Relation

**LL.B CC 114**

**LAW OF TORT INCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT AND
CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS**

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Understand the principles of tortious liability and defenses. Analyze consumer rights and legal remedies under consumer protection laws. Study compensation mechanisms for motor vehicle accidents.

Unit-I Evolution of Law of Torts England.- Forms of action, specific remedies from case to case India - principles of justice equity and good conscience-unmodified character- advantages and disadvantages

Definition, Nature, Scope and Objects of Tort

1. A wrongful act- violation of duty imposed by law, duty which is owed to people generally (in rem) - damnum sine injuria and injuria sine damnum doctrine and applicability.
2. Tort distinguished from crime and breach of contract and trusts.
3. The contract of unliquidated damages
4. Changing scope of law of torts : expanding character of duties owed to people generally due to complexities of modern society
5. Objects-prescribing standards of human conduct, redressal of wrongs by payment of compensation, proscribing unlawful conduct by injunction.

Unit-II Justification (Defense) in Tort Volenti non fit injuria, Necessity, private and public, Plaintiffs default Act of God, Inevitable accident, Private defense, statutory authority. Judicial and quasi-judicial acts. Parental and quasi-parental authority . Extinguishment of liability in certain situations

Unit-III Doctrine of sovereign immunity and its relevance in India

1. Vicarious Liability
2. Torts against persons and personal relations
3. Defamation
4. Parental relations, master and servant relation
5. Malicious prosecution, wrongful confinement
6. Wrongs affecting property
7. Trespass to land
8. Constitutional torts and Public liability for victim's compensation.



Unit-IV Negligence Basic concepts Theories of negligence, Contributory negligence, Special situations of negligence – Hazardous Substance and Machinery product liability, liability towards ultimate transferee. Nuisance Definition essentials and types, Acts of obstructions (view and formation of queues), Absolute and Strict liability, Legal remedies, Award of damages Injunction, Extra-legal remedies

Unit-V Consumer Protection Act Concept and definition of Consumer and service, Unfair trade practices Supply of essential commodities and services, . Enforcement of consumer rights, Consumer redressal agencies (District Consumer Forum and State Consumer Forum – Composition and power)

Motor Vehicle Act

1. Types of Accident, at road intersections, collision, involving children, excessive speed, in floods, pedestrian, Running over cyclist and Hit and run case.
2. Compensation and Right to Just Compensation.
3. Claims and Claim Tribunal – Composition, Powers, Procedure and appeal against its orders.
4. Liability – Insurance Company, Third Party, Vicarious Liability Fault and no Fault liability, Right to fixed compensation.

Suggested Reading:

1. Salmond and Heuston - On the Law of Torts (2000) Universal Delhi.
2. D.D. Basu, The Law of Torts (1982), Kamal, Calcutta.
3. B.M. Gandhi, Law of Tort (1987), Eastern, Lucknow
4. P.S. Achuthan Pillai, The law of Tort (199t) Eastern, Lucknow.
5. Ratanlal&Dhirajal, The Law of Torts (1997), universal, Delhi.

CO 1:- Understand the Fundamental Principles of Tort Law

Explain the **nature, scope, and objectives** of tort law, including essential elements such as wrongful act, legal damage, and remedies.

CO 2:- Analyze Key Torts and Their Legal Consequences

Examine **various types of torts** including negligence, nuisance, trespass, defamation, and strict and absolute liability.

CO 3:- Interpret Laws Related to Motor Vehicle Accidents

Assess the **legal framework governing motor vehicle accidents**, including compensation mechanisms under the **Motor Vehicles Act, 1988** and the concept of no-fault liability.

CO 4:- Understand Consumer Rights and Protection Mechanisms

Evaluate **consumer rights, unfair trade practices, and the dispute resolution mechanism** under the **Consumer Protection Act, 2019** and its role in safeguarding consumer interests.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO / PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
CO 1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1
CO 2	3	3	2	3	2	1	2
CO 3	2	3	2	3	2	2	3
CO 4	3	3	2	3	2	2	3



3 – Strongly Related

2 – Moderately Related

1 – Weakly Related

0 – No Relation

LL.B- CC 115

GENERAL ENGLISH

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Develop legal communication, writing, and comprehension skills. Enhance vocabulary and grammar for legal drafting and interpretation. Improve analytical reading and critical thinking

UNIT I- Part of Speech, Determiner and its use, Direct and Indirect speech: Subject-Verb Agreement & Transformation. Some Common errors

UNIT- II Main clause, Co-ordinating Clause, Sub- ordinate Clause. One word substitution, Synonyms, Antonyms, Homophones. types of sentence Idioms & Latin phrases, words often confused and misused.

UNIT- III Comprehension of Legal texts and maxims, Common logical fallacies, legal passages through queries, Tense and its forms. Translation from English to Hindi and vice versa. Legal Language,

UNIT- IV Vocabulary:- Certain set expressions & phrases. Foreign words & phrases

UNIT-V Correspondence - Letter & Essay writing, Note Taking f. Drafting of Reports and Projects. Notice Writing, Application writing, Report writing & Notes taking, Classroom speech and Group discussion.

Suggested Reading:

1. M.K. Gandhi : The Law and the Lawyer, Navjivan Publications, Ahmedabad, 1962.
2. Ishtiaque Abidi : Law and Language, University Publishers, Aligarh, 1978.
3. G. Kumara Pillai : A Handbook of English Grammar and Composition. Denning : Due Process of Law, Butterworth Publication.
4. M.C. Chagla : Roses in December, Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan, Bombay.
5. Ganguli and Wood : General English for Three Years Degree Course, Macmillan India. Wren & Martin : English Grammar.
6. Material drawn from legal notices, petitions, appeals, court orders, statutes, bills, rules, etc.
7. English-I - S.R. Myneni
8. English-II - S.R. Myneni
9. English-III - S.R. Myneni

COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1- Develop Proficiency in Legal Communication Demonstrate effective: - demonstrate **effective reading, writing, speaking, and comprehension skills** in English with a focus on **legal terminology, drafting, and professional communication**.



CO 2- Understand and Apply Legal Terminology Acquire: -Acquire and accurately use **legal maxims, Latin phrases, and essential legal vocabulary** in legal writing, case analysis, and courtroom communication.

CO 3:-Enhance Legal Writing and Drafting Skills :- ·Develop the ability to draft **legal documents, contracts, petitions, opinions, and case briefs** using precise and clear legal language.

CO 4:- Analyze and Interpret Legal Texts:-Critically read and interpret judgments, statutes, and legal provisions, improving their ability to construct logical arguments and engage in legal reasoning.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO / PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
CO 1	2	2	3	2	1	1	1
CO 2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1
CO 3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2
CO 4	3	3	2	3	2	2	2

3 – Strongly Related

2 – Moderately Related

1 – Weakly Related

0 – No Relation



LL.B –CC116

PROPERTY LAW INCLUDING EASEMENT ACT

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Understand legal concepts related to ownership, possession, and transfer of property. Study the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, including sale, lease, and mortgage. Examine easements, their creation, and legal implications.

UNIT-I Introduction: Concept and meaning of property, Various definitions given under Transfer of Property Act, Kinds of property, movable and immovable property, Registration, Notice, Attestation and other interpretation.

UNIT-II Law relating to Transfer of Property under Transfer of Property Act, 1882 General principles of transfer of property whether movable or immovable (Sec. 5 to 37), What may be transferred and its exception, Competency of transfer, operation of transfer, conditions of restraining, alienation and repugnant to interest, Other Conditions – determinable on insolvency,

UNIT -III Transfer to unborn person, Rule against perpetuity, Accumulation, Transfer for benefit of Public in perpetuity Conditional transfers – Condition precedent and subsequent, Vested and Contingent interest, Doctrine of Election, Doctrine of part performance, Doctrine of LisPendence etc.

UNIT-IV Transfers of Immovable Properties and Movable Properties Sale, Mortgage, Gift, Leases, Exchanges, Actionable claims (essentials and types, differences).

UNIT-V LAW OF EASEMENT Easements, Nature, characteristics and extinction, Creation of easements, Riparian rights, Licenses, Recordation of Property Rights.

Suggested Reading

1. Mulla : Transfer of Property Act
2. V.P. Sarthy : Transfer of Property
3. R.K. Sinha : Law of Transfer of Property
4. SubbaRao GCV: Commentaries on the Transfer of Property Act.
5. Krishna Menon: Law of Property.
6. Upadhyaya's Common Matrix of Transfer of Property.
7. Avatar Singh, Textbook on The Transfer of Property
8. Act, Universal Law Publishing
9. G.P. Tripathy- Textbook on The Transfer of Property Act,



COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1:- Understand the Fundamental Concepts of Property Law

Explain the **nature, scope, and classification** of property, ownership, and possession under the **Transfer of Property Act, 1882**.

CO 2:- Analyze the Rules Governing Property Transactions

Interpret key provisions related to **sale, mortgage, lease, gift, and exchange of property**, along with their legal implications.

CO 3:- Evaluate the Rights and Liabilities under Easement Law

Examine the **concept of easement**, its types, creation, transfer, and extinguishment under the **Easements Act, 1882**.

CO 4:- Apply Legal Principles to Real-Life Property Disputes

Develop practical legal skills to resolve **property-related disputes**, including rights of landlords, tenants, and property holders.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO/PO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1
CO2	3	3	2	3	1	2	1
CO3	3	3	2	3	2	2	1
CO4	3	3	3	3	2	3	2

3 – Strongly Related

2 – Moderately Related

1 – Slightly Related

0 – Not Related



LLB-CC 211

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-II

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Study parliamentary privileges, emergency provisions, and constitutional amendments. Understand center-state relations and powers of the judiciary. Analyze landmark constitutional cases and doctrines.

Unit-I: Legislature under Indian Constitution - Union and State Legislatures - Composition, Powers, Functions and Privileges - Anti-Defection Law - Executive under Indian Constitution - President and Union Council of Ministers, Governor and State Council of Ministers - Powers and position of President and Governor

Unit-II: Judiciary under Constitution - Supreme Court - Appointment of Judges, Powers and Jurisdiction – High Courts - Appointment and Transfer of Judges - Powers and Jurisdiction - Subordinate Judiciary - Independence of judiciary - Judicial Accountability

Unit-III: Centre State Relations - Legislative, Administrative and Financial Relations - Cooperation and Coordination between the Centre and States - Judicial Interpretation of Centre-State Relations - Doctrines evolved by Judiciary

Unit-IV: Liability of State in Torts and Contracts - Freedom of Interstate Trade, Commerce and Inter course - Services under the State - All India Services - Public Service Commissions

Unit-V: Emergency – Need of Emergency Powers - Different kinds of Emergency - National, State and Financial emergency - Impact of Emergency on Federalism and Fundamental Rights - Amendment of Indian Constitution

Suggested Readings:

1. M.P.Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Wadhwa& Co, Nagpur
2. V.N.Shukla, Constitution of India, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow
3. Granville Austin, Indian Constitution-Cornerstone of a Nation, OUP, New Delhi
4. H.M.Seervai, Constitutional Law of India (in 3 Volumes),
5. N.M.Tripati, Bombay
6. G.C.V.SubbaRao, Indian Constitutional Law, S.Gogia& Co., Hyderabad
7. B.ShivaRao, Framing of India's Constitution (in 5 Volumes),
8. Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi
9. J.N.Pandey, Constitutional Law of India, Central Law Agency, Allahabad



COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1:- Understand the Structure and Functioning of the Indian Government

Explain the **powers, functions, and interrelationship** between the **Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary** under the Indian Constitution.

CO 2:- Analyze the Principles of Federalism and Distribution of Powers

Examine the **federal structure**, division of legislative, administrative, and financial powers between the **Centre and the States**, and the role of constitutional bodies.

CO 3:- Interpret Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, and Constitutional Remedies

Assess the **scope, limitations, and judicial interpretations** of **Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)**, along with available constitutional remedies.

CO 4:-Evaluate Constitutional Amendments and Judicial Activism

Critically analyze the impact of **constitutional amendments, landmark Supreme Court judgments, and judicial activism** on the evolution of Indian constitutional law.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO/PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
CO 1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
CO 2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
CO 3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO 4	3	3	2	3	2	2	2

3 – Strong Correlation

2 – Moderate Correlation

1 – Weak Correlation



LL.B CC 212

LAW OF CONTRACT II (Sale of Good Act& Partnership Act)

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Learn about special contracts like indemnity, guarantee, bailment, and agency. Study quasi-contracts and their legal implications. Examine negotiable instruments and contract enforcement mechanisms.

Unit-I: Indemnity Methods of creating Indemnity, Definition of Indemnity, element, Nature and extent of liability of the indemnifier, Commencement of liability of the indemnifier, Situations of various types of indemnity creations. Guarantee The concept, Definition of guarantee: as distinction from indemnity. Basic essentials for a valid guarantee contract, Position of minor and validity of guarantee when minor is the principal debtor, creditor or surety, Continuing guarantee, Nature of surety's liability, Duration and termination of such liability, Illustrative situations of existence of continuing guarantee, Creation and identification of continuing guarantees, Rights of surety: Position of surety in the eye of law, Various Judicial interpretations to protect the surety, Co-surety and manner of sharing liabilities and rights., Extent of surety's liability, Discharge of surety's liability.

Unit-II: Bailment Definition and element of bailment, Kinds of bailors and bailees, Duties of Bailor and Bailee towards each other, Rights of bailor and bailee, Finder of goods as a bailee, Liability towards the true owner, Obligation to keep the goods safe, Right to dispose off the goods. Pledge Pledge: comparison with bailment, Definition of pledge under the Indian contract Act, Rights of the pawner and pawnee, Pawnee's right of sale as compared to that of an ordinary bailee, Pledge by certain specified persons mentioned in the Indian Contract Act.

Unit-III: Agency Kinds of agents and agencies. Distinction between agent and servant, Essentials of a agency transaction, Various methods of creation of agency, Delegation, Duties and rights of agent, Scope and extent of agents' authority, Liability of the principal for acts of the agent including misconduct and tort of the agent, Liability of the agent towards the principal. Personal liability towards the parties, Methods of termination of agency contract, Liability of the principal and agent before and after such termination.

Unit-IV Partnership Act Nature of partnership: definition, Distinct advantages and disadvantages vis-a-vis partnership and private limited company, Mutual relationship between partners, Authority of partners, Admission of partners. Outgoing of partners, Registration of Partnership, Dissolution of Partnership

Unit-V: Sale of Good Act Concept of sale as a contract, Essentials of contract of sale, Effect and meaning of conditions and warranties in a sale, Implied terms in contract of sale, The rule of caveat emptor and the exceptions thereto under the Sale of Goods Act, Unpaid seller and his rights

Suggested Reading:-

1. Pollock and Mulla – Indian Contract Act
2. T.R. Desai – Contract, Sale of Goods and Partnership
3. Avtar Singh – Merchantile Law
4. Kailash Rai – Law of Contract – I
5. Shri Ram Singh – Law of Contract – I
6. Aslam M.J. - Law of Contracts (2 Vol.)



7. Rega Surya Rao (Dr.) - Contract-I (2nd Edn.)
8. Rega Surya Rao (Dr.) - Contract-II (2nd Edn.)
9. Prabhat K. Gupta - Contract-I with Specific Relief (2th Edn.)
10. S.S. Shrivastava:- Merchantile Law

COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1:- Understand the Legal Framework Governing the Sale of Goods

Explain the **fundamental principles of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930**, including **conditions and warranties, transfer of ownership, performance of contract, and remedies for breach of contract.**

CO 2:- Analyze Rights and Liabilities of Buyers and Sellers

Examine the legal provisions related to **rights and duties of buyers and sellers, unpaid seller's rights, and contractual obligations** in the sale of goods transactions.

CO 3:- Interpret the Law Relating to Partnerships

Understand the **formation, rights, duties, and dissolution of partnerships** under the **Indian Partnership Act, 1932**, along with the legal consequences of various partnership arrangements.

CO 4:- Apply Legal Provisions to Business and Commercial Transactions

Evaluate **real-life case studies and judicial precedents** to understand the **practical implications of contract law, sale of goods, and partnership law in business and trade.**



CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO/PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
CO 1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
CO 2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
CO 3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO 4	3	3	2	3	2	2	2

3 – Strong Correlation

2 – Moderate Correlation

1 – Weak Correlation



LL.B CC 213

FAMILY LAW-II (Muslim Law and Other Personal law)

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- Understand Islamic marriage, divorce, inheritance, and maintenance laws.
- Examine legal provisions for minorities and other personal laws in India.
- Compare Hindu and Muslim personal laws in a constitutional framework.

Unit-I: Origin and development of Muslim Law - Sources of Muslim Law - Schools of Muslim Law – Difference between the Sunni and Shia Schools – Sub-schools of Sunni Law - Operation and application of Muslim Law - Conversion to Islam - Effects of conversion - Law of Marriage, nature of Muslim Marriage - Essential requirements of valid Marriage - Kinds of Marriages - distinction between void, irregular and valid marriage - Dower (Mahr) - Origin, nature and importance of dower, object of dower and classification of dower.

Unit-II: Divorce - Classification of divorce - different modes of Talaq - Legal consequences of divorce - Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 - Maintenance, Principles of maintenance, Persons entitled to maintenance - The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 - Effect of conversion on maintenance and difference between Shia and Sunni Law.

Unit-III: Maternity and Paternity - Legitimacy and acknowledgment - Guardianship - Meaning – Kinds of guardianship - Removal of guardian - Difference between Shia and Sunni Law. Gift - Definition of Gift - Requisites of valid gift - Gift formalities - Revocation of gift - Kinds of gift. Wills - Meaning of Will - Requisites of valid Will -

Revocation of Will - Distinction between Will and Gift - Difference between Shia and Sunni Law.

Unit-IV: Waqf _ Definition - Essentials of Waqf - Kinds of Waqf – Creation of Waqf - Revocation of Waqf - Salient features of the Waqf Act, 1995 – Mutawalli - Who can be Mutawalli - Powers and duties of Mutawalli - Removal of Mutawalli and Management of Waqf property. Succession - Application of the property of a deceased Muslim - Legal position of heirs as representatives - Administration - Waqf Tribunals and Jurisdiction.

Unit-V: Special Marriage Act, 1954 - Salient features of Indian Divorce Act, 1869 - Domicile - Maintenance to dependents/ Spouses - Intestate succession of Christians under the Indian Succession Act, 1925.

Suggested Reading:-

1. TahirMahmood: The Muslim Law of India, Law Book Company, Allahabad.
2. Aquil Ahmed: Text Book of Mohammadan Law, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
3. G.C.V.SubbaRao:FamilyLawinIndia,S.Gogia&Company,Hyderad.AsafA.A.Fyzee: Outlin esofMohammadan Law, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
4. Mulla: Principles of Mohammedan Law.
5. Paras Divan: Family Law (Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Parsi and Others), Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad.
6. M.A. Qureshi: Text Book on Muslim Law,Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
7. AsafA.A.Fyzee: Outlines of Mohammadan Law, Oxford University Press, Delhi.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1:- Understand the Principles of Muslim Law and Other Personal Laws

Explain the **sources, evolution, and fundamental concepts** of **Muslim Law, Christian Law, Parsi Law, and other personal laws** in India.

CO 2:-Analyze Marriage, Divorce, and Maintenance Laws

Compare and contrast the **laws governing marriage, divorce, and maintenance** under different personal laws, including **Nikah, Talaq, Khula, Christian Divorce, and ParsiMatrmonial Laws**.

CO 3:- Evaluate Succession, Inheritance, and Guardianship Laws

Examine the principles of **Muslim inheritance (Sunni and Shia), Christian and Parsi succession laws, and guardianship provisions** under various personal laws.

C04:- Interpret Judicial Decisions and Reforms in Personal Laws



Critically analyze landmark judgments and legislative reforms, including **Uniform Civil Code (UCC) debates, gender justice, and contemporary legal developments** in personal laws.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO/PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
CO 1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
CO 2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
CO 3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO 4	3	3	2	3	2	2	2

3 – Strong Correlation

2 – Moderate Correlation

1 – Weak Correlation



LLB- CC 214

JURISPRUDENCE (LEGAL THEORY& METHOD)

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Explore the philosophy of law and different schools of legal thought. Understand the role of law in society, justice, and legal reasoning. Analyze key jurists and their contributions.

UNIT-I Introduction Definition of the term Jurisprudence Definition of Law, kinds of law Justice and its kinds Sources of Law (Elementary study)

UNIT-II Schools of Jurisprudence Natural law school Analytical school, Imperative Theory of law, Pure Theory of law Historical school Sociological school Realistic school

UNIT- III Legal Rights: the Concept Rights: kinds, meanings Duty: meaning and kinds Relation between right and duty

UNIT -IV PERSONS Nature of personality Status of the unborn, minor. Lunatic, drunken and dead persons Corporate personality: Dimension of the modern legal personality: Legal personality of nonhuman beings

UNIT-V Possession and Ownership: the Concept 1. Definition, Kinds of possession, Theories of Possession 2. Definition, Kinds of ownership, Theories of Ownership 3. Difference between possession and ownership

Suggested Reading

1. Bodenheimer, Jurisprudence – The Philosophy and Method of Law (1996) Universal.
2. Fitzgerald, (ed) Salmond on Jurisprudence (1999) Tripathi. Bombay
3. W. Friedmann. Legal Theory (1995) Universal. Delhi.
4. V.D. Mahajan, Jurisprudence and Legal Theory (1996 reprint), Eastern Lucknow.
5. M.D.A. Freeman(ed.). Lloyd's introduction to Jurisprudence. (1994), Sweet and Maxwell, Paton G.W. Jurisprudence (1972) Oxford, ELBS

COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1:-Understand the Nature and Sources of Law

Explain the **concept, purpose, and functions** of law, along with its various **sources** such as legislation, precedent, and custom.

CO 2:-Analyze Various Schools of Jurisprudence

Compare and contrast **Natural Law, Positivism, Realism, Sociological Jurisprudence, and Critical Legal Studies**, assessing their impact on legal thought and interpretation.

CO 3:- Apply Legal Theories to Contemporary Issues

Evaluate **legal reasoning, justice, and rights** through jurisprudential perspectives, and apply them to modern legal challenges in governance, business, and human rights.

CO 4:- Develop Critical Thinking in Legal Interpretation

Utilize **legal methods, logic, and philosophy** to interpret laws, judicial decisions, and statutory provisions in different legal systems.



CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO/PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
CO 1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
CO 2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
CO 3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO 4	3	3	2	3	2	2	2

3 – Strong Correlation

2 – Moderate Correlation

1 – Weak Correlation

LL.B –CC 215

LAW OF CRIME-I (I.P.C 1860)

**COURSE OBJECTIVE**

Study general principles of criminal liability, punishments, and defenses. Analyze different categories of offenses under IPC. Understand case laws shaping criminal jurisprudence

Unit-I General-Conception of crime, Macaulay's draft based essentially on British notions. State's responsibility to detect, control and punish crime. Distinction between crime and other wrongs. IPC: a reflection of different social and moral values. Applicability of I.P.C. Salient features of the I.P.C. Elements of criminal liability - Definition of crime,- natural and legal person Mensrea-evil intention, Importance of mensrea. Recent trends to fix liability without mensrea in certain socioeconomic offences. Stages of a crime - Intention- mere intention not punishable, Preparation not punishable Exception in respect of certain offences of grave nature or of peculiar kind such as possession of counterfeit coins, false weights and measures .Attempt: Attempt when punishable, Commission, specific provisions of IPC, Tests for determining what constitutes attempt- proximity, equivocally.

Unit-II Group liability-Stringent provision in case of combination of persons attempting to disturb peace., Common Intention, Abetment, Instigation, Aiding and Conspiracy, Criminal Conspiracy, Unlawful Assembly, Basis of liability, Rioting as a specific offence, Affray. Common Intention and Common object

Unit-III Types of punishment Death, Alternatives to capital punishment, Imprisonment-for life, with hard labour, simple imprisonment, Forfeiture of property, Fine, Discretion in awarding punishment. Minimum punishment in respect of certain offences Factors negative guilty intention -Mistake of fact, Minority, Necessity., Mental incapacity, Insanity – impairment of cognitive faculties, emotional imbalance, Medical and legal insanity Intoxication – involuntary, Right of Private Defence – justification and limits

Unit-IV Specific offences against human body Causing death of human being Culpable homicide. , Murder, Distinction between culpable homicide and murder, Situation justifying treating murder as culpable homicide not amounting to murder , Grave and sudden provocation., Exceeding right to private defense , Public servant exceeding legitimate use of force, Death in sudden fight , Death caused by consent of the deceased- euthanasia and surgical operation, Death caused of person other than the person intended, Miscarriage with or without consent, Rash and negligent act causing death Hurt- grievous and simple, Assault and criminal force, Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, kidnapping from lawful guardianship and from outside , Insulting the modesty of women India, Abduction Offences against women (Special Provisions relating to women)-Assault or criminal force with intent to outrage the modesty of woman, Kidnapping or abducting woman to compel her to marry or force her to illicit intercourse, Rape (sexual assault), Custodial rape, Marital rape , Cruelty by husband or his relatives. Dowry Death.

Unit-V Offences against Property – Theft, Extortion Robbery and Dacoity, Cheating, Mischief, Criminal Misappropriation and Criminal Breach of Trust DEFAMATION: Meaning, imputation, distinguishes between character and reputation and its exception.

Suggested Readings

1. Ratanlal Dheerajlal : Indian Penal Code
2. S. N. Mishra : Indian Penal Code
3. K.D. Gaur : Criminal Law BBA LL.B FIVE YEARS COURSE
4. Indian Penal Code, 3th Edition, 2014 R/P (P/B) : Gandhi B.M.
5. Indian penal code - dr. s.s.srivastava
6. Indian penal code - prof. t. bhattacharyya.
7. Indian Penal Code (Crimes) (2nd Edn.) - Myneni SR



COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1:- Understand the Fundamental Principles of Criminal Law

Explain the **general principles of criminal liability**, including **actus reus**, **mens rea**, and **strict liability** under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC).

CO 2:- Analyze Specific Offenses Under IPC

Examine and differentiate between various offenses, such as **offenses against the human body (murder, culpable homicide, hurt)**, **offenses against property (theft, robbery, dacoity)**, and **offenses against the state**.

CO 3:- Interpret the Role of General Exceptions and Defenses

Evaluate the **legal defenses** available under IPC, such as **insanity, intoxication, private defense, mistake of fact, and necessity**, and their applicability in criminal trials.

CO 4:- Apply Criminal Law Principles to Practical Scenarios

Analyze **landmark judgments and case laws** to understand how courts interpret **criminal liability, punishments, and procedural aspects** under the IPC.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO/PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
CO 1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
CO 2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
CO 3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO 4	3	3	2	3	2	2	2

3 – Strong Correlation

2 – Moderate Correlation

1 – Weak Correlation



ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Learn about the role and powers of administrative agencies. Study judicial and statutory control over administrative actions. Understand principles of natural justice and administrative discretion.

Unit-I: Nature and scope of Administrative Law, Meaning, Definition and Evolution of Administrative Law, Reasons for the growth of Administrative Law, Relationship between Administrative Law and Constitutional Law.

Unit-II: Basic concepts of Administrative Law, Dicey's Principle of Rule of Law, Modern trends, Theory of Separation of Powers — Position in India, UK and USA

Unit-III: Classification of Administrative functions, Legislative, Quasi-judicial, Administrative and Ministerial functions, Delegated Legislation -Meaning, Reasons for the growth and Classification of delegated legislation, Judicial and Legislative Control of Delegated litigation.

Unit-IV: Judicial Control of Administrative Action - Grounds of Judicial Control — Principles of Natural Justice — Administrative discretion and its control - Wednesbury Principle (Doctrine of Proportionality) – Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation.

Unit-V: Remedies available against the State — Writs — Lokpal and Lokayukta — Right to Information Liability of the State in Torts and Contracts — Rule of Promissory Estoppels — Administrative Tribunals - Commissions of Inquiry — Public Corporations.

Suggested Readings:

1. Griffith and Street: Principles of Administrative Law.
2. H.W.R.Wade: Administrative Law, Oxford Publications, London.
3. De Smith: Judicial Review of Administrative Action, Sweet and Maxwell.
4. S.P. Sathe: Administrative Law, Butterworths.
5. I.P.Massey: Administrative Law, Eastern Book Company.



COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1:- Understanding the Scope and Functions of Administrative Law – Develop a comprehensive understanding of administrative law, its evolution, principles, and the role of administrative agencies in governance and policy implementation.

CO 2:- Judicial and Quasi-Judicial Control over Administration – Analyze the mechanisms of judicial review, principles of natural justice, and the role of tribunals in ensuring fairness, accountability, and protection of individual rights against administrative actions.

CO 3:- Governmental Powers and Discretionary Authority – Examine the extent and limits of governmental and bureaucratic discretion, along with legal safeguards against arbitrary and unjust administrative decisions.

CO 4:- Legal Remedies and Public Accountability – Explore the various remedies available under administrative law, including writs, public interest litigation (PIL), and ombudsman mechanisms to uphold administrative accountability and good governance.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO/PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
CO 1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
CO 2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
CO 3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO 4	3	3	2	3	2	2	2

3 – Strong Correlation

2 – Moderate Correlation

1 – Weak Correlation





LL.B –CC 311

Labour Law and Industrial Law I

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Study laws governing employer-employee relations. Analyze the role of trade unions and dispute resolution mechanisms. Examine legal protections for workers and their rights.

Unit-I Trade Unions Act, 1926 Development of Trade Union Law in India, Legal status of registered trade union, Mode of registration, Powers and duties of Registrar, Amalgamation and dissolution of trade union, General and Political funds of trade union. Civil and Criminal Immunities of Registered trade unions. Recognition of Trade Unions. Collective Bargaining.

Unit-II The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 Development of Industrial Dispute law. Definitions of Employer, Industry, Layoff, Retrenchment, Strike, Unfair Labour Practice. Industrial Dispute and Individual Dispute, Settlement of industrial dispute Works Committee, Court of Enquiry, Voluntary Adjudication – Labour Court, Tribunal and National Tribunal. (as proposed amendment in 2020)

Unit-III The Factories Act, 1948 Nature and object of Factory Act. Definitions-Factory, Manufacturing Process, Hazardous Process, Worker and Occupation, Provisions relating to Health. Provisions relating to Safety, Provisions relating to Hazardous Process, Provisions relating to welfare, Working hours of adults, Employment of young person and children, Provisions relating to employment of women in factory, Penalties. (as proposed amendment in 2020)

Unit-IV Payment of Wages Act, 1936 Object, scope and application of the Act, Definition of wage, Responsibility for payment of wages, Fixation of wage period, Time of payment of wage, Deductions which may be made from wages Maximum amount of deduction. (as proposed amendment in 2020) The Minimum wages Act, 1948, Definitions – Employer, Wages, Employee, Wage Structure, Procedure for fixation and revision of minimum wages and working hours, Fixation of minimum rates of wage by time rate or by piece rate Procedure for hearing and deciding claims etc. (as proposed amendment in 2020)

Unit-V The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 Historical development of concept of Bonus Act. Object of Act Meaning of Bonus, Constitutional Validity of the Act, Computation of and Disqualification for bonus, Recovery of bonus due from an employer Penalties and all Sections of the Act. (as proposed amendment in 2020)

Suggested Reading:

1. S.N. Mishra : Labour and Industrial Law, Central Law Publication, Allahabad,
2. S.C. Srivastava: Industrial Relations and Labour Law, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi

3. Khan and Khan's: Commentary on Labour and Industrial Law, Asia Law House, Hyderabad
4. V.G.Goswami: Labour and Industrial Laws, Central Law Agency, Allahabad
5. P.L. Malik : Labour and Industrial Laws, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow
6. Labour Law-Journal: Lexisnexis Publisher, Gurgaon, Haryana
7. Labour Law-I - Myneni SR
8. Labour and Industrial Law - K.M. Pillai
9. Labour and Industrial Law (New Edition) - S.K. Puri



COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1:- Understand the Evolution and Scope of Labour Laws

Explain the **historical development, objectives, and significance** of labour laws in India, including their impact on employer-employee relations.

CO 2:- Analyze Key Labour Legislations

Examine important labour laws such as **the Industrial Disputes Act, Trade Unions Act, and Factories Act**, focusing on dispute resolution, trade union rights, and working conditions.

CO 3:- Interpret Industrial Relations Framework

Assess the legal provisions governing **employment terms, wages, social security, and industrial safety**, ensuring compliance with statutory obligations.

CO 4:- Apply Legal Principles in Labour Disputes

Demonstrate the ability to **interpret and apply labour laws** to real-world business and industrial disputes, ensuring fair practices in corporate settings.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO/PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
CO 1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
CO 2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
CO 3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO 4	3	3	2	3	2	2	2

- 3 – Strong Correlation
- 2 – Moderate Correlation
- 1 – Weak Correlation

LL.B –CC 312

LAW OF CRIME –II (Cr.P.C.)



COURSE OBJECTIVE

Learn about criminal trial procedures, arrest, bail, and investigation. Understand special provisions for juveniles and probation laws. Examine sentencing policies and procedural safeguards.

Unit-I: The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973: Nature and feature of Cr.P.c, Composition of criminal courts. The organization of Police, Prosecutor and Defence Counsel, Arrest and mode of arrest. Distinction between —cognizable and —non-cognizable offences, Warrant and Summons cases, Arrest with and without Warrant, Right of Arrested person and constitutional provision with decided case law.

Unit-II: Information to police and its evidentiary value.(F.I.R), Constitutional validity of Search and Seizure proceedings, Information to Magistrate(Complaint), Dismissal of Complaint, Bail, Bail able and Nonbailable Offences, Bail in case of non-bailable offence. Cancellation of Bails, Anticipatory Bail, General principles concerning Bail Bond.

Unit-III: Preliminary pleas to bar trial, Jurisdiction, Time Limitations, Pleas of Autrefois Acquit and Autrefois Convict, Concept of fair trial, Law relating to Cognizance, Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts — Trials : (a) Trial before a court of session. (b) Trial of warrant-cases by Magistrate. (c) Trial of summons-cases by Magistrate. (d) Summary Trials. Charge -- Form and content of Charge, cancellation of charge, Joinder and misjoinder of charge.

Unit-IV: Compounding of offences, Plea Bargaining, Judgment: Form and content, Modes of providing judgment copy — appeals, review and revisions – Role of Victim in Criminal process – compensation to crime victim. Inherent power of court.

Unit-V: Probation and Parole: Authority granting Parole, Supervision, Conditional release- suspension of sentence, Procedure under Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, Salient features of the Act. Juvenile Justice System, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act(amended), Procedure under Juvenile Justice Act,

Treatment and Rehabilitation of Juveniles ,Protection of Juvenile Offenders, Legislative and Judicial Role.

Suggested Readings:

1. Kelkar R.V.: Criminal Procedure, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow.
2. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal: The Code of Criminal Procedure, Wadhwa & Co.,
3. Padala Rama Reddi: The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, Asia LawHouse, Hyderabad.
4. S.N. Misra: The Code of Criminal Procedure, Central Law Agency.
5. M.P. Tandon: Criminal Procedure Code, Allahabad Law Agency.
6. ShoorvirTyagi: The Code of Criminal Procedure, Allahabad Law Agency.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1:-Understand the Procedural Framework of Criminal Law

Explain the **structure, objectives, and scope** of the Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C.), 1973, including jurisdiction and classification of offenses.

CO 2:- Analyze the Stages of Criminal Proceedings

Identify and examine **key stages** such as investigation, arrest, bail, trial, appeal, and revision in criminal cases.

CO 3:- Interpret the Powers and Functions of Criminal Courts

Evaluate the **role and hierarchy** of criminal courts, including the powers of Magistrates, Sessions Courts, and High Courts under the Cr.P.C.

CO 4:- Apply Procedural Aspects in Legal Practice

Develop the ability to apply **procedural laws** in real-life scenarios, including the drafting of legal documents like bail applications, FIRs, and charge sheets.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO/PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
CO 1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
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CO 3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO 4	3	3	2	3	2	2	2



- 3 – Strong Correlation
- 2 – Moderate Correlation
- 1 – Weak Correlation

LL.B –CC 313
LAW OF EVIDENCE



COURSE OBJECTIVE

Study principles governing admissibility and relevancy of evidence. Understand examination of witnesses and burden of proof. Analyze landmark judgments shaping the law of evidence.

Unit-I: The Salient features of the Act – Meaning and kinds of Evidence , Interpretation clause — May Presume, Shall presume and Conclusive proof - Fact, Fact in issue and Relevant facts ,Distinction between Relevancy and Admissibility, Doctrine of Res gestae, Motive, preparation and conduct ,Conspiracy ,When Facts not otherwise relevant become relevant , Right and custom, Facts showing the state of mind etc.

Unit -II: Admissions & Confessions: General Principles concerning Admissions, who can make admission, Differences between "Admission" and "Confession", Relevant and Irrelevant Confession, Type of Confession, Dying Declarations and their evidentiary value ,Other Statements by persons who cannot be called as Witnesses ,Admissibility of evidence of witnesses in previous judicial proceedings and subsequent judicial proceedings, Confession by Co-accused.

Unit- III : Relevancy of Judgments, Expert's opinion and its relevancy, General Principles concerning oral evidence and documentary evidence ,Primary and Secondary evidence, Modes of proof of execution of documents, Principles regarding Exclusion of Oral by Documentary Evidence ,Relevancy of character, Public and Private document,

Unit - IV Witness Examination and cross Examinations Competency to testify as witness, Communication privileges, State privilege, Professional privilege, marriage, judge and magistrate, to produce document or electronic record, Approval testimony, General principles of examination and Cross examination, Lawful questions in Cross-examination. Re-examination, Leading question, Compulsion to answer questions put to witness, Hostile witness, Impeaching of the standing or credit of witness. Who cannot be called as witness. Accomplice,

UNIT V Burden of Proof

General principles regarding conception of onus probandi Burden of proof in civil and crimin

alter, Life, relationship, legitimacy, suicide by married women/dowry death, The justification of presumption and of the doctrine of judicial notice, Justification as to presumption as to certain offences, Rape Estoppel Estoppels-types, Difference between res-judicata, waiver, admission and presumption, Estoppel of tenant, licence, and person in possession, bill of exchange Improper admission and of witness in civil and criminal cases.

Suggested Readings:

1. Sarkar and Manohar, Sarkar on evidence (1999), Wadhwa & Co. Nagpur
2. Ratanlal, Dhirajlal: Law of Evidence (1994), Wadhwa Nagpur
3. Polein Murphy, Evidence (51st Reprint 2000), Universal Delhi
4. Avtar Singh, Principles of Law of evidence (1992), Central Law Agency, New Delhi
5. Batuk Lal: The Law of Evidence, Central Law Agency, Allahabad
6. M. Monir: Principles and Digest of the Law of Evidence, Universal Book Agency, Allahabad.
7. V. Krishnama Chary: The Law of Evidence, S. Gogia & Company Hyderabad.
8. V. Nageswara Rao: The Evidence Act, LexisNexis.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1:- Understand the Fundamental Principles of Evidence Law

Explain the **concept, scope, and significance** of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and its application in legal proceedings.

CO 2:- Analyze the Relevance and Admissibility of Evidence

Differentiate between **oral, documentary, primary, and secondary evidence**, and assess their admissibility in court.

CO 3:- Evaluate the Rules Governing Witnesses and Burden of Proof

Examine the **competency of witnesses, examination-in-chief, cross-examination**, and the shifting burden of proof in legal disputes.

CO 4:- Apply the Law of Evidence in Practical Legal Scenarios

Interpret and apply the principles of **presumptions, estoppel, and privilege** in real-life cases, ensuring fair trial and justice.



CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO/PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
CO 1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
CO 2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
CO 3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO 4	3	3	2	3	2	2	2

3 – Strong Correlation

2 – Moderate Correlation

1 – Weak Correlation



LL.B –CC 314

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Learn about rules and principles of statutory interpretation. Examine judicial precedents and legal reasoning. Understand the impact of interpretation on legislative intent.

UNIT-I Interpretation of Statutes Meaning of the term statute, Kinds of statutes, Commencement, operation, repeal of statutes, Purpose of interpretation of statutes, Meaning of construction and interpretation – their difference.

Unit-II Principles and Rules of Statutory Interpretation Primary rules, Literal rule, Golden rule, Mischief rule (rule in the Heydon's case), Rule of harmonious construction, Noscitur a sociis, Ejusdem generis, Reddendo singula singulis.

UNIT-III Aids to Interpretation Internal aids Titles, Preamble, Heading and marginal notes, Sections and sub-sections, Punctuation marks, Illustrative exceptions, provisos and saving clauses, Schedules, Non - obstante clause. External aids Dictionaries, Translations, Travaux préparatoires, Contemporaneous Exposition, Debates, inquiry commission reports and Law commission reports, General Clauses Act.

UNIT-IV Interpretation with reference to the subject matter and purpose Restrictive and beneficial construction, Taxing statutes, Penal statutes, Welfare legislation and principles of legislation, Presumption.

Unit-V Principle of Constitutional Interpretation Harmonious constructions, Doctrine of pith and substance, Colorable legislation, Ancillary powers, —Occupied field, residuary power, Doctrine of repugnancy.

Suggested Reading

1. G.P. Singh, Principle of Statutory Interpretation, (7th ed.), 1999 Wadhwa Nagpur. P.S. Langan (ed.),
2. Maxwell on The interpretation of Statutes (1976, N.M. Tripathi, Bombay
3. K. Shanmukham, N.S. Bindras' Interpretation of Statutes (1997) The Law Book Co. Allahabad.
4. V. Sarathi, Interpretation of Statutes (1984), Eastern & Co. M.P. Jain, Constitutional Law of India, (1994) Wadhwa & Co.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1:-Understanding Principles of Interpretation – Students will gain comprehensive knowledge of the fundamental rules and principles governing statutory interpretation, including literal, golden, and mischief rules.

CO 2:-Application of Interpretation Techniques – Learners will develop skills to apply various interpretative techniques in analyzing legal provisions and judicial decisions to determine legislative intent.

CO 3:- Judicial Precedents and Doctrines – Students will examine key doctrines such as *ejusdem generis*, *noscitur a sociis*, and *stare decisis*, understanding their impact on statutory construction.

CO 4:-Harmonization of Laws – Learners will explore methods to resolve conflicts between statutes, interpret ambiguous provisions, and ensure legal coherence while upholding the spirit of justice.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO/PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
CO 1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
CO 2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
CO 3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO 4	3	3	2	3	2	2	2



- 3 – Strong Correlation
- 2 – Moderate Correlation
- 1 – Weak Correlation

LL.B –CC 315

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS & BAR-BENCH RELATION

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Study ethical responsibilities of legal professionals. Understand disciplinary procedures and bar council regulations. Analyze cases of professional misconduct.

Unit –I Admission, Enrolment & Rights of Advocate Importance of Legal Profession., Persons who may be admitted as advocate on a State roll., Disqualification for enrolment, Rights of Advocates, State Bar Councils, Establishment / Organization, and Powers and Functions of Bar Council of India.

Unit – II Ethics of Legal Profession Meaning, Nature and Need, Duty of Advocate toward Client, court and colleague during legal profession

Unit – III Punishment for Professional or Other Misconduct Professional or other Misconduct- Meaning and Scope, The Body or Authority empowered to punish for professional or other misconduct, State Bar Council and its disciplinary committee, Bar Council of India- and its disciplinary committee, Complaint against advocates and procedure to be followed by the Disciplinary Committee, Remedies against the order of punishment.

Unit – IV Bench Bar Relation Role of Judge on Maintaining Rule of Law, Mutual Respect, Maintenance of orderly society, Invaluable aid of advocates to Judges, Privilege of Advocates, Duty to avoid interruption of Council, Administration of Justice clean & Pure, Uncourteous conduct, Misconduct of lawyers and Insulting Language.

Unit – V Meaning and Categories of Contempt of Court Contempt of Court- Its meaning and Nature, Kinds of Contempt, Criminal Contempt, Civil Contempt, Contempt by Lawyers, Contempt by Judges, Magistrates or other persons acting judicially, Contempt by State, Corporate bodies & other officers.

Suggested Reading:

1. J.P.S. Sirohi : Professional Ethics, Lawyer's Accountability, Bench- Bar Relationship.
2. Kailash Rai : Legal Ethics, Accountability, for Lawyer's , Bar-Bench Relation.



COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1:- Understand the Ethical Responsibilities of Legal Professionals

Explain the **duties, rights, and responsibilities** of advocates towards clients, courts, and society as per the Advocates Act, 1961, and Bar Council Rules.

CO 2:- Analyze the Relationship Between the Bar and the Bench

Examine the **importance of a harmonious relationship** between lawyers and judges in ensuring the smooth administration of justice.

CO 3:- Evaluate Professional Misconduct and Disciplinary Actions

Identify **instances of professional misconduct**, the role of Bar Councils in regulating legal ethics, and the consequences of violations.

CO 4:- Apply Ethical Principles in Legal Practice

Develop a **moral and ethical approach** towards legal advocacy by analyzing real-life case studies and Supreme Court judgments on legal ethics.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO/PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
CO 1	3	2	2	1	3	1	1
CO 2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2
CO 3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2
CO 4	2	3	2	3	3	3	3

3 – Strong Correlation

2 – Moderate Correlation

1 – Weak Correlation



SOCIO ECONOMIC OFFENCE

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Examine white-collar crimes, corruption, and financial frauds. Study laws related to economic offenses and corporate crimes. Understand measures to combat money laundering and cyber crimes.

UNIT-I Conceptions Nature of —White Collar Crimes, Southernland's analysis, critique of it, and applicability to Indian conditions Distinction between 'Social' and 'Economic' Crimes, Corruption, General conceptions of 'corruption', 'nepotism', 'favoritism' and 'bribery', Concept Of corruption' under the Indian penal Code (161-165) and the Prevention of Corruption Act-feature and important provision.

UNIT-II Santhanam Committee Analysis. The Special legal regime, Investigation (Under Criminal laws Amendment Act, 1952) Law, Sanction for prosecution (under 197 Cr.P.C., prevention of corruption Act), The category of 'Public Servants' liable for prosecution for corruption offences., Relevant aspects of the Antulay Case, Central Vigilance Commissioner, —Causes of corruption, Sentencing Policies and Patterns.

UNIT-III Black Money Meaning of black money, Legal Provisions for investigating into black money, Disproportionate Assets, The Role of the Central Vigilance Commission, Sentencing Policies and Patterns, Amnesty - retroactive legalization of black money (through voluntary disclosure)

UNIT-IV Organized Crime Drug addiction and abuse and its causes, Smuggling, Chit Fund swindles, Prostitution, Begging, Buying and of women across state borders, Crimes Against Consumers of Goods and Services, Food Adulteration, Drug Adulteration, Offences relating to weights and measures, Pollution offences, Medical Malpractice Law.

UNIT-V Crimes against Disadvantaged and Vulnerable Groups Dowry Murders, Offences and atrocities against Untouchables, Offences against bonded labour, Offences against child labour., Legal Regimes of Investigation and Enforcement agencies, Strict and vicarious liability, The quantum of punishment, Problems of recidivism, Ombudsman, Tax reforms, Electoral reform, Reform of Prosecution Structures, Alternate Sanctioning Policies.

Suggested readings: 1. Upendra Baxi (ed.) Law & Poverty: Critical Essays (1988)

2. Upendra Baxi, Liberty and Corruption Antulay case and Beyond (forthcoming 1989)

3. P.R. Rajagopal, Violence and Response: A critique of Indian Criminal Justice System (1988)

4. Law Commission of India, (i) One Hundred and Fifty Fourth report on Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, (1996); (ii) One Hundred and Fifty Fifth Report on the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (1997)



Course Outcomes

CO1 Understand the Concept and Nature of Socio-Economic Offences

Demonstrate an understanding of the nature, scope, and significance of socio-economic offenses, including crimes related to economic exploitation, corruption, fraud, and white-collar crimes.

CO 2 Analyze the Legal Framework Governing Socio-Economic Offences

Examine the laws and regulations in India that address socio-economic offenses, such as the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, the Indian Penal Code (IPC), and the Economic Offenses (Special Courts) Act, and evaluate their effectiveness in curbing these offenses.

CO 3 Assess the Impact of Socio-Economic Offences on Society

Critically analyze the social, economic, and political consequences of socio-economic offenses, including their impact on economic development, public trust, and societal well-being.

CO4 Apply Legal Provisions to Practical Scenarios

Apply legal principles and provisions related to socio-economic offenses to real-life situations, understanding how legal professionals can contribute to the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of such crimes.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO/PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
CO 1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
CO 2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
CO 3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO 4	3	3	2	3	2	2	2



3 – Strong Correlation

2 – Moderate Correlation

1 – Weak Correlation

Labour and Industrial Law II

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Study laws governing wages, employment conditions, and social security. Understand industrial relations and dispute settlement mechanisms. Analyze judicial interpretations in labor law.



Unit-I The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 Historical background of the Act, Definition: Contractor, Workmen, Principal employer, Registration of establishment employing contract labour, Provisions relating to welfare and health of contract labour, Penalties. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 Historical background of the Act, Definitions: Bonded Labour, Bonded Labour System and nominal wages, Abolition of bonded labor system, Implementing Authorities, Offences and Procedure. (as amended).

Unit-II The Payment of the Gratuity Act 1972 Historical Background of the Act, Necessity of Payment of Gratuity Act, Salient features of the Act, Continuous Service, Provision relating to payment of gratuity, Determination of the amount of gratuity, Nomination and recovery of gratuity, Penalties and all Sections of the Act. (as amended)

Unit-III The Employee's Compensation Act, 1923.--Historical background of the Act, Definitions: dependant, workman, partial disablement and total disablement, Employer's liability for compensation, Scope of arising out of and in the course of employment, Doctrine of notional extension, When employer is not liable, Amount of compensation, Distribution of Compensation, Procedure in proceedings before Commissioner, Appeals and all other Sections of the Act. (as amended)

Unit-IV The Employee's State Insurance Act, 1948. Object of the Act, Definitions: Dependant, Family, Factory, Insured Person, Corporation, Standing Committee and Medical Benefit Council, Provision relating to benefits, Adjudication of disputes and claims, Penalties and all Sections of the Act. (as amended)

Unit-V Employee's Provident funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Object of the Act, Authorities under the Act, Schemes under the Act, Adjudication of disputes under the Act, Penalties and all Sections of the Act. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 Object and Scope of the Act, Definitions: maternity benefit, employer, wages and women, Right to Payment of maternity benefit, All Sections of the Act (as amended)

Suggested Reading:

1. S.N.Mishra : Labour and Industrial Law, Central Law Publication, Allahabad,
2. S.C. Srivastava: Industrial Relations and Labour Law, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi
3. Khan and Khan's: Commentary on Labour and Industri
4. V.G.Goswami : Labour and Industrial Laws, Central Law Agency, Allahabad

5. P.L. Malik : Labour and Industrial Laws, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow
6. Labour Law Journal: LexisnexisPublishe

COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1:-Understand the Legal Framework Governing Labour Relations:

Analyze key labour laws, including the Industrial Disputes Act, Trade Unions Act, and Employees' Compensation Act, and their impact on employer-employee relationships.

CO 2:- Examine Social Security and Wage Legislations:

Evaluate laws related to employee welfare, such as the Employees' State Insurance Act, Provident Fund Act, and Minimum Wages Act, ensuring fair treatment and benefits for workers.

CO 3:- Interpret the Role of Judiciary and Dispute Resolution Mechanisms:

Assess the role of labour courts, tribunals, and conciliation officers in resolving industrial disputes and maintaining industrial harmony.

CO 4:- Apply Labour Laws in Business and Corporate Practices:

Integrate legal knowledge into corporate HR policies, ensuring compliance with labour laws and ethical considerations in industrial management.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO/PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
CO 1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
CO 2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
CO 3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO 4	3	3	2	3	2	2	2



3 – Strong Correlation

2 – Moderate Correlation

1 – Weak Correlation

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW & HUMAN RIGHT

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Learn about sources and principles of international law. Examine treaties, state sovereignty, and the role of international organizations. Understand human rights frameworks and enforcement mechanisms.

Unit-I: Definition, Nature, Scope and Importance of International Law, Relation of International and Law to Municipal Law, Sources of International Law, Codification of international law. Weakness of International law.

Unit-II: State Recognition and various type, State Succession, Responsibility of States for International delinquencies, State Territory, Modes of acquiring State Territory.

Unit-III: Position of Individual in International Law, Nationality, Extradition, Asylum, Privileges and Immunities of Diplomatic Envoys, Treaties, F o r m a t i o n of Treaties - Modes of Consent, Reservation and termination of treaty.

Unit-IV: The Legal Regime of the Seas ,Evolution of the Law of the Sea, Freedoms of the High Seas ,United Nations Convention on the Law of the Seas – Legal Regime of Air – Important ,Conventions relating to Air – Paris, Havana, Warsaw and Chicago Conventions – Five Freedoms of Air – Legal Regime . International Organizations — League of Nations and United Nations –organ of UN, International Court of Justice, Specialized agencies of the UN — WHO, UNESCO, ILO, IMF and WTO

Unit-V: Meaning and definition of Human Rights - Evolution of Human Rights , Classification of Human Rights – World Perspectives of Human Rights. Adoption of Human Rights by the UN Charter - U.N. Commission on Human Rights – Universal Declaration of Human Rights - International Covenants on Human Rights (Civil and Political; Economic, Social and Cultural). Human Rights Protection in India - Human Rights Commissions - Protection of Human Rights Act - National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) - State Human Rights Commissions – Composition, power, and function

Suggested Readings:

1. J.G. Starke: Introduction to International Law, Aditya Books, 10th Edition, 1989.
2. J.I. Brierly: The Law of Nations, Oxford Publishers, London.
3. Ian Brownlie: Principles of Public International Law, Oxford Publishers, London.
4. S.K. Kapoor, Public International Law, Central Law Agencies, Allahabad.
5. H.O. Agarwal, International Law and Human Rights, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
6. S.K. Verma, An Introduction to Public International Law, Prentice Hall of India.

COURSE OUTCOME



CO 1:- Understand the Foundations of Public International Law:

Explain the nature, sources, and principles of Public International Law, including its relationship with domestic legal systems.

CO 2:- Analyze the Role of International Organizations:

Examine the functions and significance of international institutions such as the United Nations, International Court of Justice, and other global bodies in maintaining international order.

CO 3:- Interpret and Apply Human Rights Laws:

Understand the evolution, scope, and enforcement mechanisms of human rights under international conventions such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and regional human rights treaties.

CO 4:- Evaluate Contemporary Global Issues in International Law and Human Rights:

Assess key international legal issues, including state sovereignty, humanitarian intervention, war crimes, refugee rights, and climate justice, in the context of human rights protection.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO/PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
CO 1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1
CO 2	3	3	2	3	1	1	2
CO 3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO 4	3	3	2	3	2	2	3

3 – Strong Correlation

2 – Moderate Correlation

1 – Weak Correlation

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LAW OF LIMITATION

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Study procedural aspects of civil litigation. Understand limitation periods for filing legal suits. Analyze judicial precedents interpreting CPC provisions.

Unit-I: Introduction to CPC , features of the Civil Procedure Code Concepts-Affidavit order, judgment, degree, plaint, restitution, execution. Decree- holder , judgment-debtor, mense profits, written statement., Distinction between decree and judgment and between decree and order. Suits - Parties to Suit , Framing of Suit ,Institution of Suits , Bars of Suit , Doctrines of SubJudice and Res Judicata , Place of Suing ,Transfer of suits ,Territorial Jurisdiction , ‘Cause of Action’ and Jurisdictional Bars , Summons ,Service of Foreign summons.

Unit-II : Pleadings , Contents of pleadings ,Forms of Pleading, Striking out / Amendment of Pleadings , Plaint, Essentials of Plaint, Rejection of Plaint, Production and marking of Documents-Written Statement, Counter claim , Set off, Application of Sec. 89, Framing of issues.

Unit-III: Appearance and Examination of parties & Adjournments , Ex-parte Procedure Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses ,Examination ,Admissions, Production, Impounding, Return of Documents ,Hearing ,Affidavit ,Judgment and Decree , Concepts of Judgment, Decree, and Interim Orders and Stay ,Injunctions , Appointment of Receivers and Commissions, Costs – Execution, Concept of Execution ,General Principles of Execution ,Power of Execution , Power of Executing Courts , Procedure for Execution , Modes of Execution , Arrest and detention, Attachment and Sale.

Unit-IV : Suits in Particular Cases ,Suits by or against Government ,Suits relating to public matters, Suits by or against minors, persons with unsound mind, Suits by indigent persons, Inter-pleader suits ,Incidental and supplementary proceedings - Appeals, Reference, Review and Revision, Inherent power of court

Unit-V: Law of Limitation Act 1963-Concept and Object of limitation, General Principles of Limitation, Extension, Condonation of delay , Sufficient Cause , Computation of limitation , Acknowledgment essential requisites and Part -payment-Legal Disability , Continuing tort and continuing breach of contract, Foreign rule of limitation.

Suggested Readings:

1. Mulla, Code of Civil procedure (1999), Universal Delhi
2. C.K. Thakker, Code of Civil Procedure (1999), Universal Delhi
3. M.R. Mallick (ed.) B.B. Mitra on Limitation Act (1998), Eastern ucknow.
4. Majumdar P.K. and Kataria R.P. Commentary on the Code of Civil Procedure. 1908
5. Saha A.N. The Code of Civil Procedure (2000) Universal Delhi
6. Sarkar Law of Civil Procedure Vols. (2000) Universal Delhi.





7. Universal's Code of Civil Procedure (2000).
8. C.K. Takwani: Civil Procedure, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow.
9. Sarkar's Civil Court Practice and Procedure, LexisNexis.
10. B.B. Mitra: Limitation Act, Eastern Law House, Calcutta, Allahabad

COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1:- Understand the Structure and Scope of Civil Procedure

Explain the **fundamental principles and framework** of the Civil Procedure Code (CPC), including jurisdiction, pleadings, and the stages of a civil suit.

CO 2:- Analyze Court Procedures and Execution of Decrees

Examine the **procedural aspects of trials, appeals, and execution of decrees**, along with the roles of courts and parties in civil litigation.

CO 3:- Interpret the Law of Limitation

Assess the **Limitation Act, 1963**, its objectives, time limitations for different civil suits, and the legal consequences of delay in filing cases.

CO 4:- Apply Procedural Laws to Legal Practice

Demonstrate the ability to **apply procedural rules in drafting legal documents, instituting civil suits, and handling civil disputes effectively**.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO/PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
CO 1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
CO 2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
CO 3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO 4	3	3	2	3	2	2	2

3 – Strong Correlation

2 – Moderate Correlation

1 – Weak Correlation



INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHT -I

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Learn about copyright, patents, trademarks, and designs. Understand legal frameworks protecting intellectual property. Examine case laws and emerging trends in IPR.

Unit - I Patent Law : Concept and Subject Matter Historical view of the Patent Law in India., Concepts of Patents, Meaning of the term ‘Patent’ Protectable Subject Matter – Patentable Invention . Interpretation of Patent Act.

Unit – II Rights and duties of Patentee-Rights of patentee, The right to exploit the patent. Right to licence .Right to assign. The right to surrender, the patent. Right to sue for infringement, Exceptions and Limitations. Transfer of Patent Forms of transfer of Patent Rights. Assignment, The difference between assignment and license. Kinds of assignment. Legal assignment. Equitable assignment. Mortgage. Conditions to create a valid assignment, The kinds of licence. Voluntary Licence , Statutory Licence , Exclusive/Limited Licensee, Express/Implied Rights conferred on a licence, Transmission of Patent by operation of Law. Registration of assignment /licence.

Unit III Revocation and Surrender of Patents Infringement of Patents--What can amount to infringement., Doctrine of pith and marrow. Action for Infringement-Where a suit is to be instituted, Procedure followed in the suit, When can a suit be instituted, Period of limitation for instituting a suit, Whether a notice of the suit to be served on the defendant , Who is entitled to sue ? Persons who can be sued, Onus of establishing infringement, Acts not to be considered as infringement, Defence which may be set up by the defendant, Plaintiff not entitled to sue, Denial of infringement, Estoppel or res judicata. Relief's available in an action for infringement, Injunction. Final injunction, Damages or accounts of profits.

Unit IV Introduction to Copyright Act Characteristics of Copy Right , International Conventions/Treaties , The Law of Copy Right in India (The Copy Right Act, 1957), Characteristics of Copy Right, copy right office and society

Unit V Subject matter of copyright works, Ownership of Copy Right, Term of Copy right, Infringement and remedies .

Suggested Readings:

1. **Intellectual Property Rights: Law and Practice** – V.K. Ahuja
2. **Law Relating to Intellectual Property** – Dr. B.L. Wadehra
3. **Intellectual Property Rights in India** – P. Narayanan
4. **Intellectual Property Law** – P. Narayanan
5. **Intellectual Property Rights: Text and Cases** – Dr. R. Radha Krishnan & S. Balasubramanian
6. **Legal Regime of Intellectual Property Rights** – Dr. Ahuja V.K.

COURSE OUTCOME



CO 1:- Understand the Fundamentals of Intellectual Property (IP):

Explain the concept, nature, and significance of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the modern legal and business framework.

CO 2:- Analyze Different Types of Intellectual Property:

Identify and differentiate between various forms of IPR, such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, designs, and geographical indications.

CO 3:- Examine the Legal Framework of IPR in India and Globally:

Study the national and international legal framework governing IPR, including treaties like TRIPS, WIPO, and other international agreements.

CO 4:- Apply IPR Laws in Business and Legal Practices:

Assess real-life case studies and legal disputes to understand the enforcement and infringement of intellectual property rights in commercial settings.

Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs)

COs PO 1 PO 2 PO 3 PO 4 PO 5 PO 6 PO 7

CO 1 3	2	1	1	1	1	1
CO 2 3	3	2	2	1	1	1
CO 3 3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO 4 3	3	2	3	2	2	2



Legend:

3 – Strong Correlation

2 – Moderate Correlation

1 – Weak Correlation

DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCE

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Develop skills in legal drafting, pleading, and conveyancing. Learn about procedural requirements in courts. Draft legal documents like petitions, affidavits, and agreements

Drafting : General principles of drafting and relevant substantive rules shall be taught
Pleadings

Civil : Complaint, 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.

Criminal : Complaint, Criminal Miscellaneous petition, Bail Application, Memorandum of Appeal and Revision.

Conveyance : Sale Deed, Mortgage Deed, Lease Deed, Gift Deed, Promissory Note, Power of Attorney, WILL, Trust Deed, Drafting of writ petition and PIL petition

Suggested Reading

1. Murlimanohar : Art of Conveyancing & Pleading
2. Shiv Gopal : Conveyancing, Precedents & Forms
3. Mogha's : Pleading
4. Mogha's : Pleading and Practice
5. Jharkhand High Court : Rules and Orders (Civil)
6. Jharkhand High Court : Rules and Orders (Criminal)
7. Pleadings & Practice (Civil & Criminal) (10th Edn.) - Narayana Justice PS



COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1:- Understanding the Fundamentals of Legal Drafting – Develop a strong foundation in the principles of legal drafting, including clarity, precision, and structure in drafting pleadings, contracts, and conveyancing documents.

CO 2:- Skill Development in Pleadings and Court Procedures – Learn to draft essential pleadings such as complaints, written statements, affidavits, petitions, and appeals while understanding procedural laws like the Civil Procedure Code and Criminal Procedure Code.

CO 3:- Mastery of Conveyancing Techniques – Gain expertise in drafting various conveyancing documents, including sale deeds, lease agreements, gift deeds, wills, and mortgage deeds, ensuring compliance with legal and statutory requirements.

CO 4:- Practical Application and Professional Ethics – Apply drafting and pleading skills through practical exercises, moot courts, and case studies while understanding the ethical responsibilities of legal professionals in drafting legal documents.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO/PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
CO 1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
CO 2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
CO 3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO 4	3	3	2	3	2	2	2

3 – Strong Correlation

2 – Moderate Correlation

1 – Weak Correlation

LLB CC 416 (OPTIONAL) A.

MEDIA AND LAW



COURSE OBJECTIVE

Media & Law: Study laws governing media freedom and regulation. Understand the Legal Framework: Introduce students to national and international laws governing media, including constitutional provisions, statutes, and case laws. Freedom of Expression & Press: Examine the rights and restrictions under freedom of speech, press freedom, and censorship laws. Defamation & Privacy Laws: Study libel, slander, invasion of privacy, and related legal issues affecting media professionals. Intellectual Property Rights: Explore copyright, trademark, and fair use principles in media content creation. Broadcast & Digital Regulations: Analyze laws governing television, radio, and online platforms, including social media regulations.

UNIT-I Mass Media – Types of Press Films, Radio Television Concept of media ,Ownership Patterns: Press – Private-public A. Films, Private; Radio and Television, Difference Between Visual and Non-visual Media- Impact on People's minds.

UNIT-II Press-Freedom of Speech Expression- Article 19(a) Freedom of the Press, Law of Defamation, Obscenity, Blasphemy and Sedition, Price and Pages Schedule Regulation, Newsprint Control Order, Advertisement- is it included within freedom of Speech and Expression?, Press and Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, the working Journalist (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act, 1958

UNIT-III Films- It Included in Freedom of Speech and Expressions? Censorship of films - Constitutionality, Differences between films and press – Why pre-censorship valid for films but not for the press, Censorship Under the cinematograph Act and limitation and case law.

UNIT-IV Radio and Television – Government Policy? The Press Council Act, 1978, Regulatory Code of Conduct, Government Policy 36, Commercial Advertisement, Internal Security of Serials etc. and case law

UNIT-V Constitutional Restrictions Radio and Television subject of law of defamation and obscenity, Power of Legislature – Article 246 read with the seventh schedule, Power of Impose tax – Licensing and license fee, Contempt's of Court Act

Suggested Reading:

1. V.N. Shukla Constitution of India
2. J.N. Pandey Constitutional law of India
3. D.D. Basu Constitution of India
4. M.P. Jain Constitution of India

COURSE OUTCOME

●**Understanding Media Laws:** Students will acquire knowledge of the legal frameworks governing media, including freedom of expression, censorship, defamation, privacy, and intellectual property.

●**Application of Legal Principles:** Students will develop the ability to apply media law to real-world cases, including issues related to defamation, broadcasting regulations, and copyright.

●**Ethical Considerations in Media:** Students will understand the ethical responsibilities of media professionals and how media laws intersect with ethical standards in the industry.

●**International Media Law:** Students will gain insight into international media laws, such as treaties and regulations that affect global media practices and cross-border broadcasting.

Information Technology Law: Learn about cyber laws, digital contracts, and data protection.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO/PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
CO 1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
CO 2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
CO 3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO 4	3	3	2	3	2	2	2



3 – Strong Correlation

2 – Moderate Correlation

1 – Weak Correlation

LL.B –CC 416 (OPTIONAL B)

Information Technology Law

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Information Technology Law: Learn about cyber laws, digital contracts, and data protection. Understand the IT Act, 2000 & Amendments – Provide a comprehensive understanding of the Information Technology Act, 2000, its amendments, and its role in regulating electronic transactions, digital signatures, and cyber laws in India. Cybercrimes & Legal Remedies – Analyze various cybercrimes such as hacking, identity theft, cyberstalking, phishing, and data breaches, along with the legal provisions and penalties prescribed under the IT Act. Digital Contracts & E-Governance – Explore the legal validity of electronic contracts, digital signatures, and the role of the IT Act in promoting e-governance, secure online transactions, and authentication mechanisms. Data Protection & Privacy Laws – Examine provisions related to data protection, privacy rights, and liabilities of intermediaries, along with recent developments in digital privacy laws and cybersecurity frameworks

Unit-I: Concept of Information Technology and Cyber Space- Interface of Technology and Law - Jurisdiction in Cyber Space and Jurisdiction in traditional



sense - Internet Jurisdiction - Indian Context of Jurisdiction -Enforcement agencies - International position of Internet Jurisdiction - Cases in Cyber Jurisdiction

Unit-II: Information Technology Act, 2000 - Aims and Objects — Overview of the Act – Jurisdiction –Electronic Governance – Legal Recognition of Electronic Records and Electronic Evidence -Digital Signature Certificates - Securing Electronic records and secure digital signatures - Duties of Subscribers - Role of Certifying Authorities - Regulators under the Act - The Cyber Regulations Appellate Tribunal-Internet Service Providers and their Liability– Powers of Police under the Act – Impact of the Act on other Laws .

Unit-III: E-Commerce - UNCITRAL Model - Legal aspects of E-Commerce - Digital Signatures - Technical and Legal issues - E-Commerce, Trends and Prospects - E-taxation, E-banking, online publishing and online credit card payment - Employment Contracts - Contractor Agreements, Sales, Re-Seller and Distributor Agreements, Non- Disclosure Agreements- Shrink Wrap Contract ,Source Code, Escrow Agreements etc.

Unit-IV: Cyber Law and IPRs-Understanding Copyright in Information Technology Software – Copyrights vs. Patents debate - Authorship and Assignment Issues - Copyright in Internet - Multimedia and Copyright issues - Software Piracy – Patents - Understanding Patents - European Position on Computer related Patents - Legal position of U.S. on Computer related Patents - Indian Position on Computer related Patents – Trademarks :Trademarks in Internet - Domain name registration - Domain Name Disputes & WIPO - Databases in Information Technology - Protection of databases - Position in USA,EU and India

Unit-V: Cyber Crimes -Meaning of Cyber Crimes –Different Kinds of Cyber crimes ,Cyber crimes under IPC, Cr.P.C and Indian Evidence Law - Cyber crimes under the Information Technology Act, 2000 - Cyber crimes under International Law – Hacking, Child Pornography, Cyber Stalking, Denial of service Attack, Virus Dissemination, Software Piracy, Internet Relay Chat (IRC) Crime, Credit Card Fraud, Net Extortion, Phishing etc - Cyber Terrorism - Violation of Privacy on Internet - Data Protection and Privacy.

Suggested Readings:

1. Kamlesh N. &MuraliD.Tiwari(Ed), IT and Indian Legal System, Macmillan India Ltd, New Delhi
2. K.L.James, The Internet: A User's Guide, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi
3. Chris Reed, Internet Law-Text and Materials, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi
4. Vakul Sharma, Hand book of Cyber Laws, Macmillan India Ltd, New Delhi
5. S.V.JogaRao, Computer Contract & IT Laws (in 2 Volumes), Prolific Law Publications, New Delhi
6. T.Ramappa, Legal Issues in Electronic Commerce, Macmillan India Ltd, New Delhi
7. Indian Law Institute, Legal Dimensions of Cyber Space, New Delhi

COURSE OUTCOME



CO 1:- Understanding the Legal Framework of IT Laws – Develop a comprehensive understanding of the Information Technology Act, 2000, along with related laws governing cybercrime, data protection, and electronic commerce in India and globally.

CO 2:- Cybercrime and Digital Privacy Awareness – Analyze various cybercrimes such as hacking, identity theft, cyberstalking, and financial fraud while understanding legal remedies and digital privacy laws.

CO 3:- Regulation of E-Commerce and Digital Contracts – Examine the legal aspects of e-contracts, digital signatures, electronic governance, and liabilities of intermediaries in the digital marketplace.

CO 4:- Intellectual Property and Emerging Technology Regulations – Explore the impact of IT laws on intellectual property rights, artificial intelligence, blockchain, and data protection laws, ensuring ethical compliance in the digital age.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO/PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
CO 1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1
CO 2	3	3	2	3	2	2	1
CO 3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO 4	3	3	2	3	2	2	2



3 – Strong Correlation

2 – Moderate Correlation

1 – Weak Correlation

LL.B-CC 511

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Environmental Law

Study legal frameworks for environmental protection. Analyze judicial decisions on pollution control and sustainability. Understand environmental impact assessment and policy-making.

Unit-I The meaning and definition of environment – Ecology - Ecosystems- Biosphere(Biotic and Non biotic). Need for the preservation, conservation and protection of environment - Ancient Indian approach to environment- Environmental degradation and pollution - Kinds, causes and effects of pollution.

Unit-II Common Law remedies against pollution - trespass, negligence, and theories of Strict Liability & Absolute Liability - Relevant provisions of I.P.C. and Cr.P.C. and C.P.C., for the abatement of public nuisance in pollution cases - Remedies under Specific Relief Act ,

Unit-III The law (Act) relating to the preservation, conservation and protection of forests, wild life and endangered species, marine life, coastal ecosystems and lakes etc. - Prevention of cruelty towards animals - The law relating to prevention and control of water pollution - Air Pollution - Environment pollution control mechanism - Law relating to environment protection – Role of National Environmental Tribunal, National Environmental Appellate Authority and National Green Tribunal.

Unit-IV Art.48A and Art. 51A(g) of the Constitution of India - Right to wholesome environment - Right to development - Restriction on freedom of trade, profession, occupation for the protection of environment – Immunity of Environment legislation from judicial scrutiny(Art.31C) - Legislative powers of the Centre and State Government - Writ jurisdiction - Role of Indian Judiciary in the evolution of environmental jurisprudence.

Unit-V International Environmental Regime - Transactional Pollution - State Liability - Customary International Law - Liability of Multinational corporations/Companies. Stockholm Declaration on Human Environment, 1972 - The role of UNEP for the protection of environment - Ramsar Convention 1971 – Bonn Convention (Migratory Birds) 1992 - Nairobi Convention, 1982 (CFCC) - Biodiversity Convention (Earth Summit), 1992 - Kyoto Protocol 1997, Johannesburg Convention 2002.

Suggested Readings:

1. Armin Rosencranz and Shyam Divan: Environmental Law and Policy in India.
2. Manoj Kumar Sinha (Ed), Environmental Law and Enforcement: The Contemporary Challenges, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, 2016.
3. A.Agarwal (Ed.): Legal Control of Environmental Pollution
4. Chetan Singh Mehta: Environmental Protection and Law
5. V.K. Krishna Iyer: Environment Pollution and Law
6. ParasDiwan : Environmental Law and Policy in India,1991
7. Dr. N. MaheshwaraSwamy, Environmental Law, Asia Law House, Hyderabad. 8. P.Leela Krishnan, Environmental law in India, LexisNexis.

COURSE OUTCOME



CO 1:-Understand the Fundamental Principles of Environmental Law:

Explain the legal framework governing environmental protection in India, including constitutional provisions, statutory regulations, and judicial interpretations.

CO 2:- Analyze Key Environmental Legislations and Policies:

Evaluate major environmental laws such as the Environment Protection Act, 1986; Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; and Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

CO 3:- Examine International Environmental Law and Its Impact on India:

Assess the role of international treaties, conventions, and protocols like the Stockholm Declaration, Rio Declaration, and Paris Agreement in shaping Indian environmental law and policy.

CO 4:- Apply Legal Solutions to Environmental Issues and Disputes:

Develop legal strategies to address contemporary environmental challenges such as climate change, biodiversity conservation, pollution control, and sustainable development.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO/PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
CO 1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1
CO 2	3	3	2	3	1	1	1
CO 3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO 4	3	3	2	3	2	2	2



3 – Strong Correlation

2 – Moderate Correlation

1 – Weak Correlation

LLB –CC 512

COMPANY LAW (COMPANY ACT, 2013)

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Learn about corporate structure, incorporation, and governance. Understand shareholder rights and corporate liability. Analyze emerging trends in corporate law.

Unit-I: Law relating to companies- Public and Private, Formation of a company, when a private company become public company, Difference between private and public company, Registration and Incorporation of company, Doctrine of Lifting of Corporate veil. Doctrine of ultravires.

Unit-II Article of Association- meaning, binding force- alteration, its relation with Memorandum of Association- Doctrine of Constructive notice and doctrine of indoor management- exceptions. Prospectus - issue- contents- liability for misstatements- statements in lieu of prospectus. Promoters- position- duties and liabilities. Position under the Companies Acts of 1956 and 2013.

Unit-III Share-its type, General principles of Allotment, statutory restrictions- share certificate its objects and effects- Transfer of Shares- Restrictions on transfer, procedure for transfer- refusal of transfer, role of public finance institutions- relationship between transferor and transferee issue of shares at premium and discount- depository receipts- dematerialized shares (DEMAT). Shareholder- who can be and who can not be shareholder- modes of becoming shareholder calls on shares- forfeiture and surrender of shares- lien on shares. Share capital- kinds- alteration and reduction of share capital- further issue of capital conversion of loans and debentures into capital- duties of courts to protect the interests of creditors and share holders. Debentures- meaning Kinds- fixed and floating charge, shareholder and debenture holder- remedies of debenture holders. Position under the Companies Acts of 1956 and 2013

Unit-IV Management and Control of Management Directors-positions-appointment- qualifications- vacation of office removal, resignation- powers and duties of directors, types of directors. Meeting, registers, loans- remuneration of directors, role of nominee directors- compensation for loss of office- managing directors and other managerial personnel. Meetings- kinds- procedure- voting, Dividends- payment- capitalization- profit, Audit and Accounts, Protection of Minority shareholder rights, Borrowing powers- powers- effect of unauthorized borrowing, charges and mortgages- loans to other companies- investments contracts by companies, Protection of Oppression and Mismanagement, Investigation- power. Position under the Companies Acts of 1956 and 2013

Unit-V Corporate Liability and Winding up. Winding up: Types of Winding up- Grounds- Procedure- Powers, liability of past members Payments of liabilities- preferential payment, unclaimed dividends- winding up of unregistered company, Legal Liability of companies civil and criminal, Remedies against them civil , criminal and tortious- Specific Relief Act, writs, liability under special statutes. Position under the Companies Acts of 1956 and 2013

Suggested Readings

1. **Company Law** – Avtar Singh



2. **Guide to Companies Act** – A. Ramaiya
3. **Principles of Company Law** – M.C. Kuchhal&VivekKuchhal
4. **Company Law and Practice** – G.K. Kapoor& Sanjay Dhamija
5. **Company Law: Cases and Materials** – L.C.B. Gower
6. **Taxmann's Company Law** – N.D. Kapoor
7. **Company Law and Practice** – Majumdar&Kapoor
8. **Corporate Laws** – P.P.S. Gogna
9. **Palmer's Company Law** – Geoffrey Morse
10. **The Law of Corporations and Other Business Organizations** – Angela Schneeman

COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1:-Understand the Legal Framework of Companies:

Analyze the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, including the formation, classification, and management of companies.

CO 2:- Examine Corporate Governance and Regulatory Compliance:

Evaluate the roles and responsibilities of directors, corporate officers, and stakeholders in ensuring transparency, accountability, and good governance.

CO 3:- Interpret Corporate Transactions and Legal Procedures:

Assess legal aspects related to share capital, mergers, acquisitions, winding up, and corporate restructuring.

CO 4:- Apply Company Law in Business Decision-Making:

Integrate legal knowledge in corporate strategies, dispute resolution, and compliance with regulatory authorities like SEBI and MCA.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO/PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
CO 1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
CO 2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
CO 3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO 4	3	3	2	3	2	2	2



- 3 – Strong Correlation
- 2 – Moderate Correlation
- 1 – Weak Correlation



LL.B- CC 513

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHT -II

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Examine advanced topics in patent, copyright, and trademark laws. Study enforcement mechanisms and international treaties on IPR. Advanced Understanding of IPR Laws – Analyze specific intellectual property rights, including patents, copyrights, trademarks, geographical indications, and trade secrets. Legal Framework and International Treaties – Examine national and international legal frameworks governing IPR, including TRIPS, WIPO, and various IPR conventions. IP Protection, Enforcement, and Litigation – Understand the procedures for registering, enforcing, and litigating intellectual property rights, including infringement and remedies. Commercialization and Emerging Issues – Explore IP commercialization, licensing, technology transfer, and contemporary challenges such as digital piracy and AI-related IP concerns.

Unit - I Patent Law : Concept and Subject Matter Historical view of the Patent Law in India., Concepts of Patents, Meaning of the term ‘Patent’ Protectable Subject Matter – Patentable Invention . Interpretation of Patent Act.

Unit – II Rights and duties of Patentee-Rights of patentee, The right to exploit the patent. Right to licence .Right to assign. The right to surrender, the patent. Right to sue for infringement, Exceptions and Limitations. Transfer of Patent Forms of transfer of Patent Rights. Assignment, The difference between assignment and license. Kinds of assignment. Legal assignment. Equitable assignment. Mortgage. Conditions to create a valid assignment, The kinds of licence. Voluntary Licence , Statutory Licence , Exclusive/Limited Licensee, Express/Implied Rights conferred on a licence, Transmission of Patent by operation of Law. Registration of assignment /licence.

Unit III Revocation and Surrender of Patents Infringement of Patents--What can amount to infringement., Doctrine of pith and marrow. Action for Infringement-Where a suit is to be instituted, Procedure followed in the suit, When can a suit be instituted, Period of limitation for instituting a suit, Whether a notice of the suit to be served on the defendant ,Who is entitled to sue ?Persons who can be sued, Onus of establishing infringement, Acts not to be considered as infringement, Defence which may be set up by the defendant, Plaintiff not entitled to sue, Denial of infringement, Estoppel or res judicata. Relief's available in an action for infringement, Injunction. Final injunction, Damages or accounts of profits.

Unit IV Introduction to Copyright Act Characteristics of Copy Right ,International Conventions/Treaties , The Law of Copy Right in India (The Copy Right Act,1957), Characteristics of Copy Right,copy right office and society

Unit V Subject matter of copyright works, Ownership of Copy Right, Term of Copy right, Infringement and remedies .

Suggested Readings:

7. **Intellectual Property Rights: Law and Practice** – V.K. Ahuja
8. **Law Relating to Intellectual Property** – Dr. B.L. Wadehra
9. **Intellectual Property Rights in India** – P. Narayanan
10. **Intellectual Property Law** – P. Narayanan
11. **Intellectual Property Rights: Text and Cases** – Dr. R. Radha Krishnan & S. Balasubramanian
12. **Legal Regime of Intellectual Property Rights** – Dr. Ahuja V.K.
- 13.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1:- Understand the Fundamentals of Intellectual Property (IP):

Explain the concept, nature, and significance of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the modern legal and business framework.

CO 2:- Analyze Different Types of Intellectual Property:

Identify and differentiate between various forms of IPR, such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, designs, and geographical indications.

CO 3:- Examine the Legal Framework of IPR in India and Globally:

Study the national and international legal framework governing IPR, including treaties like TRIPS, WIPO, and other international agreements.

CO 4:- Apply IPR Laws in Business and Legal Practices:

Assess real-life case studies and legal disputes to understand the enforcement and infringement of intellectual property rights in commercial settings.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO/PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	O 7
CO 1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1
CO 2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1



CO/PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
CO 3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO 4	3	3	2	3	2	3	2



3 – Strong Correlation

2 – Moderate Correlation

1 – Weak Correlation

LL.B –CC 514

PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING AND PARA LEGAL SERVICES

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Learn about access to justice and legal aid services. Understand public interest litigation (PIL) and pro bono advocacy. Understanding Public Interest Lawyering – Explain the concept, significance, and role of law in protecting the rights of marginalized and disadvantaged groups. Legal Aid and Access to Justice – Analyze the legal framework for free legal aid, Lok Adalats, and the role of para-legal volunteers in ensuring justice for all. Human Rights and Social Justice Advocacy – Examine the role of lawyers, NGOs, and legal institutions in promoting human rights, environmental justice, and social reforms. Practical Training and Community Engagement – Develop skills in client counseling, drafting petitions, and participating in legal awareness programs to serve the public interest effectively

Class Room teaching – 60 Marks

Public Interest Lawyering, Concept of Lok Adalat, Meaning, Definition, Nature, Use of Computer in Legal Works, Legal Research, Writing of Case Judgment, Editing of Law Journal, Law office management.

Extension Programme – 40 marks

Para Legal Training, Participation in Lok Adalat, Legal Aid Camp and Legal Literacy Camp, Negotiation Counselling.

Essential Reading

1. KailashRai : Public Interest Lawyering
2. BasantlalBabeal : Public Interest Lawyering

COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1:-Understanding the Role of Public Interest Lawyering – Develop an indepth understanding of public interest law, social justice, and the role of lawyers in advocating for marginalized and underprivileged communities.

CO 2:- Application of Legal Aid and Para-Legal Services – Analyze the importance of legal aid, pro bono services, and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms in providing access to justice for vulnerable groups.

CO 3:- Developing Advocacy and Litigation Skills – Enhance skills in legal research, drafting petitions, client counseling, and litigation strategies for handling public interest cases before courts and tribunals.

CO 4:- Engaging with Social and Legal Reform – Evaluate the impact of landmark public interest litigations (PILs) and legal reforms on human rights, environmental protection, and social welfare policies.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO/PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
CO 1	3	2	1	1	2	1	2
CO 2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	3	3	2	3	3	2	3

3 – Strong Correlation

2 – Moderate Correlation

1 – Weak Correlation

LL.B – CC 515

**ARBITRATION, CONCILIATION AND ALTERNATE DISPUTE
RESOLUTION SYSTEM**



COURSE OBJECTIVE

Study alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. Understand arbitration laws and international commercial arbitration. Understanding ADR Mechanisms – Explain the concepts, principles, and significance of arbitration, conciliation, mediation, and negotiation as alternatives to litigation. Legal Framework and Procedures – Analyze the laws governing arbitration and ADR, including the Arbitration and Conciliation Act and international ADR frameworks. Role of Arbitrators and Mediators – Examine the duties, powers, and ethical responsibilities of arbitrators, mediators, and conciliators in dispute resolution. Practical Application and Case Studies – Develop practical skills in drafting arbitration agreements, conducting mediation sessions, and understanding real-world ADR case studies.

Unit-I Concept Arbitration : Meaning scope and types, Arbitration Agreement-Essentials, Kinds, Who can enter into arbitration agreement ?, Validity, Reference to arbitration, Interim measures by court.

Unit-II Arbitration Tribunal Composition, Jurisdiction, Grounds of challenge, Powers, Procedure, Court assistance, Award, Rules of guidance, Form and content, Correction and interpretation. Grounds of setting aside an award-Want of proper notice and hearing, Contravention of composition and procedure., Impartiality of the arbitrator, Bar of limitations, res judicata, Consent of parties, Enforcement, Appeals.

Unit-III Conciliation Distinction between —conciliationl, —mediationl, and —arbitrationl., Appointment of conciliator Interaction between conciliator and parties, Communication, disclosure and confidentiality, Suggestions by parties, Settlement agreement and its effect, Resort to judicial proceedings, legal effect, Costs and deposit. Unit-IV International Arbitration Enforcement of Foreign Award, New York convention Award, Geneva Convention Award. Unit-V Rulemaking Power Legal Service Authorities Act, 1987, LokAdalat, Legal Literacy and Legal Aid Camp.

Suggested Reading :

1. Avtar Singh : Arbitration and Conciliation
2. Goyal : Arbitration and Conciliation Act
3. Shukla : Legal remedies
4. Jhabvala : Law of Arbitration and Conciliation



COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1:- Understanding the Legal Framework of ADR – Gain comprehensive knowledge of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, and other statutory provisions governing ADR mechanisms in India and globally.

CO 2:- Developing Practical Skills in ADR Techniques – Learn the procedural aspects of arbitration, conciliation, mediation, and negotiation, with a focus on drafting arbitration agreements, conducting mediation sessions, and resolving disputes effectively.

CO 3:- Analyzing the Role of ADR in Commercial Disputes – Evaluate the significance of ADR in resolving business conflicts, corporate disputes, and international commercial arbitration, promoting cost-effective and speedy justice delivery.

CO 4:- Application of ADR in Judicial and Quasi-Judicial Proceedings – Understand the integration of ADR with the traditional judicial system, including LokAdalats, online dispute resolution (ODR), and the role of courts in enforcing arbitral awards.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO/PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
CO 1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1
CO 2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO 3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO 4	3	3	2	3	2	2	3

3 – Strong Correlation

2 – Moderate Correlation

1 – Weak Correlation



LLB – CC 516 (OPTIONAL- A)

LAW OF INSURANCE

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Insurance Law: Study laws regulating insurance contracts and policies. Understanding Insurance Principles – Explain fundamental principles such as utmost good faith, insurable interest, indemnity, contribution, and subrogation. Legal Framework of Insurance – Analyze laws and regulations governing insurance contracts, including statutory provisions and judicial precedents. Types of Insurance and Their Applications – Examine different types of insurance (life, health, property, liability, marine, etc.) and their legal implications. Rights and Duties of Parties – Identify the rights, duties, and liabilities of insurers, policyholders, and third parties in an insurance contract.

Unit - I Introduction Definition, nature and history of development of insurance law in India , Meaning, definition and function of Insurance, Role and importance of insurance, Principle of insurance, difference between insurance and assurance.

Unit- II General Principles of law of Insurance. Contract of Insurance - classification of contract of insurance, nature of various insurance contracts, parties thereto, Principle of good faith-non-disclosure-misrepresentation in insurance contract, Insurable interest.

Unit- III Life Insurance. Nature and scope of life insurance, definition, kinds of life insurance, the policy and formation of a life insurance contract, Establishment of corporation, Risk and Premium calculation, Event insured against life insurance contract, Settlement of claim and payment of money

Unit- IV Marine Insurance and Fire Insurance. Nature and scope, Essential and Procedure of marine policies, The Marine Insurance Act 1963, Insurable interest, insurable value. Different legal aspect of Fire Insurance. Condition and Procedure for effecting fire insurance,

Unit-V Insurance against Third Party Risks. The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Chapter VIII), Nature and scope, persons governed, definitions of 'use', 'drives', 'motor vehicle', requirements of policy, statutory contract between insurer and drive rights of third parties, limitations on third party's rights duty to inform third party ,Double Insurance and Reinsurance and its method.

Suggested Reading :

1. Singh, Bridge Anand, New Insurance Law (2000) Union Book Publishers, Allahabad.
2. Ivamy, Case Book on Insurance Law (1984), Butterworths.
3. Ivamy, General Principles of Insurance Laws (1993), Butterworths
4. John Birds, Modern Insurance Law (1988), Sweet and Maxwell
5. Sreenivasan. M.N., Principles of Insurance Law (1997), Ramaniya Publishers, Bangalore.



COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1:- Understanding the Legal Framework of Insurance – Develop a comprehensive understanding of the principles, evolution, and regulatory framework governing insurance laws in India, including the Insurance Act, 1938 and the role of the IRDAI.

CO 2:- Analysis of Insurance Contracts – Examine the essential elements, types, and legal principles governing insurance contracts, such as utmost good faith, insurable interest, indemnity, and subrogation.

CO 3:-Rights, Liabilities, and Dispute Resolution – Evaluate the rights and obligations of insurers and policyholders, along with legal remedies available in case of disputes, claims, and repudiation of policies.

CO 4:- Application of Insurance Law in Business and Society – Understand the role of insurance in risk management, business operations, and social security while analyzing contemporary issues and judicial decisions shaping insurance law.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO / PO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1
CO2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO4	3	3	2	3	2	2	3



- 3 – Strong correlation
- 2 – Moderate correlation
- 1 – Weak correlation
- 0 – No correlation

LL.B –CC 516 (OPTIONAL B)

CYBER LAWS

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Cyber Law: Learn about digital security, cyber crimes, and IT laws. Understand Cyber Law Framework – Provide knowledge of national and international cyber laws, including the IT Act, 2000, data protection laws, and regulations governing digital activities. Identify & Address Cybercrimes – Analyze various cybercrimes such as hacking, cyberstalking, phishing, online fraud, and cyber terrorism, along with legal remedies and enforcement mechanisms.. Legal Aspects of E-Commerce & Digital Transactions – Explore laws related to electronic contracts, digital signatures, online banking, and consumer protection in the digital world.. Data Privacy & Cybersecurity Regulations – Examine laws governing data protection, privacy rights, intermediary liability, and cybersecurity policies to ensure ethical and legal compliance in the cyber space

Unit – I: Introduction to Cyber Laws and Cyber Space a) Definition of Cyber Law, Cyber Space and Netizen b) Origin/history & functioning of internet c) Cyber World and the rule of Law in Cyber World d) Significance of Law in Dealing with Challenges Faced by Cyber World. e) Issues of Jurisdiction and Applicable Law in Cyberspace f) International Treaties, Conventions and Protocols Concerning Cyberspace

Unit – II: Intellectual Property Rights in Cyberspace a) Concept of Property in Cyber Space b) Implication on Intellectual Property Rights – International & National Legal Preparedness. c) Interface with Copyright Law, Patent Law, Trademarks & Domain Names Related issues d) The ICANN Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy

Unit – III: Information Technology Act, 2000 – Cyber Law in India a) Historical background & Objectives b) Legal Recognition of Electronic Records and Procedures c) Legal Recognition of Digital Signature d) Electronic & Digital Signatures – legal issues e) Certifying Authority and its Role f) Cyber Appellate Tribunal g) Grey Areas of Information Technology Act, 2000

Unit – IV: Cyber Crimes & Legal Framework a) Kinds of Offences and Penalties defined under the IT Act, 2000 b) Cyber Crime against – Person, Property & Government c) E-Evidence and Computer Forensic d) Concept of E-Litigation e) Right to Privacy and its Legal Framework f) National & International Legal Framework for Protecting Privacy. g) Freedom of Speech & Expression vis-à-vis Cyber Law (Sec 66A of IT Act- Declared unconstitutional by Supreme Court)

Suggested Readings:

1. Textbook on Cyber Law – PavanDuggal. (Universal Law Publishing Co; 2014)
2. PavanDuggal, Cyber Law- The Indian Perspective. (Saakshar Law Publications, 2009)
3. Bharat's Cyber Laws & Information Technology – Dr.Jyoti Rattan. (Bharat Law House Pvt. Ltd. 2014)
5. Cyber Crimes – Dr.Talat Fatima. (Eastern Book Company, 2011)
6. The Information Technology Act, 2000 as amended by 2008 Amendments
7. Law Relating to Computers Internet & E-commerce - A Guide to Cyber laws & the Information Technology... by Nandan Kamath. (Universal Law Publishers 2012)



COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1:- Understanding Legal Framework of Cyber Laws – Students will gain in-depth knowledge of the Information Technology Act, 2000, and other legal provisions governing cyber crimes, data protection, and digital transactions.

CO 2:- Analyzing Cyber Crimes and Digital Offenses – Learners will explore various forms of cyber crimes, including hacking, identity theft, online fraud, and cyber terrorism, while understanding legal remedies and enforcement mechanisms.

CO 3:- Application of E-Commerce and Data Protection Laws – Students will examine laws related to electronic contracts, digital signatures, and privacy concerns in cyberspace, ensuring compliance with national and international regulations.

CO 4:- Critical Evaluation of Emerging Cyber Issues – Learners will assess contemporary challenges such as artificial intelligence, blockchain technology, cryptocurrency regulations, and ethical concerns in cyberspace.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO / PO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1
CO2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO4	3	3	2	3	2	2	3

- 3 – Strong correlation
- 2 – Moderate correlation
- 1 – Weak correlation
- 0 – No correlation



LLB –CC 611

BANKING AND NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT ACT



COURSE OBJECTIVE

Study legal frameworks governing banking transactions. Understand negotiable instruments and their legal enforceability. Understanding Banking Regulations – Explain the legal framework governing banking institutions, including regulatory bodies and compliance requirements. Negotiable Instruments Law – Analyze the provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, including promissory notes, bills of exchange, and cheques. Bank-Customer Relationship – Examine the rights, duties, and legal obligations of banks and their customers. Liabilities and Dispute Resolution – Explore legal remedies for dishonor of negotiable instruments, fraud prevention, and dispute resolution mechanisms.

UNIT-I Introduction Evolution of Banking institution in India, Banking definition, Banking legislation in India common law and statutory, System and Classification of banks – essential functions, Types of bank, E- Banking and recent trends in banking system.

UNIT-II Banker and Customers Customer, Banker – definition and nature, Legal character of banker - customer relationship, Special types of customers: Lunatics, minors, agent's administrators and executors. Partnership firms and companies, Duties and liabilities of banks and customers toward each other..

UNIT – III Negotiable Instrument Negotiable Instrument, Promissory Note Bill of Exchange, – Meaning, characteristics and essential element , Difference between them, type of bill of exchange, Cheque- Meaning ,characteristics ,and types of cheque, payment of cheques by bank ,Dishonour of cheque, liabilities of the banker in case of dishonor, protection of paying banker - forged cheques, alteration of cheque, protection of collecting banker. Crossing of cheques and types.,Hundi definition, types of hundi, notary public noting protest, acceptance for honour, payment for honour, Holder and holder in due course- Definition and distinction between a holder and holder in due course, Endorsement and its kinds, Acceptance, Rule of Presentment for Payment, Dishonour of negotiable instrument,

UNIT-IV Central Banking Theory and RBI Characteristics and function of central banks, The Reserve Bank of India as central bank of India, Objectives and organizational structure of RBI, Functions, Regulations of the monetary system, Monopoly of note issue, Credit control, Determination of bank rate policy, Open market operations, Banker's Bank, Banker of Government, Control over non- banking financial institutions, Economic and statistical research, Staff training, Control and supervisions of other banks.

UNIT-V Merchant Banking Merchant banking in India. SEBI (Merchant Bankers) Regulations. 1992., Recovery of Debts, Bank and Financial institutions Act. 1993.

Suggested Reading

1. M.S. Parthasarthy (ed.) Kharganvala on the Negotiable Instruments Act (1998), Butterworth, New- Delhi
2. M.L. Tanaon, Tannon's Banking Law and Practice in India, (2000) India Law House, New Delhi.
3. S.N. Gupta, The Banking Law in Theory and Practice, (1999), Universal New Delhi.
4. G.S.N. Tripathi (ed.), Sethi's Commentaries on Banking Regulation Act 1949 and Allied Banking Laws (2000), Allahabad

COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1:- Understanding the Legal Framework of Banking Laws – Gain in-depth knowledge of the regulatory framework governing banking institutions in India, including the role of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

CO 2:- Analyzing the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 – Examine the legal provisions related to negotiable instruments such as cheques, promissory notes, and bills of exchange, including their endorsement, dishonor, and liabilities.

CO 3:- Banking Transactions and Consumer Protection – Evaluate legal aspects of various banking services, including digital banking, loans, securities, and consumer rights in banking disputes under the Ombudsman scheme.

CO 4:- Application of Banking Laws in Financial Transactions – Develop practical insights into the role of banking laws in corporate finance, insolvency, and cross-border financial transactions, ensuring compliance with legal and regulatory standards.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO / PO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1
CO2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO4	3	3	2	3	2	2	3

3 – Strong correlation

2 – Moderate correlation



1 – Weak correlation
0 – No correlation



LLB –CC 612

LAW OF TAXATION

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Learn about direct and indirect taxes in India. Analyze income tax, GST, and taxation principles. Understanding Taxation Principles – Explain the fundamental concepts of taxation, including tax liability, exemptions, deductions, and classifications. Legal Framework of Taxation – Analyze the laws governing direct and indirect taxes, including income tax, GST, and other applicable tax laws. Taxpayer Rights and Obligations – Examine the rights, duties, and responsibilities of taxpayers, including compliance and filing requirements. Tax Dispute Resolution – Explore legal remedies, appellate procedures, and dispute resolution mechanisms in taxation matters.

Unit-I: Historical development of tax law in India, Constitutional provision of taxation system in India Article 265 of Constitution of India - Basic concept of Income Tax — Outlines of Income Tax Law - Definition of Income and Agricultural Income under Income Tax Act — Residential Status - Previous Year — Assessment Year — Computation of Income.

Unit-II: Heads of Income and Computation — Income from Salary, Income from House Property. Profits and Gains of Business or Profession, Capital Gains and Income from other sources.

Unit-III: Law and Procedure — P.A.N. — Filing of Returns — Payment of Advance Tax -- Deduction of Tax at Source (TDS) -- Double Tax Relief — Law and Procedure for Assessment, Penalties, Prosecution, Appeals and Grievances -- Authorities.

Unit-IV GST ACT, 2017 – Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017: Introduction Background, Basic Concepts – salient features of the Act – Kinds of GST - CGST, SGST & IGST – Administration officers under this Act – Levy and collection of tax – scope of supply – Tax liability on composite and mixed supplies – Input tax credit, Appellate Authority, Offence and Penalties.

UNIT V Custom Act Background Of Custom Law, Meaning Of Custom Duty ,Types of Custom Duty ,Additional Custom Duty, Classification Of Goods ,Powers, Control And Procedure of Custom duty officer, Adjudication Enforcement, Confiscation And Penalty.

Suggested Reading:

1. KailashRai : Taxation Law
2. Vinod K. Singhania : Taxman Student's Guide to Income Tax
3. H.C.Mehrotra&B.P.Agrawal : ApratyakshKar
4. V.S.Datey : Taxman's Indirect Tax.
5. Taxmann : Three Taxes

COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1:- Understanding the Principles of Taxation – Gain a fundamental understanding of the principles, objectives, and constitutional framework of taxation in India, including direct and indirect taxes.

CO 2:- Interpretation and Application of Tax Laws – Analyze key tax legislations such as the Income Tax Act, Goods and Services Tax (GST) Act, and other relevant laws, along with their implications for individuals and businesses.

CO 3:- Taxation and Judicial Precedents – Examine important judicial pronouncements related to tax laws, understanding how courts interpret tax statutes and their impact on the evolving tax regime.

CO 4:- Tax Compliance and Legal Procedures – Develop the ability to apply tax laws in practice, including tax planning, filing returns, dispute resolution mechanisms, and compliance with statutory obligations.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO / PO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1
CO2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO4	3	3	2	3	2	2	3

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0 – No correlation

LL.B- 613

LAND LAWS INCLUDING TENANCY AND TENURE

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Understand property rights, land reforms, and tenancy laws. Understanding Land Ownership and Rights – Explain the legal framework governing land ownership, property rights, and land tenure systems. Laws Relating to Tenancy – Analyze tenancy laws, including rights and obligations of landlords and tenants, rent control, and eviction procedures. Land Revenue and Administration – Examine laws related to land revenue, land acquisition, and the role of government authorities in land administration. Legal Remedies and Dispute Resolution – Explore legal mechanisms for resolving land disputes, including adverse possession, title verification, and land reforms.

Unit-I Land reforms before and after independence – Zamindari settlement, Ryotwari Settlement, Mahalwari system, Intermediaries, Constitutional Provisions- Abolition of Zamindari, Jagirs and Inams- Tenancy Laws- Conferment of ownership on Tenants/ ryots. Different types of Raiyat and land.

Unit-II Clarification and classification of Lands- ownership of Land- Absolute and Limited ownership (Tenancy, Lease etc.) – Doctrine of Eminent Domain – Doctrine of Escheat – Doctrine of Bona Vacantia- Maintenance of Land records and issue of Pattas and Title deeds.

Unit –III Chotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908. Chapter –I to IX Section 51A, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 61A, 62, 63. Chapter – X Whole, except Sec. 75 amended upto date. Chapter – XII Section 83, 84, 91, 92. Chapter – XIV Whole. Chapter – XV Section 127, 134. Chapter – XVI Section 137, 139, 139A, 143, 144, 172, 173, 177, 178, 179, 182, 196, 206, 208, 210, 211, 212, 213, 213A, 215, 217, 218, 224. Chapter – XVIII Whole. Chapter – XIX Section 257, 258.

Unit –IV Santhal Pargana Tenancy (Supplementary Provisions) Act 1949

Unit –V Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Settlement Act 2013

Suggested Readings:

1. "Land Laws" – P.K. Sarkar
2. "Land Laws in India" – S.N. Jain
3. "Tenancy Law and Practice" – H.N. Tiwari
4. "Land Reforms in India" – M.L. Dantwala



COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1:- Understanding the Concept of Land Laws – Students will develop a comprehensive understanding of land tenure systems, tenancy rights, and the evolution of land laws in India, including historical and constitutional perspectives.

CO 2:- Analyzing Key Legislations Governing Land Laws – Learners will examine significant land-related legislations such as the Land Acquisition Act, the

Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, and state-specific tenancy laws.

CO 3:- Evaluating Tenancy Rights and Land Reforms – Students will critically analyze tenancy rights, ownership patterns, agrarian reforms, and their impact on social and economic justice, with reference to landmark judicial pronouncements.

CO 4:- Assessing Land Disputes and Legal Remedies – Learners will explore dispute resolution mechanisms in land-related conflicts, including legal procedures, judicial and administrative interventions, and the role of tribunals in ensuring land rights and justice.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO / PO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1
CO2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO4	3	3	2	3	2	2	3



- 3 – Strong correlation
- 2 – Moderate correlation
- 1 – Weak correlation
- 0 – No correlation

LL.B- CC 614

CRIMINOLOGY (PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY)

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Study theories of crime, punishment, and rehabilitation. Understanding Crime and Criminal Behavior – Explain the nature, causes, and theories of crime, including

sociological, psychological, and legal perspectives. Legal Framework and Criminal Justice System – Analyze laws related to crime, the functioning of law enforcement agencies, courts, and correctional institutions. Crime Prevention and Control – Examine strategies for crime prevention, rehabilitation, and the role of society in reducing criminal activities. Research and Policy Development – Explore criminological research methods and their application in shaping criminal justice policies and reforms.

Unit-I Objectives of the study of Criminology and Penology, Criminology. (a) Nature and Scope. (b) Inter-relation between Criminology Penology & Etiology. (c) Fundamentals of Criminal Law. (d) Possibility of science of Criminology.

Unit-II Schools of Criminology. (a) Pre-classical School of Criminology. (b) Classical School of Criminology. (c) Typological School of Criminology. i. Italian School ii. Mental Tester School iii. Psychiatric School (d) Sociological School of Criminology (e) Cartographic School.

Unit-III Methods of Study of Criminology. (a) Statistics of Crimes. (b) Individual case study method. (c) Limited case method 5. Causation of Crime. (a) Heredarity and Crime. (b) Biophysical factors and criminality. (c) Freuds Theory of Criminal behaviour-psychological concept. (d) Deferential Association Theory. (e) Anomie.

Unit-IV Crime and Economic Condition, White Collar Crime. (a) Nature and Crime in India. (b) General approaches to crime control. (c) Crimes of the powerful organised and white collars-crimes in the profession viz. medical, legal, engineering etc. (d) Organised crime, sexual offences, prostitution & drugs abuse. (e) Perpetrators of ordinary crimes, the situational criminals, chronic offenders and criminal gangs.

Suggested Readings:

1. "Criminology & Penology" – Dr. N.V. Paranjape
2. "Principles of Criminology" – Sutherland and Cressey
3. "Criminology and Victimology" – Prof. Sethna
4. "Penology and Correctional Administration" – Dr. VedKumari

COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1:- Understanding Theories of Crime and Criminal Behavior – Students will explore various criminological theories, including classical, positivist, and sociological perspectives, to analyze the causes and impact of crime in society.

CO 2:- Analyzing Punishment and Correctional Measures – Learners will examine the principles of penology, theories of punishment, prison reforms, and alternative sentencing mechanisms, including probation and parole.

CO 3:- Exploring Victimology and Victim Rights – Students will gain insights into the role of victims in the criminal justice system, legal provisions for victim protection, and rehabilitation measures to ensure justice and support for crime victims.



CO 4:- Evaluating Criminal Justice Policies and Reforms – Learners will critically assess the effectiveness of law enforcement, judicial interventions, and contemporary issues in crime prevention, with a focus on restorative justice and human rights concerns.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO / PO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1
CO2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO4	3	3	2	3	2	2	3

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 2 – Moderate correlation
 1 – Weak correlation
 0 – No correlation



LL.B –CC 615

Moot Court and Internship

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Developing Legal Research and Writing Skills – Enhance students' ability to conduct legal research, draft memorials, and prepare persuasive legal arguments. Improving Advocacy and Oral Argumentation – Train students in courtroom etiquette, legal reasoning, and effective oral advocacy before a simulated court. Understanding Courtroom Procedures – Familiarize students with trial procedures, rules of evidence, and the functioning of courts and tribunals. Enhancing Critical Thinking and Legal Ethics – Cultivate analytical thinking, problem-solving skills, and professional ethics required for legal practice

The paper shall have three components of 30 marks each (Total 90 marks) and a viva voce for 10 marks, to be conducted by a teacher nominated by the Head of Department/Principal.

(A) Moot Court(30marks).

Every student may be required to do at least three moot courts in a year with 10 marks for each. The moot court work will be on assigned problem and it will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submissions and 5 marks for oral advocacy.

(B) Observance of Trial in two cases, one Civil and one Criminal (30 mark) This will be recorded in the diary, which will carry 15 marks. Students may be required to attend two trials. 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 30 marks

(C) Interviewing Techniques and Pre-trial preparations and Internship diary (30 marks). Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the Lawyer's Office / Legal Aid Office and record the proceedings in a diary, which will carry 15 marks. Each student will further observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the Advocate and the Procedure for the filing of the suit/petition.

(D) Viva- Voce examination on all the above three aspects. This will carry 10 marks.

Suggested Readings:

1. "Moot Courts and Mooting" – Abhinandan Malik.
2. "Moot Courts: The Art of Winning Cases" – Gopi G. Balachandran

COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1:- Practical Application of Legal Knowledge – Students will develop advocacy skills by engaging in moot court exercises, drafting memorials, and presenting arguments based on real or hypothetical legal cases.

CO 2:- Understanding Courtroom Procedures – Learners will gain hands-on experience with legal procedures, including case preparation, filing documents, and court etiquette, enhancing their ability to navigate the judicial system effectively.

CO 3:- Legal Research and Analytical Skills – Students will strengthen their legal research capabilities, critical thinking, and case analysis by applying legal principles to practical scenarios during moot court sessions and internships.

CO 4:- Professional and Ethical Development – Through internships at law firms, courts, NGOs, or corporate legal departments, students will gain professional exposure, ethical understanding, and networking opportunities to prepare for their legal careers.



LAW CC -616(OPTIONAL A)

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT AND PANCHAYAT ADMINISTRATION

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Local Self-Government: Study laws governing municipalities and panchayats. Understanding Decentralized Governance – Explain the concept, importance, and evolution of local self-government in a democratic system. Legal and Constitutional Framework – Analyze the constitutional provisions, statutes, and judicial decisions governing local governance, including Panchayati Raj and Municipal Administration. Roles and Responsibilities of Local Bodies – Examine the powers, functions, and responsibilities of local government institutions in urban and rural areas. Challenges and Reforms – Explore issues like financial autonomy, citizen participation, and administrative challenges, along with possible reforms to strengthen local governance.

UNIT-I Concept Local self Government- meaning, evolution of panchayat system, Thought of thinker on panchayat system .Nature, Doctrine of distribution of power.

UNIT-II Constitutional Provisions Constitutional Provisions-Directive principles, 73rd and 74th Amendment;, Panchayats Constitution and Composition., Powers and responsibilities., Election, (Article 243. 243A-O) and 12th schedule.

UNIT-III Municipalities The Municipalities- Constitution and Composition, Reservation of seats, Powers and responsibilities Election., Wards Committees, Finance Commission (relating to Municipalities) (Article 243 P, ZG and 280)

UNIT-IV Panchayati Raj Act 1993, Gram Panchayat Administration, composition, power and function.

UNIT-V Nagar Palika Adhiniyam, Nagar Panchayat power and function.

Suggested Readings:

1. Dr. J.N. Pandey Constitution Law of India
2. V. N. Shukla Constitution Law of India
3. M.P. Jain Indian Constitution
4. Basanti Lal Babel Constitution of India
5. Panchayati raj adhiniyam



COURSE OUTCOME

CO 1 :Understand the Structure and Functions of Local Self Government

Demonstrate an understanding of the concept, structure, and functioning of local self-government in India, including the role of Panchayats and Municipalities as per the Constitution of India and relevant laws.

CO 2 :Analyze the Constitutional Framework for Panchayats and Municipalities

Comprehend the provisions of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments that empower Panchayats and Municipalities, and assess their role in decentralized governance and grassroots democracy.

CO 3 :Examine the Functions and Powers of Panchayat Bodies

Evaluate the powers, functions, and responsibilities of Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies, including their role in local administration, development, and the delivery of public services.

CO 4:Apply Legal Principles in Local Self Government Administration

Analyze legal and administrative frameworks relating to local governance, and apply these principles to real-life scenarios, focusing on issues such as election procedures, financial management, and accountability in local self-government institutions.

CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

CO/PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
CO 1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1
CO 2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO 3	2	3	2	3	3	2	3
CO 4	1	3	3	3	3	2	3

- 3: Strong correlation
- 2: Moderate correlation
- 1: Weak correlation



LAW CC-616(Optional) (B)

WOMEN AND LAW



COURSE OBJECTIVE

Women & Law: Understand legal protections for women's rights. Understanding Women's Rights and Legal Status – Examine the constitutional and legal provisions related to women's rights, equality, and protection in society. Legal Framework for Gender Justice – Analyze laws addressing issues such as domestic violence, sexual harassment, dowry, workplace discrimination, and reproductive rights. Role of Judiciary and Law Enforcement – Explore the role of courts, law enforcement agencies, and legal institutions in safeguarding women's rights and ensuring justice. Challenges and Legal Reforms – Assess contemporary challenges faced by women and evaluate legal reforms aimed at promoting gender justice and empowerment.

UNIT-I International concerns and conventions Women in India, Pre-independence period, Social and legal inequality, Social Reform Movement in India, Karachi Congress - Fundamental Rights Resolution, International status of women

UNIT-II Women in post independence India Preamble of the Constitution: equality provisions in Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy, Personal laws - unequal position of women, Uniform Civil Code towards gender justice.

UNIT-III Sex Inequality in Inheritance Rights Feudal institution of joint family - women's inheritance position, Hindu Law, Muslim Law Matrimonial property, Movement Towards Uniform Civil Code, Guardianship, Right of women to adopt a child, Problems of women guardianing, Divorce, Indian Divorce Act, Christian Law, Muslim Law, Criminal Law,.

UNIT-IV Social Legislation Dowry Prohibition, Prevention of immoral traffic, Woman participation in democratic government, Parliament, State Legislation, Local bodies, Women and Employment.

UNIT-V Protection and enforcement agencies Courts, Family courts, Commission for women, NGOs., Social Constitutional .U.N. Declaration of the rights of the child, 1924, 1959., Problems of conception, birth and nourishment and health of the child, State responsibility for the education of children, Evaluation of the efforts of the State towards the provision of education to children, Pre-primary and nursery education - elementary education. Contribution of UNESCO, UNICEF.

Suggested Reading:

1. Gandhi to the Women (ed. Hingorani) 1941, Position of Women .12 Tear Down the Purdah p. 213, Young India 1918.
2. Jawaharlal Nehru thoughts on women-economic bondage of Indian women (Produced Memorialand Library) 7th Plan. Ch. 14 Socio economic programmes for women.Relevant case Law
3. Revasia&Revasia, Women Social Justice & Human Right (1998) PP.H. Publishing, New Delhi
4. Ajnes, Flavia, Law as Gender inequality, N.Delhi, Oxford (1999)
5. Sumithra Vishnu V. Union of India 1985 SC 1618.
6. 42nd Report Law Commission, the Dissenting Note of Justice Anna Chandy on provision of adultery, p.366.
7. Towards Equality - Report of the Committee on the Status of Women (Govt. of India), Chapters IV & Section IV General Conclusions & Recommendations.
8. Balram - Women workers the labour legislation in India 1984(2) I.L.J.1527.
9. LotikaSarkar, The Law Commission of India (1988).
10. Indian Law Institute, Child and the Law (1979, S.N. Jain ed.)
11. U.Baxi, Law and Poverty: Critical Essays(!988), Eastern, Luknow

Course Outcomes

CO 1: Understand Legal Provisions for Women's Rights

Demonstrate an understanding of the legal framework protecting women's rights in India, including relevant constitutional provisions, statutes, and international instruments aimed at gender equality and justice.

CO 2 :Analyze Laws Relating to Women's Protection

Evaluate and critically analyze various laws related to the protection of women from violence, discrimination, and exploitation, such as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, and laws addressing sexual harassment and trafficking.

CO 3: Examine Gender Justice and Social Reforms

Understand the socio-legal issues surrounding gender inequality and how legal reforms, including the criminal law reforms and family law, address these challenges to promote gender justice.

CO 4 :Apply Legal Frameworks to Contemporary Issues Affecting Women

Apply the principles of women's rights law to contemporary social issues affecting women, such as dowry, child marriage, gender-based violence, and workplace discrimination, and explore the role of legal professionals in advocating for gender equality



CO- PO Mapping Metrics:

COs \ POs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
CO 1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1
CO 2	2	3	2	3	2	1	1
CO 3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
CO 4	2	3	3	3	3	2	3

1 = Slight (Low) Contribution

2 = Moderate (Medium) Contribution

3 = Substantial (High) Contribution


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